"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, diminishing west winds today; tomorrow fair.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,657. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

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WE WON'T MAKE SEPARATE PEACE WITH GERMANY

Highest Authority for Statement That United States Will Act Only with Allies.

SUSPECT NEW BERLIN MOVE

Coming Offer of Terms Believed in Washington to be Aimed at Russia.

REICHSTAG REFORM LIKELY

Government Reported Ready to Concede a Modernized Basis of Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—There is to be no separate peace between the United States and Germany. While there has been no written agreement pledging the United States Government to any alliance with the nations in the Anglo-French Entente, it can be asserted on the highest authority that there is no intention on the part of this Government to enter into any separate peace with Germany until the principles for which this country is contending, as interpreted by President Wilson in his address to Congress, have been accomplished and Germany defeated.

It was learned tonight, in connection with reports that Germany may throw out new peace feelers, that the United States Government would give no serious consideration to such offers except in consultation with Great Britain and France, with whom the United States is now laying plans for co-operation against Germany, and that there is no chance of the American Government agreeing to peace with Germany in advance of England, France, Italy, and the other nations in the Entente group.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, is expected momentarily to outline so-called peace terms, and it is believed here that they will be sugar-coated, with the idea of impressing America and increasing peace sentiment in Russia to such an extent that she will be inclined to conclude a separate peace.

LIKELY TO CONCEDE REICHSTAG REFORM

Government Said to be Ready to Modernize the Basis of Representation.

COPENHAGEN, May 10, (via London.)—A dispatch received here from Berlin says the German Government has indicated its intention to submit to the full reorganization of the system of districting for Reichstag elections. This would meet one of the most widely urged demands for reform, and give modern Germany a more adequate representation in Parliament, the members of which are still elected on the basis of the population of 1870.

AMSTERDAM, May 10, (via London.)—In the course of the discussion on redistricting in the Reichstag Main Committee last Tuesday Dr. Lewald, Director of a department in the Home Office, said that the Government had been considering the question for some time. He added that the Federated Governments would be consulted and an effort made, with due regard to all political and economic factors, to prepare an electoral law which would adjust present disparities.

The Bayerische Staats-Zeitung, a semi-official newspaper and the personal organ of Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, publishes a report of the sitting of the German Federal Council's Committee on Foreign Affairs, under the Presidency of Count Hertling. It says that there was an exchange of opinions, in the course of which Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg made a statement in regard to the general situation and the policy to be followed, expressing his complete confidence in a speedy and successful termination of the war. The Chancellor's statement, the newspaper says, met with the unanimous approval of the Ministers of the Federated States.

While the colonial budget was under discussion of the Reichstag Committee the Socialist Deputy, Gustav Noske, said that the Socialist demands for peace without annexation naturally included the maintenance of German colonial possessions and compensation for any alterations of the frontier or abandonment of parts of the colonies. Dr. Solf, Colonial Secretary, heartily commended Deputy Noske's statement. He added that the entire Reichstag, with the exception of the Independent Socialists, stood for colonial reconstruction, which, he concluded, "I foresee with positive certainty."

GERMAN MODERATES GAIN.

Opposition to Annexation and Indemnity Rapidly Gathers Strength.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 10.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—New adherents of the policy of "no annexation, no indemnity," jump up from all quarters. Annexationists and super-annexationists get angrier and angrier as they behold the portents, becoming ever more numerous, of Pan Germanism and conquest being regarded as Dead Sea fruit by an ever-increasing number of people.

Count Czernin, the real author of all the present discussion, has received from the German Chancellor a message of congratulation on Emperor Charles's conferring on him the Order of St. Stephen. In that message the Chancellor declares that it gives him great pleasure to work "in complete understanding" with the Austrian Foreign Secretary, and Count Czernin also expresses delight at the unity of ideas between the two Governments.

That Emperor Charles has decorated the apostle of "no annexation and no indemnity," and that the Chancellor and the Austrian Foreign Secretary have told the world they are at one naturally arouses fiery anger in Junker circles in Germany. The Frankfurter Zeitung warns the Pan German agitators that they are really attacking the Kaiser in their vendetta against the Chancellor, for the Kaiser is responsible for the policy that is being pursued.

MARY PICKFORD in her latest success. STRAND THEA., Week May 13.—Advt.

Germany as Reprisal Bars Fish from Belgium

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 10.—The Germans have now announced that if they do not obtain Dutch fish the Relief Commission will not be allowed to import fish for the population of Belgium and Northern France. This import has already been stopped.

As previously cabled, the stoppage of the fish supply to Germany is due to the refusal of the Dutch fishers themselves to trawl for fish for the German market at the risk of being torpedoed in the safety zone by submarines.

CENSORSHIP BILL MUCH SOFTENED

Overman Accepts Substitute Deemed a Long Step Toward Settling the Controversy.

VOTE MAY BE TAKEN TODAY

Prohibition of Information About Fortifications and Military and Naval Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A long step toward settling the censorship controversy was taken in the Senate today when Senator Overman of North Carolina, who is handling the Espionage bill, announced his acceptance of a very much softened substitute for its censorship feature. This substitute, which is very much like that proposed yesterday by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota and which has his approval, is based on one offered by Senator Cummins of Iowa. When Senator Thomas of Colorado presented it today, slightly modified, Mr. Overman said, as far as he could do so, he accepted it. Mr. Overman was confident that the substitute would be adopted tomorrow.

The Cummins amendment, as modified by Mr. Thomas, reads:

> In time of war the President is hereby authorized to prescribe and promulgate rules and regulations for the purpose of preventing the disclosure to the public and thereby to the enemy of information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, and disposition of any of the armed forces of the United States in naval or military operations or with respect to any works intended for the fortification and defense of any place; and whosoever in time of war shall willfully violate any such rule or regulation shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that no such rule or regulation shall apply to the proceedings of the Congress of the United States, nor to the debates therein.

This amendment limits the President's power to forbid publication to facts relating to armed forces "in naval or military operations." When the amendment was first read this afternoon some objection was made to the word "description" on the ground that criticism of manifest shortages in equipment of troops might be prohibited by the word. But even if the word receives its widest or loosest meaning it still applies only to troops "in military operations."

There is nothing in this substitute to prevent public exposure of the "condition" of the army, as the existing language of the bill pretends to do. Defective supplies may be publicly described and denounced. Even errors of military leadership—at least except in regard to actual military operations—would be left free to public criticism. The language of the substitute—though this might be made clearer—seems to apply only to operations in progress. If that meaning is made certain, a disastrous or faulty operation, once it is over, would be open to the kind of criticism to which British newspapers subjected the Dardanelles expedition.

The Senate adopted an agreement by unanimous consent under which it is hoped that a vote on the Espionage bill will be reached tomorrow. Under the terms of this agreement, after today debate will be limited to a ten-minute speech by each Senator on the bill itself and five minutes on each amendment.

GERMAN DESTROYERS CHASED BY BRITISH

Engagement at Long Range Takes Place Between English and Dutch Coasts.

LONDON, May 10.—A British force of light cruisers and destroyers chased eleven German destroyers today, engaging them at long range, but being unable to overtake them, according to an Admiralty announcement made this afternoon, which says:

"A scouting force consisting of light cruisers and destroyers from Harwich, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, while cruising between the Dutch and English coasts this morning sighted a force of eleven German destroyers about 4 o'clock Greenwich mean time on a parallel course and to the southward.

"Our forces immediately closed, and on our opening fire the enemy at once made off at full speed to the southward under cover of a dense smoke screen. The chase was continued for one hour and twenty minutes, and the enemy were engaged at long range, but our force was unable to overtake them.

"Four British destroyers chased the eleven German destroyers to within range of the guns of the batteries at Zeebrugge.

"Our casualties were one man slightly wounded. The enemy's destroyers were seen to be hit by our fire."

Handsome illustrated Summer Folder, showing resorts on Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy., now ready for distribution. Apply to or write C. & O. Ticket Office, 1,238 Broadway.—Advt.

KITCHIN EXCUSES NEW TAX BILL AS A WAR MEASURE

Indefensible Otherwise and "I Shall Vote For It with My Eyes Shut."

DICTATED BY NECESSITY

Boys at Front Will Give Lives and People at Home Should Give Money.

DEFENDS NEW MAIL RATES

Intimates Publications Defeated Cannon and Taft for Advocating Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Admitting that the bill could be defended only as a war measure and that many of its provisions were arbitrary and inequitable, Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, opened the debate in the House today on the $1,800,000,000 War Taxation bill.

Mr. Kitchen spoke for nearly five hours. His speech ranged from patriotic outbursts to facetious replies to members who asked questions regarding the inequity of this section or that. Frequently the House was thrilled and then amused by the effort of the Democratic floor leader. Mr. Kitchin spoke without interruption for more than an hour and then he began to answer questions, parrying preliminary criticism of the bill.

"I shall vote for it with my eyes shut," was the frank admission of Mr. Kitchin as he referred to the unscientific and inequitable section which arbitrarily eliminates the free list of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff law and imposes a flat duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem in addition to existing tariffs on articles on the dutiable list.

Mr. Kitchin told the House that more complaints and protests had been received against the War Tax bill than against any tax measure proposed in time of peace. He expressed surprise at this, but said that when the bill became law all men, rich and poor, would cheerfully pay the taxes imposed.

The pending bill, he said, would raise $1,800,000,000 of the $3,800,000,000 estimated as necessary for the conduct of the war to the end of the next fiscal year. He expressed the fear that additional taxes would be found necessary and intimated that if this came about higher levies on incomes would be made.

Trials of the Committee.

Describing the trials of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Kitchin said:

"Everybody has been willing that somebody else should pay the taxes. Men have come to the committee and told us how we should raise taxes by hitting the other fellow. As soon as they left other men have come and advised us to tax the fellows who had just left us."

The Democratic leader amused the House by telling of pleas made by prospective taxpayers.

"The people in my district," he said, "have wired and telegraphed that the automobile is not a luxury, that it is a necessity. Suppose we call it a semi-luxury."

Mr. Kitchin delved into the taxes on sporting goods and explained the proposal to tax baseballs, bats, playing cards, and other articles.

"We have also taxed these golf—what do you call them? Well, anyway, we have taxed these golf equipments, whatever they are."

"Golf sticks," suggested some one, and Mr. Kitchin smiled assent.

Much of Mr. Kitchin's speech was an analytical discussion of the bill, section by section. When members seemed inclined to criticise any levy, the majority leader reminded his questioner that this was a period of war, when everybody and everything must be hit. He frankly said that he could support few sections of the bill in times of peace.

The debate developed a dearth of expert information on the question of just what is provided by the involved legal language of the measure, and throughout the day there was a rapid fire of questions from perplexed members. The income tax section raised such a cloud of confusion that for a time the House resembled a class of higher mathematics, with members of the Ways and Means Committee taking turns in expounding the intricate workings of the proposed schedule of percentages and super-percentages.

In opening the debate on the Taxation bill, Representative Kitchin said:

Epoch-Marking Measures.

"On April 13 the Ways and Means Committee offered for the consideration of this House a bill making the most stupendous authorization of a bond issue in the history of any Government on earth. Today we present a bill that raises more additional taxes than any bill ever presented to any legislative body in the history of the world. If passed, this bill will produce more revenue by five or six times than any revenue bill ever presented to the American Congress in the life of the nation.

"I was delighted when the big bond issue was passed without a dissenting vote. It was generous in this House, it was sacrificing, to impose a burden upon our children and children's children of billions of dollars. I trust that when we vote on this bill, which imposes a burden, not upon our children, but upon us, who declared the war and must

Continued on Page 20.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
Service begins May 14th with one boat schedule. Spring schedule with two boat schedule on May 27th.—Advt.

Hears Austria Is Sending Peace Delegates to France

LONDON, May 10.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wires that he has learned from the best of sources that three prominent Austrian politicians are about to leave for Switzerland bearing peace proposals, and that they hope to be given safe conduct to France in order to discuss with the French Cabinet the possibility of peace.

DAVISON HEADS RED CROSS COUNCIL

Banker Will Direct Enlarged Activities Planned to Aid Suffering Peoples Abroad.

WAR-SWEPT FRANCE FIRST

Huge Sums to be Raised for Mercy Work—Taft and C. N. Bliss, Jr., Also on Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A Red Cross War Council, with Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. as Chairman, was created today by President Wilson to carry on the extraordinary relief work made necessary by the entrance of the United States into the European war. The financial and business machinery of the Morgan firm will be placed at the disposal of the committee to assist in the collection of the large amount of money that will be required to do work already outlined by Mr. Davison and the permanent officers of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Davison will retain his connection with his firm, but will devote practically all his time to the work entrusted to him and his committee associates.

While the American Red Cross will extend its activities enormously by reason of the entrance of the United States into the war and will send surgeons and nurses to the battle fronts of Europe, the Red Cross War Council will devote its energies largely to the matter of succoring the stricken peoples of regions devastated by the Germans and their allies and abandoned by them.

The special work which the War Council will undertake at once will be the relief of residents of those parts of France from which the German forces have been driven by the French and British armies. The situation in these regions is terrible. Houses have been destroyed wantonly, agricultural implements piled up and burned, fruit trees and vines damaged beyond repair, and the tillable earth torn up by explosives placed there for the purpose.

As the situation was described today by Mr. Davison, the people in these regions have not even knives, forks, and plates, and are utterly destitute. It is the intention of the Red Cross War Council to rebuild the houses, supply agricultural implements and the seeds with which to grow what is needed, and generally to put the people on their feet again.

With Mr. Davison on the War Council will be William H. Taft, Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Charles D. Norton, Grayson M. P. Murphy of New York, and Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross. They will begin work at once.

The President's Statement.

Appointment of the War Council was announced today in this statement by President Wilson:

I have today created within the Red Cross a War Council, to which will be intrusted the duty of responding to the extraordinary demands which the present war will make upon the services of the Red Cross, both in the field and in civilian relief. The best way in which to impart the greatest efficiency and energy to the relief work which this war will entail will be to concentrate it in the hands of a single experienced organization which has been recognized by law and by international convention as the public instrumentality for such purposes. Indeed, such a concentration of administrative action in this matter seems to me absolutely necessary, and I hereby earnestly call upon all those who can contribute, either great sums or small, to the alleviation of the suffering and distress which must inevitably arise out of this fight for humanity and democracy to contribute to the Red Cross.

It will be one of the first and most necessary tasks of the new War Council of the Red Cross to raise great sums of money for the support of the work to be done, and done upon a great scale. I hope that the response to their efforts will be a demonstration of the generosity of America and the power of genuine practical sympathy among our people that will command the admiration of the whole world.

This letter was sent by the President to Mr. Davison:

The White House, Washington, May 10, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Davison: After consultation with my active associates in the American Red Cross, it has been thought wise to create a Red Cross War Council of seven members, including the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee. I have today created the council. This letter is to ask you to accept the Chairmanship, a patriotic service which I trust it will be possible for you to perform.

The close co-operation between the American National Red Cross and the

Continued on Page 5.

REPORT DRAFT BILL WITH AGES 21 TO 30; DROP ROOSEVELT

Senate and House Conferees Finally Agree, Eliminating the Colonel's Division.

PROHIBITION COMPROMISE

Liquors to be Excluded from Army Posts and Sale Barred to Men in Uniform.

POWER TO NAME GENERALS

President Vested with Authority to Appoint Roosevelt or Any Other Civilians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The long deadlock between Senate and House managers over the Draft bill came to an end today and the resulting agreement on the measure was reported to both houses. The agreement shows that the Senators of the Conference Committee, unwilling longer to delay enactment of the bill providing for new armies, yielded to the compromise proposed by the conference yesterday.

While the conference report will be opposed in both houses, it is expected that it will be adopted without much delay, and that the President's signature will make the bill a law early next week.

After the President has affixed his signature, registration of those eligible for conscription will be under way throughout the country. Some States already have selected their Registration Boards, and the War Department has erected a vast and intricate war machine for assigning and organizing the conscripts. They will be assembled at training camps in September.

The conference agreement eliminates all proposals for the raising of volunteer units, including the division Colonel Roosevelt hoped to command, but an easy way is left open for President Wilson to give the Colonel a General's commission in the authorized forces.

The age limits for the draft are fixed at from 21 to 30 years, both inclusive, making the draft applicable to all male voters under 31. Substantial increases in the pay of enlisted men of the army are authorized to become effective on June 1, and the Administration's promise that enlistments in the National Guard and the regular army shall be only for the duration of the present emergency is written into the bill.

The increasing importance of the machine gun in modern warfare is recognized in a new provision more than doubling the allotment of machine gun units to infantry and cavalry organizations. At present there is one machine gun company or troop to each infantry or cavalry regiment. The new provision authorizes the President to raise three additional machine gun units for each brigade of cavalry or infantry, thus doubling the brigade allowance, and four additional units for each infantry or cavalry division. As there are three regiments to a brigade and three brigades to a division, with four machine guns to each machine gun unit, the bill provides for twenty-two machine gun troops or companies, with a total of eighty-eight machine guns for every infantry or cavalry division.

Power to Appoint Generals.

The provision under which the President may make Colonel Roosevelt or any other citizen a General in the authorized forces is retained from the Senate bill as Section 8. Under its terms "the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for duty with brigades, divisions, and higher units in which the forces provided for herein may be organized."

Some supporters of the provision to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise and command volunteers have admitted that they felt a little embarrassed at being called upon to advocate a general draft measure, with an exception made in favor of the ex-President. It has been suggested that this situation might be met if the Colonel, instead of asking for command of volunteers, simply applied for a commission in the other forces. No intimation has been received of the Colonel's attitude on this point.

Apportionment of the quotas of the several stations is handled in several modified provisions. This apportionment will be based upon the population of the States and not upon "population available for military service," as set forth in the Senate bill. Citizens of a State enlisted in the regular army will not be credited to that State in fixing its quota, nor will enlistments in the National Guard be credited except to the strength of citizens who were in the Federal service as National Guardsmen on April 1, 1917. In other words, recruits enlisted since that date to bring the National Guard units up to war strength or recruits for National Guard units will not reduce the number of men that State must supply under the draft.

May Register by Mail.

The conference agreement provides that troops, except in the regular army, shall be grouped and officered as far as practicable according to local political divisions of the country. Persons not actually at their legal residences on the day set aside for registration are permitted to register by mail. The House provision is adopted prohibiting all bounties for enlistments and all discharges by purchase. The proposed exemption from draft of medical students is omitted, and the President is empowered to require persons exempted on religious grounds to perform any duty he proclaims to be noncombatant.

"To avoid embarrassment during the period between the signing of a treaty of peace and actual readjustments of normal peace time, the language of the bill is changed so that everything in it—enlistments, drafts, and the like—is for the duration of this emergency" instead of for the duration of the war.

The House accepted most of the Senate provisions restricting the use of intoxicants near army posts, and empowering the Secretary of War to close disorderly houses in the neighborhood. The prohibition provision forbids any one to have intoxicants in his possession at an army post or to sell them to an officer or enlisted man of the army while the soldier is in uniform. The Senate's prohibition against giving away intoxicants is abandoned. There is no prohibition against drinking, as such.

Representative Kahn refused to sign the conference report on the ground that the prohibition section reflected needlessly on the army, and Representative Anthony refused out of sympathy with Colonel Roosevelt's wishes.

"HAVE YOUR OWN"—
they taste better! See top of page 20.—Advt.

WHOLE CITY UNITES IN DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONOR OF JOFFRE AND VIVIANI; $86,000 GIFT TO MARSHAL'S CHARITIES

Roosevelt Resigns From Army League; Leiter Calls Him Unfit to Lead Volunteers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Colonel Roosevelt has resigned as Honorary Vice President of the Army League on the ground that Joseph Leiter of Washington, the league's President, in opposing the Colonel's wishes regarding a volunteer division, was using the league to the detriment of the army and of the United States. Mr. Leiter in a warm reply admitted that he opposed the Roosevelt volunteer plan, but that he did so because he believed Colonel Roosevelt incompetent to lead a large military force.

Colonel Roosevelt's letter of resignation follows:

May 8, 1917.

Dear Mr. Leiter:

Your letter is indefinite. As far as its statements can be understood, they apparently indicate that you disbelieve in the Harding amendment. The proposition for the selective draft has now been adopted, so, therefore, there can be no further pretense that the Harding amendment in any way antagonizes the Administration's draft measure. All that it does is to add to the army of the United States a force of men admirably calculated to do good work, ready to be sent abroad immediately, who will not otherwise be used at all.

By reading Senator Stone's speech in opposition to the amendment you will see that he puts it frankly on political grounds. Indeed, so far as the opposition is not due to mere puzzle-headedness, it can only be due to politics, and politics of a very unwise and improper kind. You are, therefore, as its President, using the Army League of the United States to the detriment of the army, and to the detriment of the United States, in the attitude you assume in this matter. Accordingly, I herewith resign as Honorary Vice President of the organization. Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Leiter replied as follows:

May 10, 1917.

My Dear Colonel Roosevelt:

Your letter of May 8 resigning your office in this organization in reply to mine of May 2 I have received. The Executive Council at its next meeting will take action upon it. While you seem to think my letter indefinite, you have grasped the point which I wanted to convey. I am opposed to the Harding amendment. The charge that I am using the Army League to the detriment of the army and the country is personal. To this charge let me reply as an individual.

Because I do not agree with you you can see nothing in my attitude but the betrayal of a trust. Do you think that you alone can think correctly? Did the Almighty constitute you the sole arbiter of what is right or wrong? Has no one else the right to an opinion? I can imagine such a state of affairs in Germany alone. Do you think that you are the most competent person in the United States to head the first expeditionary force sent to Europe? Candidly, do you think you have had sufficient military experience to in any way qualify you for this position? Why not leave the business to competent people who have been trained to it instead of injecting yourself into the situation without the desire of any of the authorities who must be responsible for the success or failure of the conduct of the war?

I thought at first that your intentions were inspired by patriotism. I am now constrained to believe that your own schemes of political and personal aggrandizement lie at the bottom of your agitation.

The early disasters of the civil war came from those who had received military rank as the result of possessing the political influence to put them in commands for which they were not fitted. Let us hope that in this war this can be avoided. Do your part to this end. Make a sacrifice of your personal ambitions on the altar of efficiency, and as an act of real patriotism put an end to the political storm which has been caused by the Harding amendment.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOSEPH LEITER,
President.

GERMAN ASSAULTS FAIL TO HALT FOE

Haig and Nivelle Make Gains Against Resistance by Hindenburg's Men.

BULLECOURT FIGHT FIERCE

Severe and Almost Continuous Encounters Are in Progress There, but British Go Ahead.

LONDON, May 10.—Heavy fighting is proceeding along the British front near Bullecourt, and the net result during the day was some progress by the British troops, despite strong resistance by Hindenburg's men. Positions won by Haig's soldiers on the Hindenburg line are still held fast.

To the north around Fresnoy, the Germans made several attempts in force today to regain lost ground there, but were heavily repulsed.

French troops also have made gains in the face of counterattacks by the Germans along the Aisne front, which were apparently less vigorous than have been most recent assaults. The area held on the northern slopes of the Vauclere plateau was enlarged, while in the region of Chevreux a fortified point of support was taken. North of Sancy the French captured a trench system from the foe.

The day report of the British War Office says:

> Further reports show that the fighting in the neighborhood of Bullecourt yesterday was severe and continuous. We made progress in spite of the repeated costly efforts on the part of the enemy to shake our hold on his positions, none of which met with success.
>
> During the night our line was advanced by local fighting east of Gricourt and south of the Souchez River, where we captured a portion of the enemy's front and support lines with a number of prisoners.
>
> Hostile raiding parties were driven off last night northeast of Lievin and south of Hulluch.
>
> North of Givenchy-les-Labassée we made a successful raid.

Line Advanced on Bank of Scarpe.

The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

We advanced our line slightly during the morning on the south bank of the Scarpe. At midday today, under cover of a heavy bombardment, the enemy renewed his attempts upon our positions in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt. His attack was completely repulsed by our troops.

Further hostile counterattacks delivered during the night near Fresnoy were equally unsuccessful.

A party of the enemy raided our

Continued on Page 4.

The Representative of THE BALSAMS, Dixville Notch, N. H., will be at The New England Resorts Association Office, 1180 Broadway, May 15th to June 9th. Hours 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.—Advt.

COMMONS DISCUSS WAR IN SECRET

Lloyd George's Reply to Churchill's Queries Optimistic, According to Official Version.

GIVES DATA ON SINKINGS

Accounts of Ways to Combat U-Boats 'Encouraging'—Says Britain Needn't Fear Famine.

LONDON, May 10.—Members of the House of Commons turned out in large numbers for today's secret session, at which many questions uppermost in the public mind were to be discussed. Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, was the first speaker, as he was the most distinguished member of the Liberal War Committee, which first demanded this session, now thought likely to continue over Friday.

The secret session was begun after questions had been asked, the galleries being cleared. There is a simple rule under which the House may be cleared of strangers. A member of the Government rises in his place and utters the formula: "I spy strangers," whereupon officials clear the galleries and seal the doors. Strangers also are asked to leave the lobbies and precincts of the House. Members do not take any oath of secrecy, but could be proceeded against under the Defense of the Realm act should they disclose secrets.

The official report of the secret session, issued tonight, says that Winston Spencer Churchill, who opened the discussion, dealt with the general military situation, with special reference to the position in Russia, the development of the struggle on the Western front, the strength of the United States, and questions arising out of the submarine attacks.

"The losses of personnel and material," the statement continues, "were commented on and the general diplomatic situation in the Balkans discussed. Suggestions were made for meeting the submarine danger, and further information was asked concerning marine losses and food supplies.

"General Henry Page Croft and George James Wardle continued the debate.

"The Premier dealt seriatim and fully with the points Mr. Churchill raised. He commented upon the internal situation in Austria and the military position of Germany in respect to her reserves, contrasting it favorably with our own. He cited opinions of the British and French military chiefs in satisfaction at the results of the recent combined operations on the Western front.

"The Premier then explained how it was proposed to satisfy the War Office demands for further reserves, and also gave figures of the British tonnage sunk month by month since last August, and gave encouraging accounts of the methods adopted to meet the submarine at-

Continued on Page 4.

Equals a lamb chop in food value—split of Dr. Dadirran's Zoolak. Try it.—Advt.

TRIBUTE INSPIRES VIVIANI

Declares France Will Fight Till She Gets Alsace-Lorraine.

SPURNS ANY GERMAN PEACE

Commissioners Dedicate Monument, Receive Degrees, and Visit Grant's Tomb.

JOFFRE AT GALA OPERA

Misunderstandings All but Keep Whole Party from Benefit Performance.

Marshal Joffre yesterday experienced the honors of a people's hero in such measure as he has hardly had a chance to know them in war-stricken France. Following the lead of the greeting of their city government the day before, the people of New York apparently left all other business to throng the streets and pay homage to the French soldier and the other members of the War Commission, and to display the keenness of America's desire for a great allied victory.

At the statue of Lafayette in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in the morning; at the Merchants' Association's luncheon at the Astor; at Columbia University, where degrees were given to Marshal Joffre and Vice Premier Viviani; at Grant's Tomb, at the statue of Joan of Arc; at dinner at Sherry's; at a reception at the Public Library at night, and at a gala performance in the Metropolitan Opera House which followed it, the people of New York, rich and poor, high and low, turned out to show their reverence to the victor of the Marne.

At the Joan of Arc statue, and in less degree at the Public Library, the crowds evaded the police and almost trod themselves underfoot in their enthusiasm to pat his shoulder and shake his hand, and at the Metropolitan they drowned Paderewski's playing with their cheers when Marshal Joffre entered while the Polish pianist was in the midst of a solo.

As to this gala performance there had been much uncertainty. It was promoted by a committee appointed by Governor Whitman, the only Gubernatorial body taking part in the city's reception, and the proceeds were to be divided between Marshal Joffre's two favorite charities. On the day of the commission's arrival a statement had been issued in their name that they felt it undesirable to attend a performance at which admission was charged. Yesterday this statement was revoked; and from that moment on rumors as to whether or not the commission would attend followed each other every few minutes.

Joffre Goes to Opera House.

When the entire party appeared last night at the reception given at the Public Library by Gaston Liébert, the French Consul General, and the members of the French societies of the city, it was said that they would not go to the Opera House. Then, during the reception, Governor Whitman talked for more than half an hour with Ambassador J. J. Jusserand and later with Marshal Joffre. The result was that the Marshal went to the opera house, about 11 o'clock, in company with Governor Whitman and escorted by his military aids. M. Viviani, who was said to be ill, went home and to bed. Most of the civilian members of the commission followed his example.

The receipts from the Opera House celebration were more than $86,000. The tickets sold from $3 to $25 and the boxes for $1,000 each. The total receipts from the sale of tickets were about $75,000, with an income of some $8,000 from programs and donations. The exact amount will be known this morning, after which a check for the amount will be presented to Marshal Joffre for the war orphans of France.

This result aroused much confusion, both among those who went and those who were left out. The persons invited to the reception were nominally the members of societies of Frenchmen or friends of France. In practice, however, tickets were distributed very generally to some three or four thousand people, and on the other hand many persons who might have been expected to attend were not present. One absentee was Borough President Marcus M. Marks. The fact that the head of the borough had been left out of the ceremonies attending the commission's visit aroused much comment. About two-thirds of the guests at the library reception were sent into the card index room and had to stay there for two hours while the rest marched past Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani and shook their hands, the less fortunate being finally allowed to see the Marshal walk through and hear him make a graceful speech of appreciation.

The committee organizing the Opera House demonstration was largely identical with the Mayor's Committee on Recruiting, headed by Alexander J. Hemphill. This body, originally a subsidiary of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, eventually became practically independent, and when it gave a recruiting parade some three

weeks ago neither the Mayor nor the leading members of the Committee on National Defense were in the reviewing stand.

Last night the Mayor entertained the commission and the heads of his committees at dinner at Sherry's just before the reception. He preceded them to the Public Library, but waited to greet them there officially till the arrival of Governor Whitman. Then the two and their staffs walked together into Room 302, where the members of the commission stood in line to receive guests.

Mayor Misses Gala Performance.

Following the Governor, the Mayor shook hands with the commissioners, and then the two stood in the reviewing line together for some time. Eventually, however, both left their positions—the Mayor to talk to guests, the Governor to talk to Ambassador Jusserand and then to Marshal Joffre. A few minutes later the Mayor left the reception, and did not go to the opera house.

Aside from these countercurrents of popular demand for Marshal Joffre, however, the day was a notable one for the French visitors. They dedicated a statue of Lafayette and paid ceremonial homage to that of Joan of Arc; they received degrees from Columbia; they paid military honors to the tomb of Grant; M. Viviani by fiery speeches aroused one audience after another to shout its determination to carry the war through to the finish by the side of France, and even Marshal Joffre was moved more than once to say a few sentences of appreciation of America's tribute.

Today the military members of the French Commission go to West Point, and will again be entertained by the Governor at Newburg on their way. The civilians will remain here, and after the arrival of the British delegation under Arthur J. Balfour this afternoon and the return of Marshal Joffre and his aids from West Point, the entire body will be entertained by the Mayor at a dinner at the Waldorf. The French delegation will then leave for Boston on an early morning train, and will consequently be unable to attend the luncheon given tomorrow by the Chamber of Commerce to the members of both commissions.

METROPOLITAN THRONG SWEPT BY ENTHUSIASM

Great Audience Gives $86,000 for Joffre's War Charities.

When Marshal Joffre, by the side of Governor Whitman, stepped into a box fronting the stage, at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, the great audience swept to its feet, forgetting that Paderewski was playing a masterpiece. The Marshal, with a wide sweep of his right hand, saluted, as his allies and admirers cheered and sang the "Marseillaise."

Marshal Joffre said: "Ladies and gentlemen: I am deeply grateful for all the greetings, for all the smiles, and for all the cheers that you have manifested here tonight; but I must take them not as an expression to me personally, but as a tribute from you to the fighting army in France.

"If the soldiers of my beloved country could know of this great spontaneous outburst of affection and patriotism on the part of the people of this great city, they would receive new inspiration and stimulation. Their hearts would be deeply stirred, as mine has been tonight by this overwhelming evidence of your support. This is the greatest demonstration I have ever seen.

"I am not an orator, ladies and gentlemen, and I cannot say more than that I am profoundly touched by this magnificent demonstration. I shall carry the memory of it back to the soldiers of France.

"I say now and again 'Long live the United States! Long live the City of New York!'"

Wave of Patriotism.

Joffre remained in the box while the Metropolitan chorus sang "God Save the King" and "Hymn Garibaldi" and Mme. Louise Homer sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was one of the most inspiring scenes the Opera House ever saw when Mme. Homer, after singing the first verse of the national anthem, stepped to the front of the stage, waved the flag, and the tremendous audience joined in with a feeling that made Marshal Joffre almost drop his cap applauding. As the song was finished the audience by a common impulse turned to look at the distinguished guest, he saluted, waved his hand, and applauded again. The General left with his military aide after remaining thirty minutes.

The affair last night was arranged under the Mareschal Joffre Tribute Committee; the receipts, exceeding $86,000, will be turned over to him today for the French war orphans. The presentation will be made at the Frick home.

M. Viviani was not there, Colonel Roosevelt didn't speak, and Caruso didn't sing, and the program in other respects went awry, but Joffre was there, and that was what the people went for.

It was a long wait the crowd had. The doors of the Opera House were opened at 9 o'clock and the program, scheduled to begin at 9:30, did not start until after 10, when the Metropolitan orchestra played a prelude, "Patrie." Then Paderewski played three selections by Chopin, then another classic selection, and was on the third when Joffre entered.

When the Marshal and the Governor left their box the audience supposed that they were coming to the stage for speeches and the presentation of the fund by Gatson Liebert, the French Consul General. But General Joffre and his aid, Lieutenant de Tessau, walked quickly to the Forty-third Street exit, where Squadron A was drawn up with swords at salute. He saluted and started toward his car. The great crowd which jammed Broadway and Seventh Avenue recognized the Marshal and surged forward. Only the best efforts of the police and Squadron A kept them back from him. It was with the greatest difficulty that his car was got through the crowd. He went to the home of Mr. Frick.

Former Governor Hughes and Mrs. Hughes were present and sat in the box with General Joffre, but Mr. Hughes did not make a speech.

Pasquale Amato, who was scheduled to sing, did not do so because of some misunderstanding about the music.

The seats last night sold from $3 for the upper gallery to $25 for the orchestra seats, the boxes selling for $1,000 each. The sale of programs added to the receipts. There were thousands of persons who went to the Opera House and, couldn't get it. It was a hard job for the police to keep the entrance clear so that those with tickets could get in.

People implored, begged and threatened, using all sorts of subterfuges to get in. One of the annoyances of the evening was the presence in the lobby and outside of ticket speculators who had got seat coupons. They were cleared out of the lobby and appeared to have ill success with their sales.

After General Joffre left there was given a tableaux of nations to the new democracy, arranged by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The program concluded with "The Marseillaise," sung by Leon Rothier and the Metropolitan chorus, the audience joining in.

Mayor Mitchel Not There.

The celebration last night was arranged under the direction of Governor Whitman, the Mayor's Committee having nothing to do with it. It was the first time the Governor had participated in the welcome to the French Commission. Mayor Mitchel was not at the opera house.

Up to the last moment there was doubt that Marshal Joffre would be present. When Governor Whitman entered with the guest of honor and his aide, he wore a broad smile and held the Marshal by one arm. They were surrounded by the Governor's staff in full uniform. Harry Payne Whitney, Otto H. Kahn, and other members of the Governor's Committee greeted General Joffre.

The Governor had no statement to make upon the evident misunderstandings attending the affair, but he said he was deeply appreciative of the honor the Marshal had done him by accepting his invitation to attend the celebration.

A member of the Governor's party was authority for the statement that there had been some difficulty in getting the Marshal from the reception at the Public Library to the Opera House. It was said that the Governor had appealed to Ambassador Jusserand, who had asked the Marshal to go with the Governor. Joffre turned to the Governor, it was said, and asked:

"How lonk?"

"Five minutes."

"I go," was the reply accredited to the Marshal. After the guest had spoken at the Opera House Governor Whitman suggested that because of his fatigue, he go, but Joffre, impressed by the magnificent sincerity of the ovation, remained for half an hour.

None of the members of the Governor's committee would make any statement last night over the mix-up that caused the absence of the other members of the commission and the omission of the speeches. Governor Whitman, M. Viviani, and Mr. Hughes were down on the program to speak, and a statement issued by the committee had named Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, and Colonel Roosevelt also as speakers.

It had been reported early in the evening that Governor Whitman, because of the serious situation at Albany, where the Legislature was about to adjourn, could not get to New York. Hasty telephoning, however, fortified the committee with the information that the Governor had taken the almost unprecedented course of leaving the capital with the Legislature in its eleventh hour and had come to New York to see his program through.

The program of the celebration was replete with the Governor's name. It was "Governor Whitman's Committee" in charge of the affair, and "Governor Whitman's Committee on the Presentation of the Joffre Cheque."

Joffre Cheque Committee.

The Committee on Presentation of the Joffre Cheque was composed of Arthur Curtiss James, Alexander J. Hemphill, J. P. Morgan, Gaston Liebert, Robert Pruyn, James S. Cutler, Thomas W. Lamont, Herbert C. Hoover, Willard D. Straight, A. D. Juillard, Horace S. Wilkinson, Ansley Wilcox, and Frank A. Vanderlip. The Committee on Program was Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Walter W. Maynard, Jacques Coppeau, and Rawlins Cottenet.

Jacques Thibaud, with the orchestra, played "Havanaise" just after the entrance of Marshal Joffre. After the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by Mme. Homer, C. Coppeau read a salutation to Joffre, entitled "Tant Que Vous Voudrez, Mon General."

Those who took part in the Tableaux of Nations, staged in the church scene of "Tosca," were: Democracy, Mrs. Wallace Irwin; America, Miss Ethel Barrymore; Britannia, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden; France, Mrs. J. B. Eustis; Belgium, Miss Marie Doro; Portugal, Mrs. Sidney Breese; Russia, Mrs. Henry Grey; Montenegro, Mrs. Felix Doubleday; Rumania, Mrs. Mary Hoy Wybourg; Japan, Mrs. Newbold Edgar; Garibaldi, Antonio Scotti; Cardinal Mercier, Andrea de Segurola; Disraeli, George Arliss; Albert of Belgium, Herbert Wilcoxon.

The program closed with "La Marseillaise" by Leon Rothier, with Maude Adams as Joan of Arc, together with the Metropolitan chorus and orchestra conducted by Pierre Monteux.

RECEPTION TO ENVOYS PACKS GREAT LIBRARY

Streets Jammed for Blocks and Many Unable to Meet Noted Frenchmen.

At 10:30 o'clock last night Marshal Joffre stood on the counter in the great reading room of the public library, just in the place where the clerk hands out to you the books he has taken off the dumb waiter, and made the third of his four speeches of the day to a pushing crowd that despite the moderating influence of a large body of policemen almost overwhelmed him. He was telling them how he appreciated the welcome which America had given to him, or perhaps through him to France, and particularly expressing thanks to the Society les Amis de l'Alsace Lorraine, which had presented to him an illuminated album and to M. Viviani a gold penholder and plaque.

Among the cheering throng in front of him there were two little girls in Alsatian costume whose cheeks were stained with tears. They had been brought in to present the gifts to the Commissioners, and it had been expected that the sight of their costumes as they bent before the Marshal of France would give the ceremony the spiritual value of a consecration to every Frenchman present. But the girls couldn't get near enough to the Marshal. They were unable to push through the crowd, and the gifts had to be presented by stronger members of the society who could fight their way to the fore.

Moreover, Marshal Joffre was stopping for only a few minutes on his way to the Metropolitan Opera House, where Governor Whitman was to present him to the audience at the gala performance, and M. Viviani, exhausted by the attentions of the citizens of New York, had found himself too ill to stay through to the end of the ceremonies. And the sadness of the little Alsatian girls was only typical of that which afflicted many others in the Library, for it was a function where those who were invited seemed to be almost as much disgruntled as those who were left out.

M. Liébert, the nominal host, was of course too busy to give personal supervision to the entertainment, and its direction was left to a "consultative committee," with an "active subcommittee." The result was a widespread distribution of tickets which aroused some bitterness among those who were left out; and as a corollary, it brought into the Library several thousand people of whom a minority were allowed to march past the commission and shake hands with them and the majority had to wait outside, looking at the mural decorations, until such time as the delegation was ready to walk through the rooms in which they were assembled to give them a passing view.

To admit everybody in the library main room, as the line had to pass slowly and due deliberation under the eyes of detectives and Secret Service men, would have prolonged the ceremony nearly till midnight. Most of the more prominent guests got into Room 302, where the reception was being held, but some of them had to wait with the larger crowd in the card index room until they were allowed to pass on into the reading room and hear Marshal Joffre's speech.

Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, spent five minutes proving his right to get into one room and not long after spent five more convincing the guardians of the doorway of his right to get out.

And the passage from any room into another at any time during the evening was attended with pushing, crowding, much insistence on personal rights and peremptory refusals of admission, and in one or two places something almost approaching a riot. Inspector James Bolan, in charge of 250 policemen inside and outside the building, was unable to take command of the traffic arrangements and the admission to the rooms inside.

His forces were subordinated to the orders of committeemen and their ushers, and in practice the police were only called into play when it was necessary to clear a lane for the passage of the guests of honor. At other times ushers chosen from the committee and friends of the committee were in charge, and passage for all but public personages whose faces were known went by favor.

At the door of the reception room Herman C. Huffer, Jr., a member of the Consultative Committee, was in charge of a group of unusually strict ushers. In the beginning many persons, including a considerable number apparently known personally to the ushers, were passed through, and then as new arrivals came on admission suddenly became more difficult. James M. Beck, another member of the Consultative Committee, was one of those who were not allowed to pass in. Arrangements were eventually made by which some of those here excluded were admitted at another door.

Then a number of committeemen and ushers decided that the floor must be cleared—the room was not half full—in order to make room for the passage of the line of handshakers. The man who was most actively raising this cry lit first upon Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary, and peremptorily ordered him out. Before Mr. Rousseau could explain his identity the other repeated his command with increasing vehemence, and had started to call for a policeman; but when he realized the situation he changed the subject of conversation somewhat abruptly to other social occasions at which he was sure he had met the Mayor's Secretary.

Eventually the commission were seated, wearied by their long round of honors, on a long bench in an alcove at one side of the room and the line was started past them. Before long, however, the Governor was talking to M. Jusserand and Marshal Joffre, and the topic of general speculation in the reception room was whether or not the commission would go to the opera. Meanwhile two or three thousand other guests, waiting their turn in the line, were filling other rooms of the library with mutterings of dissatisfaction which were not altogether stilled by the fleeting glimpse of the commission which they were allowed to catch after the hour had grown late.

There were many thousands outside the library all through the evening, their interest held by the lights and decorations and by their eagerness to catch some sight of the hero of the Marne.

The decorations and lighting about the library provided a spectacle that New York has seldom, if ever, surpassed. A pilared court of honor was built along Fifth Avenue from Fortieth to Forty-second Streets, its columns surmounted by urns wreathed in evergreen, by symbolic medallions, and by the draped flags of the twelve allies. From the marble balustrade in front of the library terrace three tall poles were raised on either side of the entrance, and from their crossbars hung long banners bearing the symbolic devices of the American eagle, the British lion, and the Gallic cock.

Hundreds of red Chinese lanterns glowed softly in strings along all the terraces, and behind their subdued light the white façade of the library shone brilliant in the radiance of reflected lamps. There were lights beneath each window, shining brightly on the navy recruiting posters pasted on the panes; there were lights hidden behind the cornices, lights everywhere along the deeply indented walls. The twin fountains by the sides of the great door were also illuminated, and the water splashed in a constant sparkle of light.

The handling of the immense crowds along the Avenue and in every cross street by Inspector Bolan's policemen was in notable contrast to the confusion inside. Fifth Avenue from above Forty-second Street to below Fortieth, and these cross streets as far back as the rear terrace of the library, were kept clear during the entire reception. A crowd of hose fortunate ones provided with tickets had collected on the great stairway on the Fifth Avenue side of the building, expecting the party to enter by that route; but they were disappointed. When the commission left Sherry's at 9:05 their motor cars swung around the corner into the avenue, then swung west again at Forty-second Street, past the saluting sabres of Squadron A, aligned along the uptown curb, and disembarked their passengers at the side doorway.

Yet the crowd stayed in the streets by the thousands for an hour and a half, and was ready with a cheer when the commissioners finally came out and drove away. And as the automobiles were filled with the weary guests of the city police automobile, plunging back and forth in Forty-second Street, played a suspicious searchlight on every window of the buildings across the way.

JOFFRE PUTS WREATH ON GEN. GRANT'S TOMB

Alone in Crypt, He Pays Reverent Tribute to Another Great Warrior.

Marshal Joffre paid his own and France's tribute to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant yesterday afternoon. Accompanied by M. Viviani, the Marquis de Chambrun, Lieut. Col. Fabry, Lieutenant de Tessau, Vice Admiral Chocheprat, and other members of the French Commission, the great soldier went to the Tomb on Riverside Drive, and, climbing an old rickety stepladder that had been hurriedly requisitioned, he climbed to the top of the sarcophagus in which rests the remains of the Union Commander and reverently placed upon it a wreath of laurel, held together by the colors of France and America. Joffre was alone in the crypt. Below, on the stone rail, with bared heads, stood the other members of the commission, Mayor Mitchel, General Daniel Appleton, General Leonard Wood, and a few others.

The police estimated that at least 25,000 people gathered outside the Tomb when the automobiles bearing the official party arrived at 5:30 o'clock. Along the western edge of Riverside Drive and facing the Tomb was the Seventh Regiment, in full dress gray uniforms, and several hundred recruits in khaki.

The great crowd appreciated the solemnity of the occasion, and for the first time since he came to New York Marshal Joffre was received in silence, but it was an eloquent silence. The column of automobiles, with the one in which rode Joffre and Viviani in the lead, circled the monument passing in front of the long line of Seventh Regiment men who stood rigid and at salute. Once, but several times, it was said afterward, Marshal Joffre commented on the splendid soldiery appearance of the Seventh.

Followed by M. Viviani, Joffre and the other members of the party left their automobiles at the foot of the roadway which leads to the entrance of the Tomb. As he arrived at the entrance Marshal Joffre halted for a moment, raised his right hand in salute, and bowed his head for a brief second as if in prayer. Then he proceeded slowly into the darkened place, walked up to the balustrade and looked down into the crypt at the sarcophagi of General Grant and his wife. Lieutenant Fabry, M. Viviani, and the military and naval members of the commission joined him.

A guard stepped up to the Marshal and said:

"Marshal Joffre we are ready to go into the crypt."

Joffre understood, and with the guard leading the way he descended the stone steps leading down to the crypt. Behind him was a soldier carrying the wreath that was to be placed on the sarcophagus.

All of the party except Joffre took up their position alongside the circular wall of stone. The Marshal vaulted the wall and was followed by one of the guards, who lifted the ancient step ladder in after him. The ladder was placed alongside the sarcophagus and Marshal Joffre slowly ascended it and placed the wreath in position. It was an impressive scene, the white-haired French soldier in the darkened place standing on a rickety ladder and reverently paying tribute to a great soldier of another era.

When he had arranged the wreath Marshal Joffre stepped back and stood at attention, his hand at salute. He uttered a word in French so low that it was inaudible even to those nearest him. Then he quietly climbed to the top of the marble wall and jumped down.

After a brief inspection of the battle flags in the tomb Marshal Joffre reappeared to the throngs outside, and a moment later the Seventh Regiment, with its band playing the "Marseillaise," began marching in review. Then the cheering began, and it lasted until the last man had passed.

From Grant's Tomb the visitors went to the Joan of Arc Statue at Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street. Here was another great crowd, as big, it appeared, as the one at Grant's Tomb. A committee headed by Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee, received the visitors. There was also present a delegation representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, who presented Marshal Joffre with a check for 38,000 francs, to be used in any way he sees best for the relief of suffering in his country.

There was no speaking, but plenty of cheering and flag waving. Joffre received a wreath of white laurel, which he placed at the base of the monument. As the Marshal placed it in position the crowd remained silent and the men and boys bared their heads. The ceremony was as brief as it was impressive, and it was over in less than five minutes.

A young woman, who said she was Mlle. Yvonne Villirate of 310 West Eightieth Street, reached the side of Colonel Fabry and asked him if on his return to France he would try and find her fiance, Major Goulon, who when she last heard from him was in the trenches. Colonel Fabry promised her that he would surely try.

Little boys and girls also squeezed up close to Joffre and Viviani and the rest of the party, and scores received the kindly greetings of the French officers.

From the Joan of Arc Statue the party returned, through Seventy-ninth Street and Central Park, to the Frick home to prepare for the events of the evening.

COLUMBIA HONORS AMERICA'S GUESTS

Thousands See Highest Degree Conferred on French and English Visitors.

DR. BUTLER PAYS TRIBUTE

Viviani and Joffre Greet Parents of Victor Chapman, the Aviator Killed at Verdun.

Columbia University conferred upon Rene Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Arthur James Balfour, (by proxy,) and Lord Cunliffe, the senior members of the French and British War Commissions, the degree of Doctor of Laws yesterday afternoon, the occasion being, as President Nicholas Murray Butler expressed it, one of the most notable in Columbia's history. The exercises were held in the open on the steps of the library facing 116th Street, and were witnessed by thousands of persons, who joined in the tribute that the university was paying to the distinguished men of England and France.

The Marshal of France was the figure upon which all eyes were focused, as Dr. Butler, in conferring on him the highest degree which the university can offer, said the recipient "had made the name of the River Marne as immortal as Miltiades made that of Marathon," and the great throng wildly shouted its full approval of the tribute. Again, when M. Viviani, a little sad of face, it seemed, stood up to receive his degree, the crowds cheered with a vim that was heard to the river banks, and again when the tall athletic head of the Bank of England stepped forward to receive from President Butler the sheepskin record of his degree, Clive Bayley, the British Consul General at New York, represented Mr. Balfour, who will receive the diploma when he arrives in New York this afternoon.

It was 3:50 o'clock when Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, Lord Cunliffe and left the Frick home, at Seventieth Street and Fifth Avenue, for the university. The route was north in Fifth Avenue to 110th Street and west in that street to Morningside Heights, the university. Every foot of the way was lined with throngs of men, women, and children, and the progress of the party was one long continued cheer from end to end.

Columbia Men in Khaki.

In 116th Street the people were packed so densely that it was with difficulty that the police were able to clear a roadway space big enough for the automobiles to pass through. In front of the library, on the steps of which the degrees were to be conferred, other thousands were massed, while in the plaza in front of the library the Columbia University military battalion in khaki stood at attention.

On the steps in the space reserved for distinguished guests the members of the Columbia Faculty stood with heads bare, and nearby were some of the best-known men of the nation, including Charles Evans Hughes, Robert Bacon, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity; Brander Matthews, Clarence H. Mackay, Herbert L. Satterlee, John Bassett Moore, Mayor Mitchel, Henry Morgenthau, George T. Wilson, Joseph H. Choate, Otto H. Kahn, and nearly every member of the Mayor's Official Reception Committee.

There were two signals which announced the coming of Joffre, and the other famous guests. One was the Columbia yell and the other the whirring of the police motor cycles which speeded ahead of the column of automobiles. From every part of the vast throng the shout of Joffre's name arose, and a moment later the leading automobiles, in the first of which were Joffre and Viviani, appeared in the open space which the police kept clear in that part of 116th Street immediately in front of the library.

President Butler awaited the coming of the visitors from the stone steps in front of the draped Alma Mater Statue of Columbia. He wore the brilliant Cambridge robe in honor of the British and the Legion of Honor decoration for the French. Everywhere the flags of the United States, England, and France snapped in the half gale that was blowing. On the western edge of the official enclosure a great string of flags fluttered, and in that cluster was the flag of every nation composing the Allies.

Every person in the throng stood, the men with heads bared, as Viviani, Joffre, and Lord Cunliffe marched slowly up the crimson carpeted steps from the automobiles in which they had arrived. Behind them came the other members of the French delegation, Marquis de Chambrun, the grandson of Lafayette; Lieut. Col. Fabry, the one-legged Chief of Staff of Joffre, in blue uniform and wearing the cap of the famous Alpine Chasseurs; Lieutenant de Tessan, Marshal Joffre's aid, and Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador.

Greet American Hero's Parents.

Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani did not stop in front of the Alma Mater Statue, but proceeded into the library, accompanied by President Butler and William Barclay Parsons, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Columbia. Later it was learned that they had gone into an inner room to greet in the name of the French Republic Mr. and Mrs. Victor Chapman, the parents of Sergeant Victor E. Chapman, the young American aviator who was killed in action at Verdun in June, 1916. He was one of the famous fliers of the American Section fighting with the French on the western front.

In a few moments the distinguished Frenchmen reappeared and took seats on the right of President Butler. Ambassador Jusserand sat next to Marshal Joffre and translated for him the more telling parts of President Butler's address. The chair in front of the statue, occupied by President Butler, was the famous Benjamin Franklin chair, one of Columbia's most precious relics. This fact was made known to the visitors and occasioned much interest among them.

The formal exercises were opened with a prayer by Chaplain Knox of the university. The singing by the audience of "The Star-Spangled Banner" followed, and then William Barclay Parsons, wearing his uniform as a Major of United States Engineers—Mr. Barcley was called into the Federal service a few days ago—introduced President Butler.

President Butler said:

President Butler's Address.

"Since, in 1861, Columbia University received Abraham Lincoln with its highest honors, it has known no such day as this. In the modern democracies, the university—and the university almost alone—is able to rise above strife of party or of faction, above difference of religious creed, above official forms and material standards, to speak for the spirit and the mind of the whole people. This university is especially competent so to speak because of its long and noble tradition, because of its unbroken record of distinguished public service, and because of the great army of men who from decade to decade, and now even from century to century, have gone out through its gates to serve the State and to play a man's part in the world.

"Today this university speaks with no uncertain voice to offer a welcome, finely symbolized by the outstretched arms of Alma Mater, to those great men who, as captains of the public policies of democratic peoples, as captains of armies and of navies, and as captains of commerce and of finance, have represented with consummate skill and supreme devotion the aspirations and the purposes of the French Republic and of the British Empire. It is in but a superficial sense that France, Great Britain, and the United States are allies in the conduct of war; in a far deeper sense they are companions in the great enterprise of democracy, in the spreading of higher hope and broader opportunity among men, and in the upbuilding of a yet finer and fairer and more secure structure of civil and political liberty upon the foundations that the fathers have laid. The intellect and the conscience of America, speaking so far as they may by this university, cry 'Hail!' to these representatives of our brothers, and bid them know how complete and how wholehearted are our country's understanding of their aims and our country's appreciation of their accomplishments and their sacrifices. Behind the powerful defense of their armies and their navies we have for two and a half years rested secure and undisturbed. The time has fortunately come when the American people have declared their purpose to add might to their sympathy and to put determination behind their good will. To this epochal fact full testimony is borne by the City of New York, the great power house of the nation's energies, in which is centred so much of American activity, and from which radiate so many of the directing forces in American life.

"There can be but one certain end to this war and there can be but one road to durable peace. Were it possible to contemplate the present victory of those forces that would check and imperil democracy, there would lie before us, before our children, and before our children's children, an unbroken series of wars until those who come after us had gained what we in our day had failed to accomplish. The upward progress of mankind may be delayed or checked, but it cannot forever be prevented. In the whole course of history no great crisis which involved the forward march of man has been resolved to his disadvantage. Democracy will win this war because the works of men will not fall below the full measure of their faith.

"To you, M. Viviani, representative of the Government and the mind of France; to you, Marshal Joffre, whose name and fame already belong to the ages; to you, Lord Cunliffe, as a tower of national strength, and to you, Mr. Consul General, representing the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, consummate flower of British cultivation and British statesmanship—I bid sincere and affectionate welcome to this university, which, as yonder legend reads, was 'founded in the Province of New York by Royal Charter in the Reign of George II., perpetuated as Columbia College by the people of the State of New York when they became free and independent, maintained and cherished from generation to generation for the advancement of the public good and the glory of Almighty God.'"

In conferring the degree President Butler used the following formulas:

Rene Viviani—formerly President of the Council of Ministers of the French Republic, now Vice President of the Council and Minister of Justice, eminent as advocate, as parliamentarian, as orator, and as statesman, we greet in you the lofty spirit and serene determination of the French people, bound to us by ties that reach back to our nation's cradle and that nothing can ever weaken or break.

Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre—Marshal of France, who, by reason of character, courage, and superb strategic skill, has made the name of the River Marne as immortal as Miltiades made that of Marathon, and in so doing saved the world for democracy.

The Right Hon. Walter, First Baron Cunliffe of Headley—Governor of the Bank of England, which for two and a quarter centuries has maintained so high a repute for good faith, for probity, for business sagacity, and for prowess, that though the support of the public debt and of the commerce, the industry, and the shipping of the British Empire it has made London the central place of the world and the bank itself a fortress, beneficent in time of peace and impregnable in time of war.

Mr. Consul General, the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, whom you today represent—His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, crowned with every honor that public life and the universities of Great Britain can confer, distinguished alike in philosophy, in letters, and in statesmanship, coming to us as representative of what must always remain to us the mother country, and speaking its words of confidence and regard for the greatest of her children, is gladly granted in absentia the highest honor which this university can offer.

Viviani Speaks Briefly.

After the degrees were conferred M. Viviani made a six-minute speech, in which he thanked the university for the honors conferred upon him and colleagues, and referred feelingly to the bond that binds America and France. M. Viviani had intended to deliver an oration of considerable length, but owing to the cold weather and the danger of impairing his voice he was compelled to speak briefly.

M. Viviani said in part:

"I should feel amiss of my duty if I did not take advantage of this illustrious opportunity to express my feelings toward you. For me it is a double pleasure to see again the President of your university, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in France.

"It is not my place to explain to you the duty of the universities in this world crisis, for I know how well it is understood here. The university does not stand merely for achievements in learning, in the sciences and the arts, but also for the development of character; not for the turning out of mere learned men, but of worthy men.

"The world has seen what has been done in Germany, where, in the universities, learning has been put ahead of every principle of right and justice. The result of that kind of culture was seen by the world when solemn, moral, binding agreements had become a mere scrap of paper.

"This degree that I have received this afternoon at the hands of Columbia University I shall treasure and remember until my last day."

As each degree was conferred the Columbia students gave their long yell, ending it each time with the name of the recipient. Two-thirds of the crowd shouted "Joffre" with the students as the Marshal stood up to receive his degree. Brander Matthews, next senior to President Butler, naming Columbia Legion of Honor men, presented the hood to M. Viviani and to Marshal Joffre, while John Bassett Moore gave the hoods to Lord Cunliffe and to Mr. Bayley as the representative of Mr. Balfour.

The exercises were brought to an end by the singing of "America," after which the crowd remained standing while the visitors proceeded to their automobiles. The cheering lasted until the last car was out of sight, and the last that Columbia saw of the visitors was when Colonel Fabry, "the blue devil of France," rose in his car and waved a last farewell to the thousands who jammed 116th Street.

JOFFRE UNVEILS LAFAYETTE STATUE

Viviani Orator at the Dedication of the Harteau Monument in Prospect Park.

GIFTS TO THE FRENCHMEN

In Central Park Ceremony Joffre Receives Golden Miniature of Liberty Statue.

Brooklyn had its opportunity yesterday to pay homage to Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, and the others of the French War Commission, and it offered to the visitors a tribute that would have exceeded the welcome accorded the day before by Manhattan, had that been possible.

From the moment the motor car bearing the Marshal glided off the Manhattan Bridge, it proceeded through closely banked lanes of men, women, and children, and especially children, the girls garbed in white, and, like the boys, all waving American and French flags. Throughout the ride to the Ninth Street entrance to Prospect Park, where Marshal Joffre unveiled a statue of Lafayette, and back to the bridge, the cars in the procession never emerged from these files of shouting admirers until they entered upon the bridge, from which the police had barred spectators and traffic.

In Manhattan the crowds were almost as great, and when the Marshal alighted at the Hotel Astor, shortly before 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to attend the luncheon of the Merchants' Association, the speedometer on his car showed that he had traversed more than three miles of city streets and park roadways since leaving the Frick home in the morning, without once having passed from between admiring ranks of spectators.

The day of the visitors began early, and before 1 o'clock they had taken part in the ceremonies attending the presentation to Marshal Joffre of a golden miniature of the Statue of Liberty, purchased by popular subscription, managed by The World, had attended the laying of the Lafayette monument, and had been the recipients of souvenir gifts presented by Borough President Lewis H. Pounds on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn who had subscribed to them. Marshal Joffre received a silver sabre, To M. Viviani was presented a silver loving cup and a purse of 10,000 francs for the Society for French Orphans. Vice Admiral Chocheprat received a silver traveling clock, and the Marquis de Chambrun a memorial album.

Marshal Joffre was moved to one of the few expressions of sentiment which he had made since reaching this city. In a manner that attested the truth of his utterance, he said in French:

"From the depths of my heart I thank you. I can find no other words to express my gratitude."

Ceremony in Central Park.

Previously the Marshal had made his first, and until then his only, formal speech in New York when he accepted from the hands of Theodore Rousseau, Jr., 4-year-old son of Mayor Mitchel's secretary, the golden miniature of the Statue of Liberty. The presentation was made in a handsomely decorated stand which had been erected in the North Meadow of Central Park. Fifty thousand or more persons stood in the meadow or on the rocky slopes that inclose it when the motor cars of the French party and the escorting city officials turned from the East Drive of the Park into a rope-lined lane across the meadow. The procession had started from the Frick mansion about 9:45 o'clock, after Marshal Joffre had received an immense bouquet of American Beauty roses from several children. Little Bernard Leon, son of the international lawyer, was attired in the uniform of a private soldier of France, and seemed especially to take the Marshal's fancy. He climbed the boy up and kissed him, and then did the same with John W. Mackay, son of Clarence H. Mackay; little Miss Happy Shannon, granddaughter of George T. Wilson; Priscilla Choate, Marion Choate, and Joseph H. Choate, 3d, grandchildren of Joseph H. Choate and Ferdinand Coudert.

The First Motor Battery, N. G. N. Y., stood on guard in Fifth Avenue, opposite the house, its equipment consisting of three armored motor cars and eighty-two motor cycles, beside which the soldier riders stood at attention. Fifth Avenue was only comfortably filled with spectators because of the early hour and because every one in the neighborhood had hurried to the North Meadow. There 20,000 school children in white blouses and tricolor sashes welcomed the visitors with the melody of the "Marseillaise," sung at the top of their voices, and to the accompaniment of the music of the First Artillery Band.

Mayor Mitchel quieted the crowd, which had broken into cheers after the singing, by a brief speech, in which he told of the debt which this country owed to the man who "at the battle of the Marne stayed the riot tide of absolutism and saved for the world the cause of popular self-government."

Charles M. Lincoln, managing editor of The World, which collected the fund for the miniature, made a brief speech of presentation, and as young Master Rousseau pulled aside the flag that had concealed the miniature a little girl arrayed in a red and white Zouave uniform shouted in a tiny voice: "Vive la France!"

His First Formal Speech.

Marshal Joffre stooped to raise her in his arms and kissed her on both cheeks as he turned toward the Mayor and Mr. Lincoln and replied with his first formal speech:

"I am profoundly touched by the remarkable souvenir which, with such delicate attention, you offer me. I am profoundly touched above all, and I feel the value of this emblem that comes to me from the common people of America, from the people as a whole, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I ask you to thank the people for this gift, which I shall keep all my life, which I shall carry to my home, which I shall have under my eyes every day to remind me of my love of America and of what America has done for France. I shall treasure it for what it stands for and for what it means to us."

The cheers that greeted the Marshal's effort ended only when the school children burst into the "Star-Spangled Banner," and at the conclusion of the song, through which the visitors stood at attention, they hurried for their motor cars. The crowds hurried, too, for vantage points from which to catch a last glimpse of the Marshal and his confreres, and the journey back to the Frick home was through lanes of people. Continuation of these lanes filled the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue, Fourth Street, Lafayette Street, and Canal Street, the course by which the procession of motor cars reached Manhattan Bridge.

Across the bridge the approach of the cars was heralded by the shrill cheers of school children, who lined the plaza several deep, each of them waving a flag. The crowds were denser even than in Manhattan, and whereas the crowds there had been comparatively silent, the Brooklyn throngs cheered and shouted until the motors sped along through a din in which their own sirens were almost silenced.

School children lined every thoroughfare. In Sackett Street the young women of Adelphi Academy in caps and gowns stood at the curb and cheered. In Plaza Street, the short circle through which entrance is given into Prospect Park West, the thoroughfare extending along the side of the park, school children had been stationed on the grassy slope that rises from the street, and these waved colored handkerchiefs which formed an animated flag of France.

Guard of Soldiers.

Standing shoulder to shoulder, two rows deep, at Prospect Park West, stood the men of the Fourteenth Infantry and of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command. Their lines extended all the way from the beginning of the park to the Ninth Street entrance, where the ceremonies about the statue were held, and for this whole distance Marshal Joffre rode with his hand to his red and gold cap at salute. The soldiers stood with arms presented.

Troops K and L of the First Cavalry clattered by on guard duty, and Inspector Dillon had many policemen, mounted and on foot, guarding the line of the procession. And they were needed. At the Ninth Street entrance to the park, in which stands the Daniel Chester French statue of Lafayette, the gift of the late Henry Harteau, the crowds were so dense that time and again they threatened to break the police lines so that reserves were summoned to check them.

Raymond V. Ingersoll, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, took charge of the ceremonies, introducing George V. Brower, former Commissioner of Parks and the representative of the Harteau estate, who made the presentation address. Then Marshal Joffre tore off the pennant that veiled the monument, while the crowd cheered. August Bouilliez of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, sang the "Marseillaise," and then Mayor Mitchel formally accepted the gift on behalf of the city. The dedication address was left to M. Viviani, who, in French, said:

"It is impossible to convey in words the appreciation which is overflowing in my heart for this reception and tribute to France. We find in America hearts that vibrate as one with untold sympathy for France which was inspired by our compatriot Lafayette.

"Lafayette not only performed a great duty for America, but also for France, since he has endeared America to France in this hour when France stands in need of help."

Mme. Louise Homer of the Metropolitan Opera House sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," and then Borough President Pounds made the presentation of souvenir gifts, M. Viviani accepting the purse on behalf of France's war orphans, and asserting that he should place the loving cup among the few real treasures of his library.

The return trip to Manhattan was made at top speed. The same sized police escort followed the cars. The pupils of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers sang "The Marseillaise" from the steps of the Brooklyn Museum of Art in Eastern Parkway, on which they were assembled, and in

ADVERTISEMENT.

Physician Regains Health by Taking BELL-ANS

"BELL-ANS have done me more good than anything I ever used. In March, 1918, my stomach began to trouble me—I got so I couldn't eat anything without great discomfort and uneasiness, even the smallest meal would cause a fermentation and I diminished in weight from 195 lbs. to 155 lbs. Then I began taking BELL-ANS—I started with 3 or 4 tablets after my meals, and shortly I noticed a change that brought a smile. My weight has returned to normal and I can now eat anything that any ordinary man can eat and am feeling as well as I ever did in my life. I'm prescribing BELL-ANS daily for my patients." U. S. McCoy, M. D., Petersburg, Va.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

BRITISH MISSION DUE HERE TODAY

Will Meet Their French Colleagues for Joint Reception in Their Honor.

FULL LIST OF THE VISITORS

Some Officials to Stay in Washington After Foreign Secretary Balfour Returns Home.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The British war mission, its conferences here about concluded, will leave tomorrow for New York to join the French mission for the joint reception to be given them by America's financial capital. Practically the whole body of British statesmen will make the trip in a special train placed at their disposal by the Federal Government.

The distinguished visitors, tired out by the three weeks of conferences here, are looking forward to the remainder of their stay in the United States as largely a period of relaxation. They will return to Washington Sunday night, and later will take a short trip into the Middle West and Canada. Most of their work here is done, though there still remain a number of questions on which the American officials desire information.

It is expected now that some of the British officials will remain in this country after Foreign Secretary Balfour and the other leaders have returned to England. Temporary quarters engaged for the mission are being fitted up with office furniture, and some of the mission apparently are preparing to stay permanently.

Final action on many questions involved in the war conferences is dependent on Congressional action. Diplomatic and financial questions are understood to have been pretty well threshed out, while naval subjects are mostly under negotiation in London. Military and trade problems predominate among those still to be finally determined.

The mission today held an important joint meeting with the Council of National Defense, Mr. Balfour and J. H. Thomas, a British labor leader, explaining particularly the relationship between union labor and the Government in England during the war. Mr. Thomas discussed the methods taken to prevent disputes, to stimulate labor's interest and pride in war work, to secure priority to war manufactures, and to unite the patriotic efforts of capital and labor. The discussion will be resumed next week.

Mr. Balfour talked this afternoon with Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court, who is interested in the movement to establish a Zionist Republic in Palestine. This question has been made to the British on several occasions, but it is understood there is a desire not to discuss it too fully in the present disturbed situation.

Mr. Balfour also received Winston Churchill, the author, and went over the financial situation with Hardman Lever, British financial expert.

The complete list of the members of the British war mission who are going to New York will be as follows:

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B., Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Ian Malcolm, M. P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

C. F. J. Dormer, Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Geofrey Butler.

Lieut. Gen. Bridges, C. M. G., D. S. O.

Colonel Heron.

Captain H. H. Spender-Clay, M. P.

Major L. W. B. Rees, V. C., M. C., Royal Flying Corps.

Major C. E. Dansey, War Office.

Rear Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. de Chair, R. N., K. C. B., M. V. O., Naval Adviser to the Foreign Office.

Fleet Paymaster General W. A. Lawford, R. N., D. S. O., Private Secretary to the Naval Adviser to the Foreign Office.

The Right Hon. Lord Cunliffe of Headley, Governor of the Bank of England.

Sir S. H. Lever, Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

A. P. Patton.

W. T. Layton, Ministry of Munitions.

The American officials attached to the British mission who also go to New York are:

For the Department of State—William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; Hugh Gibson, Secretary of Embassy, Personal Aide to Mr. Balfour; Lawrence Lanier Winslow, Second Secretary of the Embassy.

For the War Department—Colonel Robert E. L. Michie, U. S. A., Captain J. G. Quekemeyer, U. S. A., Personal Aid to General Bridges.

For the Navy Department—Lieut. Commander Macgillivray Milne, U. S. N., Naval Aid to Admiral du Chair.

The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, will likewise accompany the party.

ENVOYS DINE AT SHERRY'S.

Marshal and M. Viviani Guests of Mayor's Committee.

Just for one hour and a half last night ex-Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre were away from the wild acclamation of the New York public, and that was when they dined at Sherry's with Mayor Mitchel's Committee of Citizens.

They had a dinner without speeches and with only two toasts, one for the President of France, the other for the President of the United States. Outside of Sherry's a throng of 5,000 pressed into the streets while the dinner was in progress waiting to catch a glimpse of Marshal Joffre.

Joffre and Viviani left Mr. Frick's home shortly after 7:30, and when they arrived at Sherry's they found 500 eager New Yorkers to greet them. This crowd had been attracted by an unusual assembly of police around Sherry's, and they suspected at once that the Marshal was to dine there.

Mayor Mitchel presided at the dinner and on either side of him sat General Joffre and M. Viviani. Others at the dinner were: Joseph H. Choate, George T. Wilson, Chauncey M. Depew, George W. Wickersham, Frank L. Polk, Clarence H. Mackay, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, George F. Baker, Jr., Frederic R. Coudert, Dudley Field Malone, Charles Lanier, Hugh D. Gibson, Warren D. Robbins, Controller William A. Prendergast, Robert Bacon, Henry S. Thompson, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Cass Gilbert, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, George W. Burleigh, August Belmont, George McAneny, Leon G. Godley, Frank Lord, Guy H. Scull, Commander Buchanan, U. S. A.; Major Fox Conner, U. S. A.; Captain Philip Sheridan, Henry Morgenthau, and Willard D. Straight.

'NO GERMAN PEACE,' IS VIVIANI'S PLEDGE

Tells Merchants at Luncheon Alsace-Lorraine Must Be Restored to France.

FIGHT IS FOR A FREE WORLD

Welcomes Our Decision to Stain Flag's White Stripes with the Blood of Liberty's Sons.

Guarantees of permanent peace and some form of world arbitration in the future yere demanded by M. Viviani yesterday in an impassioned speech delivered at the luncheon of the Merchants' Association at the Astor. He had declared that there could be no peace while Germany held the idea that might makes right, and had said that France was fighting for moral victory. He had declared, too, that France must recover Alsace-Lorraine, and the cheers from a crowd leaping to its feet which greeted this statement showed that the crowd was heartily in sympathy with the demand for restoration. Then, as he told how France was fighting an unselfish war, he said:

"You who are business men believe in contracts. You know that whenever there is a controversy or a difference of opinion between yourselves it can be adjusted by arbitration that can be submitted to the courts, and you have the law and you have Judges, and you can go to the Supreme Court and do not rely on your own brute strength when you seek to enforce what you believe to be your rights.

"What exists between citizens must also exist between nations. When this war is over there will be a final and permanent peace for the whole world, for there will no longer be any force to prey upon free men."

That the assemblage was in no temporizing mood was shown by its enthusiastic reception of Joseph H. Choate's warning against "the meretricious overtures for a German peace which is no peace," and of his appeal to the Government at Washington, "For God's sake, hurry up!"

This last phrase drew more continued and vigorous applause than any other feature of the entire luncheon except the short speech—a very short speech—which was finally drawn from Marshal Joffre by the steady and thunderous cheers which followed his presentation.

The Marshal rose reluctantly, with evident emotion, and said a few sentences in his own language so softly that not many could hear them. But according to unofficial translators and stenographers his remarks were:

Thanks, Thanks for France.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you know that I am not accustomed to speaking in public, and you will understand the emotion with which my heart is filled. I could not possibly find words worthy of being uttered after so magnificent a speech as the one to which you have just listened. (The reference was to M. Viviani.) I want to say to you, Thanks—thanks for France."

Because the commission was behind in its time schedule William Fellows Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, omitted the introductory speech he had prepared and said merely: "I have no need to name him; I present him to you." Earlier, James M. Beck had declared that as France was the most popular among nations, so the most popular men in the world were King Albert of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier, and Marshal Joffre.

It was, of course, the Joffre demonstration, but, as in other cases where the Vice Premier of France has spoken, it was a Viviani demonstration while he was talking. And at the very end it turned into a demonstration for Maj. General Leonard Wood, who sat in khaki at the guests' table between the Marquis de Chambrun and Minister Hovelacque. The audience had risen to allow the guests of honor to pass out, and as the long line filed past behind the high table General Wood was seen clearly by hundreds who had not had the chance to see him before. All over the house cries rang out of "Wood! Wood! Wood!"

The General went on unheeding, but the shouts continued. They rose from all parts of the floor and floated down from the galleries. Finally, as he was stepping down from the platform, the General turned and nodded acknowledgment with just the shadow of a smile. He said nothing, but he had had his tribute.

Others who were cheered as their names occurred in speeches were Mr. Choate, President Wilson, "our great President," mentioned by Mr. Choate, and Arthur James Balfour, to whom James M. Beck paid a tribute. There was a tremendous demonstration, led by Mr. Morgan, when Mr. Beck referred to Viviani's declaration at the beginning of the war that "we are without reproach and we shall be without fear," and another was accorded to his praise of the womanhood of France.

American Flag Dominant.

The assemblage, seated in the grand ball room of the Astor, with side chambers opened into it to extend the area available, numbered nearly 2,000—the fortunate first comers of more than 10,000 applicants for tickets. Five hundred more sat in the galleries. Everywhere the American flag was the dominant feature of the decorations—indeed, the only feature, except above the Chairman and the guests of honor. There the orange, white, and blue of the city was draped on the wall and above it jutied an American flag flanked by the French tricolor and the British merchant marine ensign.

Among the guests of honor were: Lieutenant de Tessan, aide to Marshal Joffre; Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; Lieut. Col. Fabry, of the General Staff of the French Army; Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State and Ambassador to France; M. Hovelacque, Inspector General of Public Instruction; Marquis de Chambrun, member of the Chamber of Deputies (descendant of Lafayette;) Vice Admiral Chocheprat, of the French Navy; Joseph Joffre, Marshal of France; René Viviani, Vice President of the Council of Ministers; J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States; Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the Department of State; Viscount Dejean, Counselor of the French Embassy; Lieut. Commander Simon, of the French Navy; Gaston Liébert, French Consul General at New York.

The crowd was seated long before the commission, delayed at other points on its program, arrived at the hotel. The lobbies and corridors were packed with people hoping to catch a close glimpse of the noted foreigners, and outside Broadway was thronged by slow moving thousands, with crowds swarming on the piles of subway construction materials before the hotel entrance. Inspector Daly and fifty uniformed policemen kept watch outside, while inside many detectives mingled with the Secret Service men. It was nearly 1:30 when the party arrived at the Forty-fifth Street entrance, and after laying aside their coats in a reception room entered the hall, while the crowd rose and shook the chandeliers with shouts of "Hurrah for France!" When the opening cheers were dying away a man in the gallery called "Three chers for Joffre!" and they were given with a ringing "tiger."

Just as Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani were entering the Astor lobby a woman with a three-year-old boy in her arms crowded to the front rank in an effort to let the youngster get a good look at the notables. A policeman tried gently to push her into the crowd, but she persisted till the officer took her by the shoulders, shook her, and forced her back. Joffre and Viviani were just in time to see the incident. The Marshal halted and saluted the boy and Viviani smiled and spoke in a kindly tone to him.

The Mayor's Welcome.

William Fellows Morgan, President of the association, called for three cheers for the President of the United States and the President of the French Republic; then the crowd sang a verse of "America" and one of the "Marseillaise." Mr. Morgan greeted the members of the commission in their own language, then introduced Mayor Mitchel. As the Mayor began to speak M. Hovelacque, who is the official translator for the commission, moved his chair up to M. Viviani's side and for the rest of the meeting was busy whispering into his ear a running translation of the English words of the speakers. Mr. Morgan from time to time performed a similar service for Marshal Joffre.

"The City yesterday extended its official welcome to our distinguished guests," said the Mayor. "But let me say that their welcome to New York was not really the official welcome spoken at the City Hall; not even this cordial welcome that your association accords to them today; it is the welcome that they have had out of the hearts and from the lips of the people of the City of New York, who have cheered these men because of what they represent, what they have meant, what France has meant to us, and what the future promises that we may mean to France."

Urges Washington to Hurry.

Next came Mr. Choate, introduced by the toastmaster as "our beloved 'first citizen.'" Mr. Choate said:

"When Admiral Paul Jones was having that desperate fight with the Serapis and the master of his adversary called out, 'Are you ready to strike your colors?' and Jones's ship was sinking, his reply was: 'Strike my colors? Why, I have not yet begun to fight!'

"Now, that is the spirit in which it seems to me our war-worn Allies can answer all the meretricious overtures of Germany for peace that is no peace. For one, I am most grateful that our country has entered into this great fight for the freedom of the world, now that our great President at Washington—and we all support him—has pledged to these Allies all our resources, which means all of our men, all of our ships, all of our munitions, and all of our hearts to stand by them, and if need be to die in the last ditch with them, victory I believe is assured.

"It was said by a famous wit of the last generation that good Americans when they die go to Paris, but here and now today we have hundreds of thousands of Americans alive and fit for fight that are eager to go to Paris, and I for one hope the way will soon be found for them to go. But I would say to the authorities at Washington on that as on every other subject which pertains to preparation for this war, 'For God's sake, hurry up!'

"Why am I so glad that we have entered into this war? Why, we were spoiling for the lack of a fight; [laughter] we were absolutely rotting with riches, steeped to the lips in luxuries, abandoned to sports, without one thought of the terrible struggles that were being made, frightful sacrifices and sufferings that were being endured by the French, the British, and all the other Allies in fighting out battle.

"That is what we have been doing for this last two years and nine months, and for one, I thank God that we are ready to join them, and the sooner we can get our men over to stand by their side, the better."

James M. Beck in opening asked: "What was the 'imponderable' as Bismarck once called it, which led England and America to the side of France? Why, it was not the Belgian question alone. It was not the submarine controversy alone. It was the love and the admiration of England and the United States for the most heroic and chivalrous nation in the history of the world. Were we to take a plebiscite today in all civilization as to which was the most popular nation, is there any man here who doubts upon what nation the choice would fall? And if we were to take up some plebiscite to vote as to the three most popular living men in all civilization, by an enormously preponderating majority, the vote would fall upon King Albert of Belgium, upon Cardinal Mercier, and upon Marshal Joffre.

Most Heroic Decision of History.

"There never was a more heroic decision in history than when France, in July, 1914, elected to stand not only for its existence, but for the rights of civilization. They knew that their enemy was far greater in number and equipments, and that it was the deadliest hazzard to the existence of France for France to venture alone to take the colossal impact of the greatest and deadliest assault that ever was made by one nation upon another. On that day I was in France, in the Chamber of Deputies. The distinguished former Premier of France arose and in words that I wish I could quote to you said that France would not hesitate for a moment, and he added words that thrilled through the civilized world. Reviewing the great cost of the conflict, René Viviani said: 'We are without reproach; we will be without fear.'

"And then that awful retreat began to the gates of Paris. But in all the turmoil there was one man who never lost his head, never lost his judgment, never lost his faith. Why? Because he knew it was not Napoleon who made the soldiers of France; it was the soldiers of France who had made Napoleon.

"He knew that the soldiers of Arcola and Eylau and Austerlitz and Jena were marching up to the defense of their country, and when the time came the great Marshal rolled up his maps and said that the retreat had gone far enough. In an order of the day, which will be read by French children and by liberty lovers of all the world to the last syllable of recorded time, Marshal Joffre said to his men whom his own genius had gathered between Paris and Verdun: 'The time has come to stand where we are and to die in our tracks rather than yield another step of France.' Well, the battle was won."

Mr. Beck closed with a tribute to the women of France, and Mr. Morgan, saying he would waste no time in presenting "the first orator of the day," called for three cheers for M. Viviani. After they were given several times over, the French Vice Premier delivered an address, of which the following is an unofficial translation:

M. Viviani's Address.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: When Mr. Beck began his admirable speech he spoke to France from the depths of his heart. He was right when he said that we have just passed through never-to-be forgotten moments, and because of the emotions which have come to us in them, I ask myself, accustomed as I am to popular manifestations, and used as I am to finding myself face to face with great assemblies like this, I ask myself where I can find words in which to tell you the undying gratitude we have for the people of New York; how tell you how deeply we have been stirred since we had the honor to arrive in this magnificent city.

"In the wonderful welcomes succeeding each other since our arrival, Mayor Mitchel has pointed out to us, one after the other, yesterday afternoon and this morning, all the different peoples of your community who with one accord have turned to us, have turned to France, and by their cheers and acclamations have welcomed us with shouts of hope and of confidence. I cannot tell you, although yesterday I tried the best I could to tell you, how much I was moved by the magnificent welcome we received, and now in this great banquet hall, too small, they tell me, to bring together all the members of your Merchants' Association, you seem numberless to my eyes. I have been thrilled and cheered standing here by your shouting your loud acclaim of France, cheering for France, cheering for the war, because you have understood that the war has now taken on an aspect which no human being could possibly have foreseen.

"There have been other wars before this, wars in which the armies were well equipped with ammunition and supplies sufficient to carry on the struggle for a few months, but now we have entered upon a war where everything is different, where weeks are months, and months are years, where the entire coordinated energies of the nation are essential to its successful prosecution. Everything has been on a scale which no human mind could foresee, and our troops have been deluged with masses of steel beyond the conception of our minds. Now we have turned to you and you have supplied us with munitions, you have supplied us with your steel, you have supplied us with your money. I thank you, we all thank you for your generosity. We thank you for what you have done for France. We thank you for your loyalty to France, and for the amount of work which you have done that has enabled the armies of France to keep up the good fight.

"We are pleased to know, and it is not something that we have just learned, it is something that we always knew, known, that America has put all its efficiency, and all its skill, and all its soul into the great work. But if you in never-failing supply have furnished arms and munitions to our French soldiers, you have furnished soldiers, you have furnished them well and worthily and with good faith. We French made no mistake when we weighed the character of the American people. You who are men of business, men engaged in vast enterprises, great industry, you who have welded together great organizations and developed untold resources—you can never allow your brains, your souls, and your hearts to fall to the level of commercialism.

Idealism Floats Above Flag.

"No, you have kept your ancient traditions; your past glory is ever present in your hearts, you have love and affection, and admiration for civilization and humanity. You have an idealism which floats above your flag, and that idealism you place above your material interests. We in France never felt a moment of anxiety when the croaking pessimists told us that you were seeking a peaceful settlement. We knew that you were working for humanity. You who are accustomed to handling large masses of men, to doing things on a vast scale, your vision could not fail to take in the great issues at stake. We knew that when your day's work is ended you are, all of you, ready to devote yourselves to those higher and better things which make life worth living and mankind an admirable thing.

"And now, as a Frenchman coming to speak here in America, I must be allowed to refer on behalf of my compatriots and my friends, to something of which we are all justly proud. I refer to what came to some perhaps as a revelation. Ah! France before the war seemed to many to be a country to which people went as to Paradise, in order to seek happiness and enjoyment. And too many of them failed to see that great and that real France, that France of 11,000,000 working men, 7,000,000 of whom are agricultural laborers. That did not seem to them to be the real France, and yet it was. In this war France has risen to all occasions, has taken on all the qualities of an industrial organized democracy. It is not only the valor of their children, it is the training of her officers, the efficiency of her organization, and the coordination of her industry. In this country of France we have seen men rising up to deal with each situation, to combat each new menace. We have found heads of great industries, we have found engineers, we have found organization, we have seen the whole genius of France clearly expressed in its power of organization. We have seen that the genius of France was the industry of France; and it was the industry of France, aided by the industry of America, which was able to produce the shells, millions upon millions of which have been hurled upon the enemy to clear the way when our children mounted to the assault; it was the industry of France aided by the industry of America which produced those things that are as essential in battle as human lives, and France has willingly shed her blood for our common cause.

"Just now your illustrious statesman, Mr. Choate, said that the American and the French flags would float together at the front. As if in realization of that prediction, I read this morning that there was a great and moving popular ceremony in Paris yesterday when the people of France saw the American ambulances driving through the streets of Paris flying the Stars and Stripes. I say to you that the joy of the people of France when they cheered the American flag was their joy at the promise which it stood for. It is necessary that the American flag shall be carried to the firing line, shall float where German shells are falling, there in the trenches where French and English soldiers are now fighting together shoulder to shoulder to the extreme limit of human endurance. And when your flag flies there, it will not be like the flag you now see around you that hangs spotless in regular folds, but I warn you that alongside of the stars it will have holes, and among its stripes the white will be stained with the blood of your children.

"Yes, you will come to us, pushed forward by the irresistible forces of humanity; and I want to say to you that we never doubted for one single minute that America would come into this war. Do you want to know why we were certain that America would come into this war? It was not because of submarines; it was not your dead in the Lusitania; it was in defense of your honor, the honor of your traditions, the honor of your free country. You came into the war not only for your national vindication, but for the vindication of human rights, and it is for human rights that you are fighting, for the most sacred rights of free men. You are fighting for liberty, you are fighting for democracy.

"We all agree with Mr. Choate. He said, 'Hurry up. Do not lose time.' We understand his thought and we love him for it, but we do not say that. We who know what war is, know how intense the preparation must be, and that no preparation can be neglected.

"Mr. Choate also said that France would never accept German conditions of peace, and he was right. Germany has always thought that by her heavy might she could imprison the hearts and stunt the consciences of humanity, and so long as that doctrine of might prevails Germany can never offer us conditions of peace that will be acceptable. We will never make peace until we have that which is ours—Alsace and Lorraine.

"We are not fighting a selfish battle. We are not fighting to triumph for ourselves, we who did not seek this war. We are fighting for civilization and for democracy and for mankind and for what is ours. At first we bore the brunt almost alone. We gave out to all the allies of France a breathing space in which to get ready to stand by our side, to place their flags alongside of ours. Now they are ready. Now you are coming. Now all freemen in the world are standing shoulder to shoulder for liberty and for justice. Yes, and so we will stand till the end of the conflict. We will thwart the reign of might in the world. We will save the future generations. We will save them by our blood and by our suffering, but future generations of mankind will be forever free from the terrible menace of German domination."

After M. Viviani had finished the insistent cheers for Marshal Joffre finally brought the soldier to his brief response. Then the guests filed out, with the cheers for General Wood as a recessional; and the French Commission motored back to the Frick residence to prepare for the trip to Columbia University.

1,000 TO DINE WITH ENVOYS.

Committee Will Decide Precedence at the Waldorf Tonight.

More than 3,500 applications have been received for tickets to the dinner to be given to the British and French commissions tonight in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, and the room will seat only 1,000. Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and a number of Cabinet members will be among those in attendance. Many other past and present officials of importance got in their applications for tickets too late, and there is no more hope of accommodation.

There is much speculation as to the precedence which will be given to the diners. A special committee of seven is working on this, but so far its decisions have not been made public, except that there will be thirty-six guests at the principal table, and eighteen more tables near the front will each be presided over by a member of the Mayor's committee. The menu arranged by Oscar Tschirky, manager of the Waldorf, is characteristically American.

The grand ballroom is being decorated for the occasion by Wadleigh & Smythe according to the plans of Cass Gilbert. There will be a sky-blue background behind the guest table, with two American flags draped in the centre and the standards of the other Allies flanking them. The table decorations will consist of blue and white iris and red roses.

Following is the tentative order for the formal events of the dinner: Mayor Mitchel toasts President Wilson, Joseph H. Choate speaks, Mayor toasts the King of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour speaks, Mayor toasts the President of the French Republic, M. Viviani speaks.

FRENCH COMMISSION GOES TO BOSTON NEXT

Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, and the other members of the French Commission will leave New York for Boston late tonight in time to reach Boston before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The hour of the departure of the special train is not disclosed for official reasons by the Government. The last appearance of the French visitors will be at the official dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight, when they will share honors with the members of the British commission, the members of which will arrive in New York this afternoon.

It had been expected until yesterday that Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, and their colleagues would remain in New York until tomorrow afternoon in order to attend the luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow, at which they and the British Commissioners were to have been the guests of honor.

The program of the visitors after leaving New York is somewhat uncertain, as Boston has prepared to entertain them on Saturday and Sunday, while Ottawa expects M. Viviani on Saturday and Montreal counts on a visit by Marshal Joffre on Sunday.

Marshal Joffre and his staff will journey to Newburg this morning, where they will be entertained by Governor Whitman and a reception committee at Washington's Headquarters. It is expected that Ambassador Jusserand will accompany the party.

Later in the day the Marshal will visit West Point. It is known that he has been looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to this trip.

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PART OF COMMISSION FROM ITALY ARRIVES

Signor Arlotta Says Lack of Tonnage Is Serious Problem to His Country.

GOES TO WASHINGTON SOON

Rest of War Delegation, Headed by Prince Udine, Will Be Here in Two Weeks.

The first members of the Italian War Commission reached this country quietly Wednesday. They were Enrico Arlotta, Minister of Maritime and Railway Transportation; General Guglielmetti, Military Attaché; Commander Vannutelli, representing the Italian Navy; Alvise Bragadini of the Transportation Department; C. Pardo of the Department of Industry and Commerce, and Gaetana Pietra of the Agricultural Department. The other members, including Senator Marconi, Prince Udine, eldest son of the Duke of Genoa; Marquis Birsarelli, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Deputies Ciuffelli and Nitti, both former Ministers, will reach the United States within two weeks.

Signor Arlotta said at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that prior announcement of the arrival of the first members of the commission had not been made for obvious reasons. He said he and those with him would go to Washington in a few days to prepare for the work to be done when the other members of the commission arrive.

"The entrance of the United States into the war is looked upon in Italy with the greatest gratification," he said, "more especially because of its moral value. We consider that the entrance into the great conflict of one of the most important powers in the world, without any immediate material interests to influence it, is in itself the best proof that we are fighting on the side of justice and liberty. We cannot forget that our country was founded on just this basis, and such great representatives of democracy as Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour, and our King, Victor Emanuel, himself. For more than sixty years Italy has been a country where every one enjoyed freedom, and we would never have gone to war had we not been provoked by German and Austrian military oppression. We could not listen unmoved to the voices of our brothers of Trentino and Trieste, to whom Austria had denied every elemental political liberty. While we are confident of absolute success in the end, at the same time the situation demands the closest union and co-operation among the Allies, in which we now can count the United States. It is very necessary to have the closest co-operation because our enemies in their endeavors to win the war are not hesitating at any step, however contrary it may be to right and humane principles.

"Lack of tonnage is one of the most serious problems that confronts Italy as well as the other Allies at present. It is one of the most pressing needs. I cannot, for the present, discuss the submarine situation in the Mediterranean, but I can say that we fully rely on the industrial power of the United States to develop the means of overcoming the situation which has arisen and to deal effectively with the question of food and other supplies."

The members of the commission arrived on the American ship which fired on a U-boat off the coast of Ireland, and they were loud in their praise of the American gunners.

"The quickness and accuracy of the American gunners on the ship, who fired on the submarine that was unmistakably about to attack the vessel off the coast of Ireland, were wonderful," said Signor Arlotta. "I really think that our steamer was saved by the seamanship of the commander and the ability of the gunners. You will understand that we feel very well satisfied that we chose to come to this country under the Stars and Stripes."

On their arrival in New York the members of the Italian Commission were met by Consul General Carrara and Signor Brambilla, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy. The Italian Commissioners were kept busy yesterday receiving calls from prominent Italians in New York.

Signor Arlotta is one of the best-known bankers of Italy. He is a member of the Liberal Party, and has been in the Italian Parliament for twenty years. He was Minister of Finance in the Sonnino Cabinet, and when the Department of Transportation was created, soon after Italy entered the war, he was chosen to head it. General Guglielmetti was commander of the army of occupation at Vallona in Albania. Afterward he was in command of a division in the Corso, where he rendered distinguished service. Commander Vannutelli is a member of a famous Italian family that has furnished two Cardinals to the Papal Consistory. He has been in command of a flotilla of torpedo boats that has seen service in the Adriatic Sea.

127 AMERICANS HELD PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Probably Taken from Armed Merchantmen Captured by Raiders in the South Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The State Department today made known the fact that 127 Americans still are held prisoners in Germany, probably crews from captured armed merchantmen. It is assumed that the men were brought to Germany by raiders operating in the South Atlantic. The men are held, not because of their American nationality, but because they took pay on enemy armed merchantmen.

Other Americans in Germany are understood to be entirely unmolested, except for slightly increased police regulations, under Germany's policy not to recognize a state of war with this country. The State Department announcement said:

"A telegram from the legation at Berne says that the women of that legation, with other Americans, have formed an aid society for relieving American prisoners in Germany. It is reported that there are now 127 American prisoners in Germany, taken from ships."

HAITI READY FOR BREAK.

Commission Recommends Severing Relations with Germany.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 10.—A commission appointed to consider the demand of President Artiguenave that Haiti declare war on Germany reported today that there was no sufficient reason for such a declaration, and proposed instead that diplomatic relations with Germany should be broken off.

The Haitian Congress will discuss the report pending a final decision.

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Hand-Tailored in two button sacks, with some clever diversions in the shape of novel pockets and original lapels.

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TAKE TWO MILES OF BULGAR TRENCHES

British Troops Attack on Four-Mile Front in the Region of Lake Doiran.

ALLIES IN GENERAL DRIVE

Serbs in Upper Moglenica Valley and Russians at Cerna Bend Also Storm Positions.

LONDON, May 10.—Attacking on a front of about four miles in the Lake Doiran region of Macedonia, British troops on one wing took Teutonic allied trenches on a front of two miles and on the other flank advanced on a front of about a mile, but later were forced back there, according to a British official communication issued tonight. The communication, which is dated Saloniki Tuesday night, says:

After artillery preparation lasting several days, our troops attacked the enemy's trenches from a point southwest of Lake Doiran, on a front of about four miles. On the left we captured the enemy's trenches on a front of two miles and advanced our line to an average depth of 500 yards and consolidated our new position.

On the right we captured the enemy's trenches between the lake and Petit Nouronne, on a front of about a mile. The enemy, however, heavily counterattacked our new position on this part of the front. After determined hand-to-hand fighting, in which our troops inflicted severe losses, they were forced back by superior numbers to their own trenches.

Bombing raids by airplanes on enemy tents, sheds, dugouts, and transports have caused much damage. One and a half tons of explosives were dropped with good effect.

A Serbian official statement, dated May 9, reports violent artillery duels along the whole Serbian front. The Bulgarians bombarded Monastir with asphyxiating shells, the statement adds. A number of civilians were killed.

PARIS, May 10.—Army Headquarters today reported successes on the Macedonian front in the following announcement:

Eastern Theatre, May 9.—In the sector of Lake Doiran an attack carried out by the British troops resulted in the capture of Bulgarian positions near Krastali on a front of three kilometers.

In the upper Valley of the Moglencia, in the region of Vetrenik, the Serbians occupied two enemy points of support and took a few prisoners.

At the Cerna bend Russian contingents carried by assault several trenches. Artillery actions have occurred on the Vardar and in the region of Monastir.

BERLIN, May 10.—Heavy fighting continues on the Macedonian front, the War Office reports. In a most bitter struggle yesterday, the statement says, the Germans and Bulgarians maintained all their positions. The statement follows:

The battle was continued on the Macedonian front yesterday with the greatest bitterness. It surpassed in violence all other fighting which has taken place up to the present in this theatre.

Northwest of Monastir enemy attacks which aimed at possession of our hill positions resulted in failure.

In the Cerna salient massed attacks by Italians, French, and Russians, prepared for throughout the morning, afternoon, and evening by very strong artillery fire and by mine explosions, were delivered on a front of sixteen kilometers, (ten miles.) They were repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy.

To the north of Vodena Serbians who penetrated our positions were driven back with sanguinary losses. Allied German and Bulgarian infantry, supported by artillery, which quickly adjusted itself to every phase of the fighting, has by the most stubborn defense and bitter counterthrusts completely maintained its positions and acquitted itself brilliantly.

PLOT TO KILL VENIZELOS.

Nine Men Arrested at Saloniki Confess Conspiracy Hatched in Athens.

LONDON, May 10.—An official telegram received here today from Saloniki says that a conspiracy has been discovered there to assassinate ex-Premier Venizelos.

Nine men who were arrested, the dispatch says, confessed that they were acting under instructions from a secret committee formed in Athens by military officers and politicians.

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACK.

Heavy Artillery Fighting on the Northern Part of Front.

PETROGRAD, May 10, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—An attack by a small German force in the Carpathians yesterday was repulsed by the Russians. Heavy artillery fighting is in progress on the northern part of the front. Today's official statement follows:

Russo-Galician Front.—In the region of Lake Mladziol and near Smorgon the enemy conducted an intense artillery fire.

Sub-Lieutenant Navrotski brought down a German airplane east of Brzesany. The machine was undamaged. Its occupants were made prisoners.

In the wooded Carpathians west of Mount Kapul enemy infantry in strength of two companies made an attack after artillery preparation and the explosion of mines and bombs. Being met at our wire entanglements by rifle and machine gun fire, the enemy retreated to his trenches. In other sectors rifle firing, scouting, and aerial operations occurred.

Rumanian Front.—There were reconnoitring operations and rifle firing.

Caucasian Front.—Scouting operations and rifle firing occurred.

BERLIN, May 10, (via London.)—Respecting the Russo-Galician front today's War Office statement says:

On the Narayuvka, at Brzezany, and on the Tarnopol-Zlochoff line artillery fighting and mine firing were revived occasionally.

WHITLOCK AT THE FRONT.

Minister and Party, Including Women, Under Fire in Belgium.

HAVRE, May 10.—Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, has made his first visit to the King of the Belgians on the battlefront. He had a lengthy coonference with the King concerning conditions in Brussels ad recent developments in the war, and enjoyed his experience on the firing line, to which he was accompanied by Mrs. Whitlock, Albert B. Ruddock, Secretary of Legation, and his wife, and several other American women.

They were first received at the chateau of Baron de Brooqueville, the Belgian Premier. The meeting with the King took place at a cottage occupied by his Majesty, where he keeps in close and constant touch with his army. The King and Queen entertained the party at luncheon.

The party later went by way of Nieuport to the Belgian trenches in the neighborhood of Adamscapelle and Pervyse, where they saw the vast extent of the inundated regions and were actually under fire. General Marcouches complimented the women for their bravery, saying that, except for the Queen of the Belgians, no woman had ever been so far forward in the firing line.

Gen. Russky Relieved of Command.

PETROGRAD, May 10.—General Russky has been removed from the chief command of the army on the northern front. He remains, however, a member of the Council of War.

Heavy Firing on Belgian Front.

HAVRE, May 10.—The Belgian communication issued today says that "intense artillery actions occurred at numerous points on the Belgian front, especially in the sector of Dixmude."

FRENCH DEMAND A 'PEACE THAT PAYS'

Restoration of Alsace and Indemnities from Foe for Damage Done and Ships Sunk Are Urged.

PARIS, May 10.—The report of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the bill providing for a new income tax, as a substitute for all other direct taxes, shows that the war has caused only a comparatively small increase in taxes in France thus far. It emphasizes the purpose to effect a peace settlement which will impose upon Germany the chief burden of meeting the enormous expenditures resulting from the war. The report shows that taxes in England increased during the war from 95 to 265 francs per capita, while the increase in France was from 90 to 103 francs.

"Finally," the report continues, "let us remember that we must impose upon our enemy a considerable part of the burden of this horrible conflict, provoked by them alone. We must have a peace that pays. Reintegration into our country of territories wrenched from us in the war of 1870 will aid us in repairing many ruins. We should know also to what extent the Central Empires will be able to pay us in money the indemnities they will be compelled to render to us and our allies. It will be necessary to have compensation in kind, such as the mines of Sarre in German Lorraine, and guarantees such as financial control of customs, ports, forests, railroads, mines, and other national domain of the enemy which will serve as pledges for annual obligations we should require in case insufficient indemnities are paid in cash.

"In reparation for the damages caused in the invaded sections we will require of Germany immediate restitution in kind of machines, stocks, merchandise, lumber, and material of all kinds that have been stolen from our unfortunate people, and also that the towns and villages destroyed by a criminal race of barbarians shall be rebuilt by German hands. We shall insist, in addition, that ships of the German fleet shall be delivered to us to replace those sunk by the pirates."

FLAGS TO AMERICAN UNITS.

Gifts of Clarence Mackay Presented to Our Men in Paris.

PARIS, May 10.—An impressive ceremony took place at Passy today when American flags, presented by Clarence H. Mackay of New York, were given to American units who were proceeding to the front. The ceremony was attended by William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador; Justin Godart, Undersecretary of State for Medical Services; General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, and a large number of French officials and members of the American colony.

The band of the Republican Guard, dressed in full uniform, played the American and French national airs, and artists from the Grand Opera recited patriotic poems. The presentation of the flags was made by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., on behalf of Mr. Mackay.

M. Godart, on behalf of the French Government, welcomed the Americans as being ready to share the task of the French soldiers in the field.

Ambassador Sharp and Professor A. Platt Andrew, head of the American Field Ambulance Service, which is furnishing the units now going to the front, expressed satisfaction in speeches that American effort was now taking this practical form.

TARNOWSKI QUITS HALIFAX.

Examination Is Ended and Austrian Party Leaves for Europe.

HALIFAX, May 10.—Examination of the Holland-America Line steamship Ryndam, which has Count Adam Tarnowski and the Austrian diplomatic party on board returning under safe conduct to their own country, was completed last night and the ship sailed immediately.

The Ryndam left New York on May 4.

GERMAN ASSAULTS FAIL TO HALT FOE

Continued from Page 1.

trenches early this morning southeast of Ypres. A few of our men are missing.

There was again severe fighting yesterday in the air. Six German machines were brought down by our airplanes, and five others were driven down out of control. Five of our airplanes have not returned.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

During the night the enemy attempted without success several rather feeble counterattacks at various points along the Chemin-des-Dames. All his efforts were defeated by our fire. A counterattack in greater force against positions carried by us in the region of Chevreux met with the same fate, and did not prevent us from making further progress and capturing a fortified point of support. Prisoners and a machine gun remained in our hands.

On the northern slopes of the Vauclero Plateau we carried out an operation which enabled us to enlarge our gains and to take prisoners belonging to a division of troops which arrived recently on this part of the front. Artillery fighting continues actively in these sectors.

East of Hill 108, near La Pompelle, north of Beaunvaux and in the region of Metzeral, patrol skirmishes and grenade fighting occurred.

Information now at hand shows that five German airplanes reported to have been damaged seriously on April 24, May 2, 4, 5, and 7 were in reality brought down. Yesterday our pilots caused two German airplanes to fall in flames.

Stop Germans About to Attack.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

Northeast of Soissons and on the Chemin-des-Dames the artillery fighting was intermittent, except in the sector of La Royere and north of Braye-en-Laonnois, where the two artilleries displayed great activity.

We carried out detailed operations which proved of value to us. North of Sancy particularly we captured an enemy trench system and took about thirty prisoners.

In the sector of Chevreux the Germans attempted anew to drive us from the trenches which we gained on May 8. Their attacks were broken by our barrage and machine-gun fire.

Our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed enemy troops concentrating in that region. Quite spirited artillery actions occurred south of Moronvilliers. Northwest of Prosnes we made appreciable progress and took about thirty prisoners.

BERLIN TELLS OF HARD FIGHTS.

Says the Germans Still Hold All of Fresnoy.

BERLIN, May 10, (via London.)—A fluctuating fight for the possession of Bullecourt, on the French front, is in progress, says today's Army Headquarters statement, which reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Arras front the artillery battle continues with increasing violence. Our trenches to the west of Lens and Avion were the objective yesterday of fruitless enemy operations. Fresnoy remained entirely in our hands, in spite of repeated British attacks. The fighting for possession of Bullecourt still fluctuates.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: Between Soissons and Rheims the fighting was again more active at some points, but generally speaking it was confined to moderate limits. At Winterburg and at Ste. Marie farm French attacks, repeated several times, were repulsed after bitter fighting and by a counterattack. Northwest of Prosnes the enemy attempted local advances without avail.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht: Operations by German reconnoitring detachments in several sectors took a favorable course.

Nine enemy airplanes were brought down in aerial battles, and one by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

The night bulletin says:

A British local attack at Bullecourt and a French attack northwest of Prosnes were repulsed.

GERMANS USING UP RESERVES.

Gen. Maurice Says That Was What Enabled Them to Regain Fresnoy.

LONDON, May 10.—The recent partial success of the Germans at Fresnoy, on the Arras front in France, has not upset the British plans of operation, nor has it caused surprise, said Major General Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office today. As a matter of fact the British staff has been surprised that the Germans have not succeeded before in making gains in view of their tremendous counterattacks against the British front. General Maurice continued:

"Bodies of Teutons have been sent continually against the British over open ground without any apparent regard for casualties, but the British have held their line when it might have been expected they would give way and have inflicted tremendous losses on their opponents.

"The Germans have hurled great reserves into the Arras conflict, employing people from Belgium, Poland, and other conquered territory to release more Germans for military service. The British have forced the Germans to use up twice as many reserves as were employed in the Somme offensive, which ranks next to the present one in magnitude.

"The Germans claimed that by their so-called strategical retreat they inflicted a great defeat on the British in respect to their plans, and that the Teutons held the situation in their own hands. Let me point again to the fact that the British plans for the Arras offensive were completed in February, before the German retreat began. Despite the German claims, we have continued our offensive according to the plans prepared.

"During the month since the offensive began we have taken twice the number of prisoners, four times the amount of ground, and five times the number of guns taken in the Somme offensive. The British and French between them have captured some 50,000 prisoners and 450 guns. If this is the result of a defeat, then we are willing to go on being defeated. We have kept on going, and we are going to keep on going. The Arras offensive is much bigger than the Somme, and our next offensive will be bigger than Arras.

"Regarding the German casualties, it is impossible of course to give figures, but there is no disputing the fact that they have been terrible, and incomparably larger than ours."

General Maurice was asked whether the Germans appeared to have withdrawn troops from the eastern front for use in the west. He replied there was no indication of this.

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URGES US TO SEND RECRUITS TO FRANCE

London Military Writer Says Help Is Needed Now, for France's Armies Are "Her Last."

NO END OF WAR IN SIGHT

Hindenburg Might Try a Great Stroke, He Thinks, to Forestall Coming of Big American Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Times military correspondent, discussing the war situation this morning, makes a plea that America send 200,000 recruits quickly to France for training, urging that France needs help at once. He further indicates that the present armies of France are "her last." In part he says:

"The question of the nature and time of the military support of the United States must necessarily be decided by America alone, but it is very important that America should understand that France needs help as quickly as possible, and as the cadres of the professional army of the United States will be fully occupied in raising and training the large numbers, it is foreseen that it would be best, if America were willing, for her to send at least 200,000 American recruits to be incorporated in and trained by the French army as soon as ships can bring them.

"France cannot comfortably afford to wait till next year for military assistance from America. She needs this support now in order to keep French ranks full and there is always the chance that in view of the certainty of a great army coming from America, Hindenburg may change his plans and try for a big stroke in the west before the Americans come in full array."

The writer discusses the possible duration of the war, saying:

"If the Allies are stronger than our enemies, and much stronger potentially now that the new world is with us, we also have our difficulties, such as the loss of authority and discipline entailed upon Russia by her revolution and in general our superiority is not such as to guarantee immediate or even early crushing of the enemy's armies by military means.

"Though the still unused resources of the Allies are greatly superior to those of Germany and her dupes, and though it is inherently probable on this account that Germany will be beaten, we have not yet established in the field the superiority of military force necessary for a decisive victory, while the economic pressure upon the enemy, though severe, affords no certain grounds for anticipating an early cessation of hostilities. The conclusion is inevitable that the war may continued for a long time, and that our business is to prepare for a long war and to legislate for it.

"The truth is that with something near an equality of forces (on the western front) and with a note of interrogation on Russian front we must not ingamble for victory and must not indulge in soaring strategy until the new forces of Britain and the forces of America arrive to deliver the final blow.

"Neither we nor France can afford the heavy losses of a great and general offensive. For the moment we could conduct such an offensive, certainly, but if battalions fall, as they may, to half their strength, and if the losses are not made good, then we must remember that morale falls proportionately with losses as a general rule, and that in view of the British and American reserve power which can arrive in France, we should be very foolish to exhaust in advance armies which are, in the case, at all events, of France, her last."

AMERICAN AIRMEN ARE SKILLED 'HUNTERS'

Lafayette Squadron Has Already Brought Down at Least 32 German Airplanes.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Wednesday Evening, May 9.—"Sorry we saw only one German bird—and he made off quickly." This was the gist of the report made by ten American aviators on their return this evening from a long search extending from St. Quentin to Craonne. The Americans, who had been far over the German lines, gathered around the American flag, which floats beside the tricolor on the aviation ground, and related to Captain Thenault, commander of the squadron, incidents of their reconnoissance. The flag is the first American emblem to be flown by American fighters on the French front. It came from Orange, N. J.

A correspondent witnessed the departure and return of the Americans, who fly in machines of great speed. There is no occasion for their French commander to order them to make flight. They themselves offer to go hunting for the German airmen. Today only six were told to depart, but four others joined in the chase on their own initiative.

The task of the Americans is always perilous, for they are obliged to seek the Germans over their own territory, but they are fully confident of their ability to cope with enemy machines. This confidence is shared by their commander, who referred proudly to the squadron's record of thirty-two German airplanes, the destruction of which has been confirmed, while others are known to have been brought down, but were not counted because they fell out of sight behind the German lines.

The work of the squadron is appreciated by every branch of the French service. The desire is expressed widely for more American squadrons of this character, which protect from attack the observation and range regulating airplanes and act as escorts for bombarding squadrons. It is asserted throughout the army that the presence of American and other hunting squadrons has played a great part in the recent victories.

The American airmen are still wearing the French uniform, in which many have fought since the beginning of the war. They all desire to remain together, but several of them are fully qualified, according to their officers, to become leaders of squadrons.

The Lafayette squadron on the field today consisted of Lieutenant William Thaw of Pittsburgh, Adjutant Raoul Lufbery of Wallingford, Conn.; Sergeants Willis Haviland of Minneapolis, Charles C. Johnson of St. Louis, Robert Soubiran of South Boston, Mass.; Robert Rockwell of Cincinnati, Edwin Parsons of Springfield, Mass.; Harold Willis, Walter Lowell, and Stephen Bigelow all of Boston; Corporals William Dugan of Rochester, N. Y.; Kenneth Marr of San Francisco, Edward Sinkle of Cincinnati, W. A. Courtney Campbell, Jr., of Portsmouth, Va.; Ray Hridgman of Lake Forest, Ill., and Thomas Hewitt of New York. All these men were constantly aflight during the battles of last month and did excellent work.

The enterprise of the Americans and their French comrades is so great that they are able to deal successfully with the German air fighters, whose numbers have quintupled since last year.

GERMAN AIRPLANES TAKE FANTASTIC HUES

British Aviators Wonder at New Freak of Foe, Still Fighting to Gain Air Mastery.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 10.—Fighting in the air has taken on a new interest recently because of the new German policy of painting their machines grotesque patterns. They got this idea from the American Indian custom of painting their faces to frighten their opponents, or else the Spring fancies of the German airmen have been allowed to run riot.

Each day British pilots bring home new reports of fantastic creations encountered amid the clouds. The gayest feathered songsters cannot hope to rival the hues of the Harlequin birds that rise daily from German airdromes.

The coming of this order of things was first heralded by a squadron of scarlet German airplanes, met ten or twelve days ago. It was noticed then that some of the German machines were striped about the body like yellow-jackets.

Now there are green airplanes with yellow noses, silver ones with gold noses, khaki-colored ones with greenish gray wings, airplanes with red bodies, green wings, and yellow stripes, airplanes with red body and wings of green on top of blue, airplanes with light blue body and red wings. The gaudiest machines go in for red body effects, with every possible combination of colors on their wings. Some have one green wing and one white, while others have green wings tipped with various colors.

One of the most fantastic met had a scarlet body, brown tail, reddish-brown wings, with white Maltese crosses against a bright green background. One machine looked like a pear flying through the air. It had a pear-shaped tail and was painted ruddy brown, like ripe fruit.

SAW U-BOAT OFF COAST?

British Steamer Put In at Rockland and Reports Incident.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 10.—An unverified rumor of the presence of a submarine off the New England coast was circulated here today after a British steamer had put into this harbor unexpectedly. The Captain of the vessel came ashore and called upon the local naval authorities.

The story heard here was that the steamer had run for this port because her officers believed they had sighted a submarine somewhere off Cape Ann, on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts, last night. Members of the crew who could be reached declined to say whether the report was true, although one of them admitted that "something sensational happened last night off Cape Ann."

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COMMONS DISCUSS WAR IN SECRET

Continued from Page 1.

tacks. He announced the figures of the new tonnage which could and would be built during the next twelve months.

"Upon the food question the Premier pointed out that, with judicious economy in consumption and increased productivity in home supplies, there need be no alarm as to starvation, and that in 1918 we should be self-supporting.

"There appeared to him no necessity to restate the Allies' war aims, which were well known and were the same as had been repeatedly stated during the last two years.

"Herbert H. Asquith, (the former Premier,) who followed Mr. Lloyd George, expressed his full agreement with the Premier, but deprecated the secrecy of the sitting, in which, he affirmed, hardly anything had been said which could not have been said openly. He concluded by inviting the Premier to publish to the country the greater part of his speech."

PUBLIC WANTS ASSURANCES.

Impressed by Critics of Naval Policy, but Ready to be Convinced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—Today's secret session of the House of Commons was held as the result of the demand of the Liberal War Committee and was a crystallization of the uneasiness, if not dissatisfaction, with which certain aspects of the Government policy were and are regarded.

In some things it is admitted the Lloyd George regime has effected the much needed speeding-up process. In others it is questioned whether there has not been more haste and less speed than was the case under the old system, and in still others if has been borne in upon the public that, even if good work is being done, the facts are being effectually concealed.

The controversy which has been going on regarding the navy, and in which such authorities as Admiral Sir Reginald Custance have maintained the view that the British naval policy has been marked by excess of caution, has seriously disturbed the average layman, who was provoked by the "up and run" raids of German craft into English waters, and the German claim to the freedom of the North Sea, and wanted to see such bravado punished.

The episode of the Swift and the Broke and last night's chase of German destroyers have relieved exasperation to some extent, but there still remains a suspicion that the secrecy with which the Admiralty envelops so much of its activities is not an altogether healthy sign.

The public sees that many naval writers, like Pollen and Carlyon Bellairs, are severely critical, but will joyfully accept without demur assurances that all is well if the Government's statement in the secret session convinces the House of Commons.

As regards the submarine menace and the consequent food problem, the public is frankly nonplussed. It is told one thing one day and another the next. The official spokesmen appear to be trying to give a serious warning to the British public without at the same time giving the Germans any encouragement in their hope of starving our England. Lord Northcliffe, who takes the view that it is better to give the enemy some illusory encouragement than to allow his countrymen to misunderstand the situation, is being accused of doing the nation a disservice.

WARNS U-BOAT ENTHUSIASTS

Persius Suggests That an Effective Defense May Be Discovered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 10, (via London.)—In view of the evergrowing U-boat harvest, the question whether dreadnoughts are out of date is much discussed in German naval and shipbuilding circles. Only a few days ago Professor Oswald Flamm, who is considered a high authority on naval affairs, lectured on this subject at the Berlin Polytechnicum and flatly asserted that the usefulness of dreadnoughts was at an end, since the submarines had demonstrated their superiority.

Count zu Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tagezeitung, however, maintains that without modern battleships sea power is impossible, since they protect the submarine bases. Austrian experts take a similar view.

Today Captain Persius discusses the problem in the Tageblatt. He especially contradicts the contention of an Australian writer that "the U-boats have been unable to prevent any strategic measures of the Entente Powers." He asserts that German submarines have restricted the scope of operations of the Entente fleets very considerably and have directly prevented them from carrying out certain strategic movements, that it was submarine warfare that seriously interfered with the Saloniki expedition, and that the abandonment of the Dardanelles undertaking was in large measure due to U-boat operations.

Captain Persius intimates that neither submarine nor dreadnought has yet had sufficient chance in this war to prove what it really can do, but says it has at least been demonstrated that no battleship or cruiser, even if accompanied by flotillas of torpedo boats, is secure from successful attacks by U-boats. If one belligerent can muster a sufficient number of U-boats, Persius thinks, the other belligerent, relying mainly on his battleships, is condemned to impotence.

"Already," he says, "the high sea fleets are compelled to stay in their home ports most of the time. All that counts is the number and quality of submarines to keep hostile battleship fleets from sea—which practically means the paralysis of all the enemy's strategic measures."

He also scouts the idea that submarines must have the backing of battleships to operate freely by pointing to the long-distance operations of wholly detached German U-boats in the Arctic, the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean, far from home ports and the protection of big warships. German submarines, he said, sunk British and French warships off the coast of the Dardanelles and caused the enemy to desist from the intended conquest of Constantinople, despite the fact that there was no Turkish battle fleet for the support of the U-boats.

But Persius by no means advocates the abandonment of the construction of heavy warships in future. He says that an effective means of defense against U-boats may be discovered after all, and protection against torpedoes would mean a revolution in naval construction.

CRISIS IN RUSSIA AGAIN FORESHADOWED

Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies Said to be Still Dissatisfied.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 10.—Maxim Gorky, the tramp novelist, whose anti-British outbursts and assertions that Milukoff is in the pay of Anglo-French capitalists daily mark the columns of his newspaper, The New Life, foreshadows another political crisis, in which the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies will endeavor to retrieve their position.

The council is very angry at the course of recent events.

LONDON, May 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Moscow says that the local Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is opposed to the idea of a coalition Government, and advocates the immediate summoning of an all-Russian congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

DRAWBACKS TO COALITION.

British Observer Fears Workmen's Council Would Get Out of Hand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 10. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The question of a coalition Ministry is being actively discussed with the idea of avoiding such misunderstandings as that of M. Milukoff's note. Some influential members of the moderate party which is in the majority in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, are in favor of representatives of labor holding more seats than one in the Cabinet. A considerable section of the bourgeois press is also in favor of a coalition Ministry as a means of avoiding the so-called dual power.

I have personally followed very carefully the development of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, and I believe it is not impossible that a coalition government might mean the creation of a dual authority instead of its avoidance. The reason is this:

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies as at present constituted controls the great bulk of the population in Petrograd, where, if must be remembered, the Government sits. It does not control the more impatient imperialists or more impatient pacifists who have shared between them the responsibility for last week's misfortunes. Now, if a coalition government is formed it might easily mean that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies would pass from the hands of the moderates, who would be supporting their representatives in the temporary government, into the hands of the extremists who hitherto have been controlled by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies as a whole.

The workers and soldiers who have been accustomed to look upon the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies as their peculiar champion would unconsciously transfer their allegiance to the new council, and the Government, strengthened though it might be by the democratic representatives, would find itself in the presence of an irresponsible power outside itself instead of as now supported and controlled by an authority whose wisdom and moderation have won admiration even from those who were at first its enemies.

So long as Milukoff remains Foreign Minister there will always be possible further disagreement or misunderstanding, simply because the democracy, which clearly is against imperialism, cannot feel at ease while its foreign business is being transacted by a man who scarcely lets a week pass without demonstrating his own diametrically opposite views. There would be no objection whatever to Milukoff as, for example, Minister for Education. As Minister of Foreign Affairs I have heard Piekhanoff's name mentioned.

Criticism was early directed against Guchkoff because of his support of Stolypin. He is still ill, and from several quarters it is suggested that it is impossible for him to fulfill the duties of both War and Naval Minister.

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SURE FAVORITISM IN DRAFT IS BARRED

War Department Says Such Practices Are Impossible Because of Terms of the Act.

PROVIDES HEAVY PENALTIES

Boards Cannot Work In Collusion with Evaders—States Plan Fetes on Registration Day.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—To dispose of any fear that county and city registration boards will exercise favoritism in enrolling soldiers under the selective draft act, Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a statement tonight declaring that such practices would be virtually impossible because of the explicit terms in which the act is drawn. He warned registration officials that favoritism easily could be detected and would be punished with heavy penalties.

"Every precaution," said the statement, "will be taken to make it certain that the registration will be conducted with exact justice.

"The law is specific and allows no latitude to the boards, either in the matter of registration or in the later matter of exemption from service. In fact, the law is self-executing. Every man within the age limits fixed by the selective service act must register, and the penalty of the law for evasion of registration will fall, not only on the man who fails to appear, but on any member of a registration board who may be shown to be in collusion with the person who attempts to escape his duty.

"Further than this, the registration boards will never act as exemption boards except in certain specific cases, such as where a young man who has registered shall claim to be employed in a Federal, State or local office, and thereby does come within the exemption clause of the statute. In a case like this the facts must be entered officially and attested.

"So far as the other reasons for exemptions under the law are concerned, exemptions for men engaged in pursuits in which their work is more valuable at home than in the service, the authority will lie with a board of higher jurisdiction.

"The law provides the penalty of imprisonment with no alternative of a fine for any official or any registered man who shall make a false return or connive at such a practice. The safeguards against favoritism or evasion are ample.

Many States plan to make registration day for the new army conscription the occasion for fêtes and patriotic demonstrations, according to reports reaching the War Department today.

"The spirit of patriotism seems to have entered into the arrangements for the occasion which have been made by many of the State officials," says a War Department statement.

"In one State, for instance, the occasion in large part is to take on the nature of a patriotic demonstration, a sort of national fête day. In many parts of the State there will be barbecues and like affairs to draw the people, so that those upon whom the duty of registration devolves will know that they have the support of their fellows of all occupations, and of all the ages.

"A report from another State is to the effect that it hopes to clear up its registration duties in such short order that it may lay claim to being first in a race prompted by patriotic duty. The men who must register, in accordance with the requirements of the law, will find registration easy.

"The questions which are to be answered involve comparatively few subjects; the name in full, the age in years, the home address, the date of birth, the quality of citizenship, natural born, naturalized, or the condition of declaration of intention; the place of birth, trade, occupation or office; employment, and by whom employed; dependents, if any; married or single; race; former military service, and where it was rendered, and, lastly, claims of exemption from draft, with the specific grounds therefor.

"Several of the States have relieved the Government entirely of expense connected with the work of securing complete registration; in fact, helpfulness seems to be common to the country."

Will Discuss War Prohibition.

Both side of the question "National Prohibition as a War Measure" will be discussed this evening at the Spring meeting of the National Institute of Social Science in the Academy of Medicine by John Koren, ex-Commissioner of Prisons; Jacob Meeker, Congressman from the Tenth Missouri District; Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of New York; Hugh Fox, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association; Rev. Charles Stelzle, editor of The Worker; Rev. Wallace M. Short, author, and Dr. Charles B. Davenport of the Eugenics Record office.

LIGHTING MEN TO AID NATION

National Electric Association Will Confer on Defense Plans.

The National Electric Light Association's special meeting, which has been held here, to discuss the problems arising out of the war and the action which the members should take to assist the Government, adjourned yesterday after appointing a committee to confer with the Council of National Defense in Washington on existing and future problems, with power to make recommendations to the companies as to their course of action. The members of the committee are John W. Lieb of New York, Samuel Insull of Chicago, H. A. Wagner of Baltimore, J. B. McCall of Philadelphia, and C. L. Edgar of Boston.

New officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, John W. Lieb; First Vice President, W. F. Wells of Brooklyn; Second Vice President, R. H. Ballard of Los Angeles, Cal.; Third Vice President, Samuel Scovil of Cleveland; Fourth Vice President, D. H. McDougall of Toronto, and Treasurer, W. H. Atkins of Boston.

Four Correspondents Get Iron Cross

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 10, (via London.)—By a special imperial order the Iron Cross has been awarded to these German correspondents at the front: Rosner, of the Lokal-Anzeiger; Querl, of the Tageblatt; Hegeler, of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, and Kalkschmidt, of the Tägliche Rundschau. Adelt, of the Tageblatt, was recently decorated by the Austrian Emperor.

DAVISON HEADS RED CROSS COUNCIL

Continued from Page 1

military branch of the Government has already suggested new avenues of helpfulness in the immediate business of our organization for war, but the present crisis is larger than that and there are unlimited opportunities of broad humanitarian service in view for the American National Red Cross.

Battlefield relief will be effected through Red Cross agencies operating under the supervision of the War Department, but civilian relief will present a field of increasing opportunity in which the Red Cross organization is especially adapted to serve, and I am hopeful that our people will realize that there is probably no other agency with which they can associate themselves which can respond so effectively and universally to allay suffering and relieve distress. Cordially yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Davison Tells Size of Task.

In discussing the aims of the Red Cross War Council today, Mr. Davison said:

"All our efforts, of course, will be predicated upon the help we receive from the people of the United States. If we can get the story to them we will get all the money we need, and we will require not thousands, but millions, of dollars to do what we have set out to do. I am a great believer in the American people, and am confident they will respond liberally when they appreciate the full gravity of the situation.

"We who have accepted places in the War Council are prepared to do our bit, and all we will ask of every man, woman, and child in the country is to do his or her bit. The President is to be congratulated for the step he has taken, and I am firmly of the conviction that his appeal to the good people of the nation will not be in vain. We are undertaking a great work, unlimited in its scope, and one, I trust, that will redound to the credit and glory of the United States.

"Concentration of effort will be our goal, and, while it is not intended to discourage the work of other bodies, we believe that better results will be obtained if all charitable organizations will co-ordinate their work with that of the Red Cross.

"What is most desired by members of the War Council is constructive relief. This will not only alleviate suffering, but it will be an important step toward winning the war, because every one will appreciate that every person, restored to normal activity, is just so much gained in the struggle in which we are all now engaged.

Will Help to Win the War.

"Since coming to Washington I have been impressed by the fact that the officials here are thoroughly awake to the needs of the hour. I doubt if 2 per cent. of the people of the country, however, fully realize the gigantic task before us. This realization will ultimately be brought home to them, however, and when it is America will rise as one man, eager and willing to do its part.

"I expect to devote practically all of my time to the new assignment. I have enlisted. It is my 'bit,' and I hope a great many more will regard a similar work as their 'bit.' And I hope that no one will make the mistake of thinking that this is the ordinary work of alleviating suffering. It is that and more. It is an effective agency looking to winning the war."

Mr. Davison said that a commission would be sent to France to study the situation and would report back without delay so that this country might be apprised of what was expected of it.

In the meantime plans will be made for raising money on a large scale. As the first move in this direction telegrams were sent this afternoon to the 600 Red Cross Chapters in the United States advising them of the creation of the War Council and urging them to redouble their efforts to increase their membership, which is now more than a million.

Headquarters of the council will be in Washington, but a branch office will be established in New York, where details of the business of getting supplies to Europe will be handled.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS

To keep business normal—is the order of the day—we have readjusted Spring selections and are presenting *exceptional values*—that is the reason our sales-force and workers throughout the entire establishment are kept busy.

Street and Afternoon Dresses—at $45
Regularly $65 and $75—of wool jersey—serge—tricot—Georgette crepe—taffeta—crepe de chine and satin.

Tailored Suits—at $35 and $50
Regularly $55 to $95—High-class man-tailored models; for utility—travel and semi-dress; of materials most in demand.

Street and Motor Coats—at $25
Regularly $45 to $55—A special group—from partially depleted lines.

Capes and Coats—at $35 and $50
Regularly $55 to $75—Handsomely fashioned; of beautiful materials, richly lined.

Street Hats—at $10 and $15
Regularly $25 to $35—We have selected nearly one hundred fashionable *tailored—bow—wing* and *flower trimmed* Hats to be offered at these prices.

There is something about

Saks Suits for Men at $20

which cannot be found in any other suits at this popular figure

THAT something is *style*, for regardless of price a Saks suit must be correct in line as well as in fabric. Of course, style is a theme in all clothing announcements, but just compare Saks suits at $20 with other suits at the same figure. There is as much difference in the two as there is between the mechanical action of a player piano and that of the personal touch of an accomplished musician.

¶ Our present assortments include single- and double-breasters in a variety of fabrics and patterns the like of which has never before been assembled at this popular price.

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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

Fancy Gelatines make delicious, nourishing desserts.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered. Confectioners, Brown

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READY-TO-WEAR
26 to 45 waistband. $.95 to 12.50

LANE BRYANT BRASSIERES
Just as expertly designed. Size 38 to 58 bust. 85c. to $15.

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

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Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The New York Times of Wednesday, May 9th, contained the following reason why the Government cannot issue bonds for small amounts at this time:

"The minimum denominations of the so-called 'baby bonds,' it seemed certain to-night, will be $100. Secretary McAdoo personally would like to see the denominations made smaller, but the tremendous amount of physical work involved in issuing huge blocks of small bonds and the resultant clerical work in distributing them militates against the proposal to bring the minimum to $20. Besides, the banks generally have indicated that they would assist customers who wish to buy by small installments, and it is believed that by assistance of this sort it will be possible for almost every one to buy at least one $100 bond."

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This plan is the best yet devised for department stores and all other retail distributing agencies to be of assistance to the Government. All information can be obtained from and arrangements made with the National Thrift Bond Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York.

Thrift Bonds on Sale To-day at 9 A. M.

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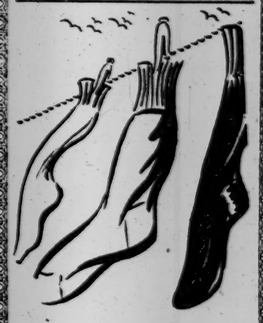

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The efficient soldier must never know foot troubles. Most men find wool hose the best.

First: Because it absorbs moisture quickly, whether from perspiration or the dampness of the ground.

Secondly: Because it is softer than cotton and acts as a cushion.

Thirdly: Because it wears well.

The following Seamless Wool Socks will bring foot comfort to Uncle Sam's Boys at Plattsburg or wherever they may go.

Men's Imported Seamless Wool Socks, broad ribbed, in gray, brown or heather green 79c

Men's Cashmere Seamless Socks, with double heels, soles and toes. 47c

Men's Heavy Wool and Cotton Mixture Socks, of good wearing quality. 29c

Sizes 10 to 11½

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

"Why We Are At War"

President Wilson, in his addresses to Congress and the American people from Jan. 22nd to April 15th clearly put the case of our great country. These speeches, neatly bound in cloth, make a volume worth preserving. 44c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Silk Shirts

Variety in price and variety in materials and patterns make your selection an easy matter. Broadcloth silk garments with satin striped effects in attractive colorings, as well as flat striped patterns, $5.89

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Jacquard designs and tan, blue, helio and black stripes on white grounds make up our assortment of silk and madras mixture shirts. $1.89

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Men's Burberry Motor Coats at $32.50

Spring weight, cut along the same lines as the model which made this old English house known to good dressers. Raglan shoulders, single breasted, buttons up to neck. With enough sleeve and body room to make driving easy and comfortable. Brown, gray or green mixtures.

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Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

SUNDAY ADDRESSES LEADERS OF SOCIETY

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Finley Shepard, Mrs. E. H. Gary and Others Hear Evangelist.

TALKS AT A. C. JAMES'S HOME

Speech Before Rotary Club Another Incident of Busy Day—2,156 "Hit the Trail."

In the big tabernacle last night 19,000 persons voted in favor of having Billy Sunday go to West Point today with the French visitors and give up his afternoon service. Billy confided to his hearers that he intended to stay home, but the vote was taken after Homer Rodeheaver, the Sunday song leader, said that Sunday's family and friends had been urging him to go.

"You do want Mr. Sunday to accept this honor?" queried Rodeheaver. "Now, how many of you think he ought to accept the invitation? Please hold up your hands." All raised their hands, and there was great applause.

"I am glad I have been privileged to be in New York when you have opened your hearts to one of the great figures of history," said Sunday. "It was he who for fourteen days fell back before the Germans, and then, spreading the map before him, put in a long row of black pegs and said, 'Here they stop. They shall not pass.' And they never have passed, and they never will pass, for Uncle Sam has got into the game." There was great applause.

Sunday preached on what Jesus would do if He came to New York. He said the announcement that Jesus was coming here would awaken a greater interest and feeling of expectancy beyond that of any other character in history.

"If Christ came to this city, where would I want Him to find me?" he said. "Would I want Him to find me in the saloon, or with some crowd of scoffers? If Christ came to this city, what would I want Him to find me doing? Would I want Him to find me shirking a duty, doing a questionable thing, or attempting to win men to Him?

"If Christ came to this city, with whom would He spend most of His time? I know that He would go wherever there was a sinner and not be afraid of soiling His fine linen by going either. I know that He would go wherever there was any one in need, and He would go as freely and as frankly to the poorest man in the poorest tenement as He would go to the comfortable home of one of your millionaires, and vice versa. I think He would go wherever there was anybody who needed help in the deeper things of life and I know there would be nothing in His life that would make it hard for Him to go, either. There may be something in your life that would make it hard for you to go and speak a word for Christ."

There was another burst of applause when the evangelist said that this country was going forward to a victory of the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people over military imperialism.

At the close of his talk 1,634 hit the trail.

Sunday had a crowded day yesterday. In the morning he spoke at the home of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, 39 East Sixty-ninth Street. There were nearly 300 present, among whom were Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Karl Behr, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. William Parsons, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, and Mrs. Hugh O'Neill.

The subject of his talk was "The Man Without a Country." "The only prayer the evolutionist can say is one beginning 'Our Father, who art up a cocoanut tree.' If you wish to believe your great-great-great-great-great-grandfather was a monkey up a tree with a prehensile tail all right, but count me out," he said in near tabernacle form. "I believe God created man in his own image and likeness."

From the James home Sunday and his party went to the McAlpin Hotel, where he spoke to the Rotary Club.

"I have drawn the sword for God, and I never intend to lay it down until the undertaker screws down the lid," Sunday told the 450 Rotary members. "Ambition is the greatest peril of the world today. Five per cent. and eighteen hours' sleep are better than 16 per cent. and insomnia. A worthy ambition is to live so that you will leave an impress on the people you elbow your way with from the cradle to the grave.

Sunday amused his audience by telling some of the criticisms that have been made against him. "Some people," he said, "seem to wonder how I keep out of jail."

While Sunday was out Pop Anson of the old Chicago White Sox, who put Sunday in the big league, called at the Sunday home. He spent most of the day waiting for his friend's return.

Sunday spoke to 4,000 in the tabernacle in the afternoon, and there were 472 trail-hitters. He spoke of the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

SINN FEIN REBEL CHOSEN TO PARLIAMENT

McGuinness, Serving Three-Year Term, Defeats a Nationalist in a By-Election.

LONDON, May 10.—Joseph McGuinness, a Sinn Feiner, has been elected to the House of Commons at the special election held to fill the vacancy for the Southern Division of Longford County, Ireland. His majority was thirty-seven over Patrick McKenna, Nationalist.

The newly elected member is serving a three years' sentence in Lewes Prison. He was convicted in connection with the Dublin rebellion last year.

Second Seat for Sinn Feiners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 11.—South Longford is the second Irish seat which the Sinn Feiners may claim as their own. Count Plunkett, who was elected for North Roscommon on Feb. 3 by a majority of 627, was not an avowed adherent of the faction, but he received their votes and has since declared that he will never take his seat in the House of Commons.

The London papers take a grave view of the situation. The Chronicle says:

"The empire had in Redmond's party at the outbreak of the war an incalculable asset—a party which combined the unshaken political leadership of Catholic Ireland with reasoned and enthusiastic reconciliation to the imperial tie. Our plain interest was to strengthen this party by every concession in our power. Unfortunately the reactionary wing of Toryism, under the 'ascendency' influence, has been allowed from that day to this to veto all concessions, and though the splendid loyalty of Redmond and his associates has not been altered thereby, their leadership over the Irish people has inevitably been shaken to its foundations. If successive British Governments had deliberately planned to foster all the wrecking elements in Irish politics they would hardly have acted otherwise than they have.

"The position is not spoiled beyond retrieving. The Redmondite party is still the strongest political organization in Ireland, but there is no time to lose. Mr. Lloyd George's long expected statement must not be again deferred, and it is supremely important that it should not leave things as they are."

The Morning Post says: "A clean break with this country and the establishment of an Irish republic—that is what the victors of South Longford stand for, and they have the honesty to confess their aims. They leave no scope for the insidious cant and odious claptrap by which the still unconsummated 'union of hearts' was promoted. They strip Irish Nationalism of its unrealities and British Radicalism of its self-deceptions. They let us all know exactly where we stand, and that is, in this matter of Ireland, a very substantial gain."

The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"The Nationalists feel that their position has become precarious in view of the coming proposals of the Government for a Home Rule settlement, nor is the situation improved by the rumored desire of Redmond to retire from the leadership on account of illness. This wish may well have been strengthened by recent events in Ireland—events which have not only shaken the position of his party, but also his position in the party. There is some talk of a petition against McGuinness, but the situation is in any case grave."

The Dublin correspondent of The Times says:

"The result of the election is another warning that no settlement based on the temporary or permanent partition of Ireland can have the smallest chance of success. It complicates the Government's problem, for it discredits still further the official Nationalist Party, and it will increase the fears and suspicions of the Unionists of Ulster. To all Irishmen a settlement today seems more remote than ever; but it is more true than ever that, if ever the Government considers itself pledged to the attempt, any settlement must be found in Ireland. Partition is dead, and agreement is the alternative to coercion."

The Morning Post's Dublin correspondent says that it is now generally accepted that in the event of a general election not half the present Redmondite members would be returned to Westminster.

TO MARRY HIS PHYSICIAN.

R. B. Gentles, Wounded in France, Finds a Bride in a British Hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—A romance of the war is revealed in the announcement of the engagement of Robert B. Gentles of the firm of MacLaren & Gentles, grain and linseed importers of New York, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, to Dr. Wilson.

After the sinking of the Lusitania Mr. Gentles joined the Canadian forces in France, where he had an opportunity of receiving a commission, but did not accept it, as he felt he could be more useful to his comrades if he remained in the ranks. In the course of the fighting he was wounded and sent to England in a critical condition. He was attended by Dr. Wilson, who succeeded in restoring him to health.

The marriage will take place on May 26.

WANT JEWS AT PEACE TABLE.

Amsterdam Congregations Move for Adequate Representation There.

AMSTERDAM, May 10, (via London.)—At a crowded meeting of Amsterdam Jews held today a resolution was passed hailing the American Jewish Congress and similar movements in Russia and other countries as the beginning of an organization comprising the entire Jewish people for the formation of legitimate representation at the peace conference.

An appeal is made to Jews to participate in the struggle aiming at national autonomy and the securing of Palestine for the Jews.

FUND FOR WAR JEWS GROWS.

Jacob Billikopf Announces $1,000,000 Already Raised Here.

Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the $10,000,000 campaign of the American Jewish Relief Committee in Behalf of the Jewish War Sufferers in Europe, announced last night that $1,000,000 of the $4,000,000 sought to be raised in New York City already had been pledged and that many wealthy men throughout the country had agreed to follow the example of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who promised to contribute 10 per cent. of the total contributions in Illinois. Six of these men have agreed to give 10 per cent. of the entire sum raised in their States, and nearly forty others 10 per cent. of the sum raised in the cities in which they live.

Notwithstanding these generous responses, Mr. Billikopf announced that intensive work would be necessary both in New York City and elsewhere to raise the $10,000,000, and that many prominent men had promised to address mass meetings to help swell the contributions.

$3.00 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

Last of the season; Sunday, May 13th via the ROYAL BLUE LINE New Jersey Central Reading and Baltimore and Ohio

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington is now the centre of world wide interest.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M., Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 175, 248, 1278, 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

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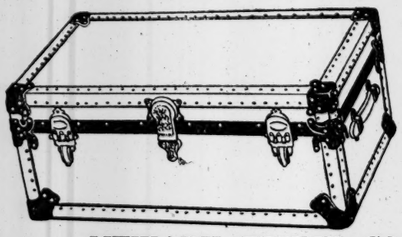

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Correct Summer Shoes

Misses' Low Heel Oxfords
Of highest grade tan or black Russia calf, simulated wing tips. Smart new last with low heels and welted soles. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. 6.00

Misses' Low Heel Pumps
Of mahogany or black Russia calfskin or soft white calfskin with simulated wing tips; dress pumps of patent kid-skin. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. 6.50

Girls' Oxford Ties
Of selected tan or black Russia calf, made on correct orthopedic lasts, light welted soles and flat heels. Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E. 4.25

Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop—*Third Floor.*

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Auspices of American Committee of British Red Cross

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Lieut. General T. M. Bridges, D. S. O., C. M. G.
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Metropolitan Opera Chorus Singing National Anthems.
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Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall box office and McBride's agencies. A few boxes, next to the boxes of the British Commission may be obtained from Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, care of League of the Allies, 360 Madison Av. Telephone Vanderbilt—4980.

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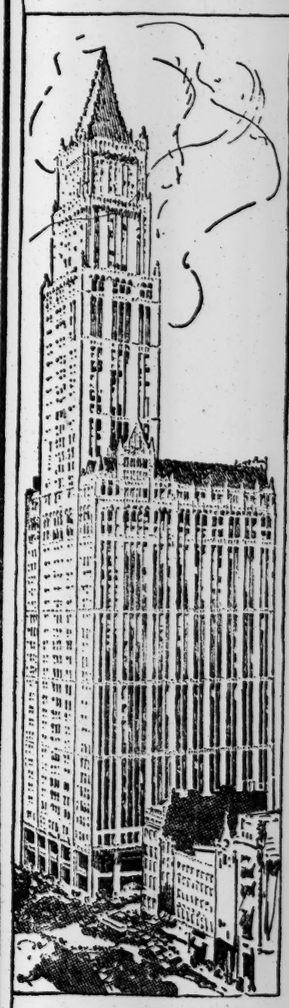

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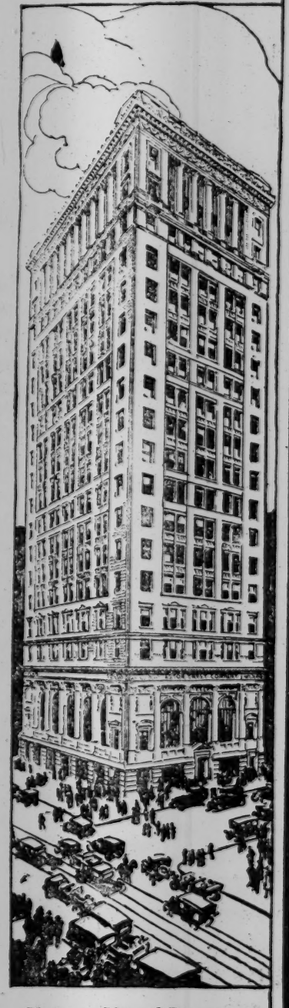

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'THE MOCK DOCTOR' GAY GOUNOD OPERA

Society of American Singers Gives Sixty-Year-Old Work Based on Moliere's Comedy.

ITS MELODY IS FACILE

A Spirited Performance in English, in Which Kathleen Howard, Chalmers, and Hamlin Excel.

THE MOCK DOCTOR, comic opera in three acts, founded on Moliere's "Le Medecin Malgre Lui." Composed by Charles Gounod. English version by Alice Mattullath. At the Lyceum.

Geronte.....Percy Hemus
Lucinda.....Idelle Patterson
Leander.....Rafael Diaz
Sganarelle.....Thomas Chalmers
Martine.....Lila Robeson
Jacqueline.....Kathleen Howard
Lucas.....George Hamlin
Valere.....Carl Formes
Conductor—Paul Eisler.

The new project of the Society of American Singers was continued at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, with the first change of its bill, a performance of Gounod's opera "The Mock Doctor," in the original, "Le Médecin Malgré Lui." This is, in length at least, more ambitious than the previous undertakings of the society, as the opera is one that fills a whole evening. It was no less successful, however, than the previous productions, and its success confirmed the judgment that selected this almost forgotten and unknown opera of Gounod's as a part of the repertory of the short season now begun. The audience was large and liberal in its applause, and the applause was deserved by the excellence of the performance as well as by the beauty and piquancy of Gounod's music and the gayety of the opera.

It is, of course, a setting of Molière's well-known comedy, and the libretto, by Barbier and Carré, librettists of the "Faust" which was composed at the same time, closely follows the original. The central figure is the immortal Sganarelle, a personage who appears in other of Molière's plays, and who is the instrument of Molière's satire against the medical profession of his time. He was fond of satirizing it, and did so in several of his plays, among them "L'Amour Médecin," of which Wolf Ferrari's operatic setting was produced at the Metropolitan a few seasons ago.

Sganarelle in "The Mock Doctor" is a wood chopper, who ill-treats his wife; Géronte is a landed proprietor whose daughter Lucinda, to avoid a distasteful marriage, is feigning dumbness, and a doctor is sought for her. Martine, Sganarelle's wife, looking for trouble on his behalf, tells them that he is a learned doctor with an eccentric disinclination to practice except under the compulsion of a beating. He is found, beaten, and forced to attend Lucinda—which he does with an amusing parody on the medical pedantry of Molière's time. Then comes Leander, Lucinda's lover, and arranges to elope with his sweetheart while Sganarelle engages the father with solemn professional jargon and prescribes a dance and a song. The couple return married, and the indignant father is about to hand Sganarelle over to judicial punishment when Leander announces that he has inherited a large property and is, hence, a perfectly eligible son-in-law.

Gounod's music to this is wholly in the spirit of the French opéra comique of sixty years ago, when it was composed. It has lightness, facile melody, piquant rhythm, and harmony; and, through it all, distinction. Such music shows a side of Gounod's art unfamiliar to those who know it only in "Faust" and "Romeo et Juliette" and "Mors et Vita." The best of it is found in the second act, when Molière's jest reaches its point and the mock doctor is engaged in exploiting his own audacity and the credulity of the old man and his servants, if not of the daughter. Here the music has true expressive power and comic suggestion. The ensembles are of masterly skill, especially the sextet in which the daughter joins with her gibberish, and later the quintet of the others—music in which the varying sentiments of the different personages are separately expressed and combined in a brilliantly homogeneous musical picture. The serenade with which the lover opens the act is likewise charmingly written—apparently this is one of the passages in imitation of Lully's style, of which Gounod speaks in his Mémoires." The lover also has, by the doctor's prescription, a song to Lucinda in this act that is very pretty. The "Glou-glou" song with which Sganarelle apostrophizes his bottle in the first act hardly seems as admirable now as it did when the opera was first produced.

The performance maintains the high level that has been set by this excellent company of artists. Thomas Chalmers, as Sganarelle, sings well and makes the comic and the burlesque spirit of the character amusing. Mrs. Kathleen Howard likewise gives an excellent account of her music, and in appearance quite explains the mock doctor's infatuation with her. One of the most excellent pieces of character acting in the performance is that of George Hamlin as Lucas, and Géronte, the father, was suitably impersonated by Percy Hemus, as was Lucinda, the daughter, by Miss Idelle Patterson. Most of these sang their English text in intelligible fashion, and almost without exception are to be praised for the excellent delivery of the spoken lines, whose verse-structure they do not allow to interfere with the sense. Paul Eisler was the conductor and obtained a spirited and finished performance.

CARUSO SAILS WITH SMILES.

Carries a Life-Saving Suit on His Trip to Buenos Aires.

Enrico Caruso sailed yesterday for Santos on his way to Buneos Aires and Montevideo, where he is to sing. Upon the close of this engagement he will return to New York, arriving here, he said, some time in October. There was a great gathering of his friends down to see him depart, and one delegation arrived with messengers carrying a monster floral horseshoe.

The singer was in great humor except, he said, a cold was giving him some trouble. He exhibited a patent life-saving suit that he is taking with him on the principle of safety first.

Another passenger on the ship was Mme. Maria Barrientos, the Metropolitan soprano, who is going to Buenos Aires for seventeen performances. From South America she goes to Spain, and will return to sing here in January.

PLAN TO KILL MENOCAL AND U. S. MINISTER

Nine Cubans Arrested—Plot Exposed by Loyalist, and Bomb Turned Over.

HAVANA, May 10.—It was ascertained tonight that in the attempt to assassinate President Menocal last night by means of a bomb explosion the conspirators also had in contemplation the death of William Gonzalez, the United States Minister to Cuba, who was in the Palace with the President at the time.

The following official report of the plot was made public at the Palace late tonight:

"In view of the criminal attempt against the life of the Chief Magistrate and that of the Minister of the United States, which was to have been carried out last night, the Government fulfills its duty in making the following declaration regarding the facts of the case:

"The authorities knew perfectly for some days the sinister plan in all its details, even to the construction of the bomb, which was to be placed in the Palace immediately below the apartment of the President. It was known that last night had been fixed for the execution of the crime, and that advantage was to be taken of the presence in the Palace with the President of the Minister of the United States.

"The authorities followed every step of the criminals. Last night a person in the confidence of the Government, who had skillfully introduced himself among those charged with the carrying out of the plot, made delivery to the aid de camp of the President, Lieut. Col. Sanguilly, a bomb weighting thirteen pounds, which was charged with explosives and provided with a fuse. Shortly afterward the bomb was examined by the Chief Executive and then was sent to the National Agency, where it was rendered harmless."

Nine arrests have been made. Among those taken into custody were José Barquin, a former municipal inspector, and Miguel Mariche a sergeant of police under ex-President Gomez.

WAR CAUSES GADSKI TO QUIT METROPOLITAN

German Singer Resents "Outrageous and Unjust" Attacks in a Statement to American Public.

Mme. Johanna Gadski, the Metropolitan soprano, announced last night her decision to withdraw for a time, at least, from opera in New York and from the stage on which she has spent most of her career. In a communication addressed "to the American public," she gave her reasons for the step. As a leading German star she has in some quarters encountered personal criticism growing out of the war between this country and her own Fatherland. Her statement was as follows:

I feel the time has arrived when I must defend myself once and for all in the campaign which was begun against me after an alleged interview in 1916.

At that time I thought it beneath my dignity to make a denial, and was unfortunately advised to remain silent. Lately, however, I have been again too outrageously and unjustly attacked, so that I feel compelled in justice to myself and my many friends to contradict these falsehoods and calumnies.

I herewith emphatically deny to have ever said, done, or even felt anything against this country, or any of its representatives.

My career was practically started and made in the United States, and who knows better than I what I owe to this my second home. I feel that under the prevailing conditions it is perhaps better to withdraw for the present from the Metropolitan stage, and ask the public to accept this statement from me as final and to resent any more comments about me personally, as such might lead to further misrepresentations.

Hoping with all my heart that the numerous friends whom I think I have made in these many years of earnest work will continue to believe in me and will remain my loyal friends, as I remain theirs, with sincere gratitude,

JOHANNA GADSKI.

Mme. Gadski made her first appearance at the Metropolitan in February, 1895, with Walter Damrosch's company, in "Lohengrin." She also sang at the Academy here, and in Philadelphia, returning with the Ellis troupe, since which time she has been almost uninterrupted in the Metropolitan companies of Maurice Grau, Heinrich Conreid, and Gatti-Casazza. With the stars of Grau, she appeared here Feb. 25, 1902, before Prince Henry of Prussia.

The prima donna, who was born at Anclam, Prussia, in 1871, and educated at Stettin, was married in 1892 to Capt. Hans Tauscher, who was for years a representative of German munition makers here, most recently agent for the Krupps, and was acquitted by the courts in the Welland Canal case. He returned to Germany two months ago with Ambassador von Bernstorff. Their daughter, Miss Letta Tauscher-Gadski, who has been Mme. Gadski's constant companion at the opera, remained with her mother in America.

FOR 'COMFORT KIT' DIVISION.

Moving Picture Actresses to Join Stage Women's War Relief.

The Stage Women's War Relief, which now has a big national organization with all the best known women of the stage in its ranks, is to enlarge its forces and the moving picture actresses will form a division, under the direction of Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, at a meeting at the Hotel des Artistes, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

This is to be a "Comfort Kit" division, as the preparing of the kits can be done in the different studios where the moving picture actresses are working. There will be a chairman of each studio who will take charge of the funds and direct the work. There will be a Western branch of the division, which is to be in charge of Miss Beth Meredith.

The S. W. W. R. is to lose one of its workers temporarily, for Miss Eleanor Gates, who was Chairman of Publicity, is to follow her husband, Frederick Moore, who is a cavalry Lieutenant, to Plattsburg, and from there to any place where he may be stationed. Miss Gates is a horsewoman and has ridden pony-back all through California, Arizona, Texas, and Nebraska. Miss Rodney Richmond is to be temporary Chairman of Publicity in Miss Gates's place.

REPUDIATED BY GOMPERS.

Calls Pacifists Promoting Conference Here Agents of Kaiser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today declined an invitation to attend a meeting of the so-called conference for democracy to be held in New York on May 30, on the ground that he did not wish to ally himself with the "conscious or unconscious agents of the Kaiser in America."

The invitations, which was signed by Emily Batch, Joseph Cannon, Morris Hillquit, Judah Magnes, and Louis Lochner as Secretary, outlined the purposes of the meeting as a settlement of the war without indemnities and annexations or foreign alliances, and a statement now of American aims in the war.

The telegraphic invitation to Mr. Gompers follows:

"Strong group representing labor, Socialism, peace, religion, politics plans first American conference for democracy and terms of peace New York, May 30. Basis of invitation to be acceptance in principle of following: Speedy and universal peace, no indemnities, no forcible annexations, no foreign alliance, international organization after the war, statement of terms by our Government; opposition to conscription, democratization of diplomacy, defense of free speech and press opposition to lowering industrial standards, heavy taxation of war industries and incomes. May we use your name on call for conference? Please reply wire collect, Room 90, Holland House, New York."

This is his reply:

"Telegram received. I prefer not to ally myself with the conscious or unconscious agents of the Kaiser in America."

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KAHLER SHOES AND SLIPPERS
Reduced to $5.00—$6.00—$8.00
This Sale Consists of
Incomplete and Discontinued Stock Styles with Exceptional Values in Large and Small Sizes
Also Narrow Widths.
All shoes are taken from our regular stock and are the Kahler Standard of Quality and Comfort.
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For that reason, a contractor should be selected on his record rather than on his promises.
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Hear this famous Victor artist!
To hear McCormack is a privilege and an opportunity which every music-lover will want to embrace. It presents the unique opportunity of a direct personal observation of his remarkably beautiful voice for comparative consideration with his historic Victor Records.
Attend this concert and hear the wonderful voice of this great Irish tenor, being particularly careful to observe the individual characteristics that so plainly identify the McCormack voice.
Then go to any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor Records by McCormack. You will be instantly convinced that on the Victrola his art and personality are brought to you with unerring truth.
It is this absolute fidelity that emphasizes the supremacy of the Victrola, so firmly established on a basis of great things actually accomplished; a supremacy readily recognized and acknowledged by the world's greatest artists who make records exclusively for the Victor.
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Boys' Norfolk Suits
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$12.50
are worth $15 according to the present cost of woolens
You can duplicate the price but not the value
OUR sole aim in these Boys' Norfolk Suits at $12.50 has been to keep the price down and quality up. The great increase in the cost of woolens makes it difficult, of course, but we have achieved our purpose even at some sacrifice to ourselves. We have put into these Norfolk Suits far better workmanship and fabrics than the price of $12.50 warrants. And in spite of the world-wide shortage of woolens, we have assembled certainly one of the finest collections of junior woolens in New York to-day.
These are the Norfolk Models at $12.50
Plain back and belted, pinch back and belted, plain front and belted and pleated back, box pleated styles, and all the variations in pockets that a boy can want.
These are the Wool Fabrics at $12.50
Tweeds, velours, homespuns, checks, herringbones, Scotch mixtures, grays, tans, olives, heathers, and browns, every yard of them all wool, and all lightweight weaves.
Wool Norfolk Suits (7 to 18 years) $8.75 to $24.50
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LEGISLATURE PASSES SLATER BILL, KILLING BOXING IN NEW YORK

BOXING IN STATE GETS DEATHBLOW

Legislature, in Closing Hours of Session, Repeals the Frawley Law.

GOVERNOR WINS HIS FIGHT

Slater Bill Forced Through as a Party Measure After Failing Twice.

APOLOGIES FOR ACTION

Some Assemblymen Express Hostility to the Bill While Voting for It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—In the closing hours of the session tonight the Legislature bowed to the will of Governor Whitman and passed the Slater bill repealing the Frawley law under which boxing is conducted in this State. In the Senate twenty-six votes, barely the necessary majority, were cast in favor of the bill, while the Assembly, which has twice beaten the legislation, made it a party measure and cast ninety-four votes in the affirmative. Twenty Senators and forty-two Assemblymen, respectively, voted no.

The Governor has declared ever since charges were brought against Frederick A. Wenck, former head of the Boxing Commission, that the Frawley law should be repealed. He has made it the subject of two separate messages to the Legislature urging them to act, and recently, in connection with the fight over local option, Governor Whitman took up the question of the boxing law repeal with the various County Chairmen of the Republican Party.

The bill was passed in the Senate and transmitted to the House this afternoon. Immediately afterward Speaker Sweet called the Republican Assemblymen into a conference which lasted until nearly 10 o'clock tonight. When they came out it had been decided to pass the bill as a party measure, and the victory of the Governor was assured.

Hostile, but Vote "Aye."

The Assemblymen who were in the five-hour caucus and who remained faithful to their party were by no means whole-hearted in their support of the bill. When it came his turn to vote Assemblyman Welsh of Albany, who has been one of the most strenuous opponents of the bill, together with another Albany Assemblyman, John G. Malone, rose and said:

"I voted against this bill twice, and each time my whole heart and soul was in the vote. I want to acknowledge manfully the falseness of the step I am about to take. I want to characterize my vote as sickly and contemptible. I vote aye."

"I was against this bill and I am still against it," said Assemblyman Malone, "but I stick by my party, and although I argued against their making it a party measure this afternoon, I am going to vote with them."

Assemblyman A. Taylor of Buffalo was the only Republican who failed to abide by the decision of the caucus. He voted with the Democrats. Two Democrats—Charles D. Donohue of New York and Seymour Merritt of Sullivan—voted with the Republican majority.

McCue Ridicules Majority.

Assemblyman Martin McCue of New York, Democrat, himself a former pugilist, scoffed at the ready acquiescence of the majority with the wishes of Governor Whitman.

"You men do not know the meaning of the song 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty,'" he said. "You have no conception of freedom. I advise you to try boxing. It supplies the muscles and it stiffens the spine."

In the Senate five Republicans—Cromwell of Richmond, Sage of Albany, Gibbs of Erie, Halliday of Tompkins, Robinson of Herkimer, and Murphy of Kings—voted against the Governor. There was no split in the ranks of the Democratic Senators.

"The trouble with this Legislature," said Senator Walker of New York, "is that it is run by long-haired men and short-haired women. If we enact many measures like this, next year they will elect some he-men to take our places in the Legislature. The enactment of this measure will force us in the interest of decency to re-enact the Frawley law next year."

LEONARD GAINS VERDICT.

Shannon's Handlers Throw Sponge in Ring in Sixth Round.

Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, making his first metropolitan appearance since he recently annexed the American lightweight championship, last night punctured the championship bubble of Eddie Shannon, a California lightweight, in the sixth round of their scheduled ten-round bout at the Clermont Sporting Club of Brooklyn. In this session, while the Californian was down on his knees from a hard left hook followed by a grazing right hand uppercut, Shannon's handlers humanely threw in a sponge into the ring as a token of defeat. The action was wise and timely, for the visiting boxer would have been cleanly knocked out had the bout progressed.

Although beaten, the Californian was by no means disgraced. Coming to this city practically unknown, with his only claim to prominence being a creditable showing against Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, Shannon furnished considerable of a surprise. In the early rounds he acquitted himself admirably and had Leonard flustered. From the third session on, however, Leonard beat a steady attack on Shannon's stomach with clean left hand hooks which the Californian boxer could not prevent, and it was these blows which resulted in his downfall.

LAFAYETTE EASY FOR PITT.

Panthers Rend Eastonians to the Tune of 15 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 10.—Lafayette went down to ignominious defeat at the hands of the University of Pittsburg on March Field this afternoon. The score was 15 to 1. Both offensively and defensively Lafayette was pitifully weak. Pitt took the lead in the very first inning and made a runaway game of it.

The score by innings:

Pittsburg	2	3	0	1	5	0	2	0	2—15
Lafayette	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 1

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 11; Boston, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 3; Detroit, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	11	5	.688
Chicago	16	9	.640
St. Louis	12	8	.600
Philadelphia	9	8	.529
Cincinnati	11	14	.440
Boston	7	9	.438
Pittsburgh	8	15	.348
Brooklyn	5	11	.312

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	13	5	.722
New York	11	7	.611
Chicago	14	11	.560
St. Louis	12	11	.522
Cleveland	12	12	.500
Detroit	8	12	.400
Washington	7	13	.350
Philadelphia	6	12	.333

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

ALEXANDER WINS IN HURRY.

Phillies Defeat Cardinals in a Quickly Played Game.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis in a pitching duel between Alexander and Meadows here today, 1 to 0. Killifer scored the only run in the second inning on his double, an out and Paskert's single. The game was played in one hour and twenty minutes.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask..t,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Bescher,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	4	1	Hauser,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Stock,3b	3	0	1	1	0	J.Smith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Cravath,rf	2	0	0	4	0	Miller,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Whitted,lf	2	0	1	0	0	Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Luderus,1b	2	0	0	3	0	Cruise,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	3	0	Snyder,c	3	0	0	2	2
Killifer,c	3	1	1	8	4	F.Smith,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Alexander,p	3	0	0	2	1	Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	4
						aLong	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	1	6	27	6	Total	29	0	4	24	16

a Batted for Betzel in ninth.
Error—Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Miller, Whitted, Killifer. Double play—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 4; Alexander, 1. Earned runs—Off Meadows, 1. Struck out—By Meadows, 1; Alexander, 7. Time—1 hour 20 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PIRATES HAVE GOOD DAY.

Raid Three of Braves' Pitchers for a Victory by 11 to 4.

BOSTON, May 10.—Pittsburgh beat Boston, 11 to 4, today in a long, uninteresting game. Each team used three pitchers. In the sixth, Behr, who had relieved Barnes, collapsed and Pittsburgh scored five runs, Reulbach finishing the inning and the game.

Mamaux started for the visitors and was wild. Miller succeeded him and was little better. Grimes worked well for the remainder of the game and is officially credited with the victory. Carey's all-around play was brilliant.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	5	2	2	2	0	Massey,2b	3	1	0	0	3
Bigbee,2b	4	2	1	2	2	Mar'ville,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Baird,3b	4	2	1	2	3	Twombly,cf	2	0	0	3	0
Hinchman,lf	3	2	1	0	1	Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Brief,1b	4	1	1	13	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	17	1
Altenburg,rf	1	0	1	0	0	Magee,lf	4	1	3	1	0
King,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Gowdy,c	4	0	0	2	0
Wilson,ss	4	1	2	4	4	Tragessor,c	0	0	0	1	0
Schmidt,c	3	1	0	3	3	Wilhoit,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Mamaux,p	1	0	0	0	1	Barnes,p	1	0	0	0	3
Miller,p	1	0	0	0	1	aCollins	1	1	1	0	0
Grimes,p	3	1	1	0	2	Behr,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Reulbach,p	0	0	0	1	4
						bBailey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	11	9	27	16	Total	32	4	8	27	17

a Batted for Barnes in fourth.
b Batted for Tragessor in ninth.
Errors—Massey, Twombly, Magee, Gowdy.

Pittsburgh	0	1	2	1	1	5	0	0	1—11
Boston	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0— 4

Two-base hits—Baird, Ward, Carey, Wilhoit, Konetchy. Three-base hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Brief, Carey, Konetchy, 2; Magee. Sacrifice hits—Altenburg, Schmidt, Twombly. Sacrifice flies—Hinchman, Twombly. Double plays—Baird, Schmidt, and Brief; Grimes, Ward, and Brief. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 13. First base on error, Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 4; Miller, 2; Grimes, 2; Barnes, 3; Behr, 4; Reulbach, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 1 hit, 1 run in 2 innings; Barnes, 3 and 3 in 4; Miller, 3 and 3 in 1 1-3; Behr, 3 and 5 in 1 1-3; Grimes, 4 and 0 in 5 2-3; Reulbach, 3 and 1 in 3 2-3. Struck out—By Grimes, 3; Behr, 1; Reulbach, 3. Passed balls—Gowdy, 1; Tragessor, 1; Schmidt, 1. Time—2 hours, 10 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

BROWNS DEFEAT ATHLETICS

St. Louis Takes Measure of Connie Mack's Brigade by 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—St. Louis bunched two of its four hits off Johnson with a base on balls and two out in the seventh inning today, and won from Philadelphia, 2 to 1. Philadelphia got its score in the fourth inning, when Bodie hit a home run into the right-field bleachers. Strunk got two doubles and a single in four times at bat.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Witt,ss	3	0	0	4	4
Austin,3b	2	0	0	2	4	Grover,2b	2	0	0	2	3
Paulette,1b	3	0	0	16	1	aLowry	1	0	0	0	0
Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	1	1	Bodie,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Marsans,cf	2	1	0	3	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	3	0	0
E.Johnson,2b	3	0	1	3	3	Trasher,rf	4	0	0	3	1
Severeid,c	3	1	1	0	2	McInnis,1b	2	0	0	12	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	2	5	Bates,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Davenport,p	3	0	1	0	3	Schang,c	3	0	0	2	2
						R.Johnston,p	2	0	1	0	3
						bW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Noyes,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	5	27	10	Total	29	1	6	24	16

a Batted for Glover in ninth.
b Batted for R. Johnson in eighth.
Error—Witt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Bates, Strunk, (2.) Home run—Bodie. Stolen base—E. Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Grover, Austin. Double plays—Jacobson, E. Johnson, and Lavan; Austin and Paulette; Grover, McInnis, Witt and Bates. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off R. Johnson, 4; Davenport, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off R. Johnson, 4 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Davenport, 6 and 1 in 9; Noyes, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By R. Johnson, 2. Time—1 hour 25 minutes. Umpires—Naflin and Evans.

Eastern League.

New London, 6; Hartford, 5.
Portland, 7; Lawrence, 3.
Bridgeport, 6; New Haven, 5.
Worcester, 9; Springfield, 8.

American Association.

Toledo, 6; St. Paul, 4.
Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 1.
Indianapolis, 3; Minneapolis, 0.
Louisville at Kansas City—(Postponed; rain.)

MATTY'S REDS FAIL TO BOTHER GIANTS

McGraw's Men Have Slight Consideration for Their Former Mates and Beat Them, 5 to 2.

The Giants' Alumni Association disguised as the Cincinnati Reds mingled with their former associates up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the graduates were neatly disposed of by McGraw's present family of players by a score of 5 to 2. It is difficult to associate Christy Mathewson with any club other than the Giants, and his task in managing the Reds is no kind of a job to pass along to such a good-natured individual. All that they ask Matty to do is to win a pennant out in Cincinnati. As no one has been able to do this for forty years, you can readily see they are not asking much.

Aiding Matty in his praiseworthy endeavor of keeping the Reds out of the cold damp cellar are Heinie Groh, Jim Thorpe, Ed Roush, and other former inmates of the Polo Grounds. There are so many baseball clubs floating around which harbor former Giants that McGraw has to change his code of signals every few games. McGraw's men yesterday fooled Matty and the Reds, especially Pol Perritt, who baffled them completely except in one inning. In the pinches Pol pitched his best, and it takes better batsmen than the Reds to welt him when he's at his best.

Matty wanted to make his 1917 début here impressive, so he turned big Fred Toney loose at the Giants. For three innings Toney looked as if he were going to pitch another no-hit game. He has burning speed, and the ball wiggled around the bats in its pretzel-like course. Then Davey Robertson took all the gumption out of Toney's pitching in the fourth, when he dished the ball over to the upper tier of the right field stand for a home run. After that the Giants peered through the mystery of Toney's curves just as easily as peering through an open window.

Some 6,000 people were out to greet Matty and no heat prostrations were reported. The humidity wasn't what you would call noticeable and the mosquitoes were not overbothersome. It certainly looks like a bad season for straw hats and Palm Beach suits. The batting average of Joe Dugan recorded this Spring has been the worst in his whole career.

Before the Giants got through with Toney they slapped him for eleven hits, some of them for extra sacks. Zimmerman, McCarty, and Fletcher did some lively stick work. Garry Herrmann came all the way from Cincinnati to see his team play, but that's an awful long distance to travel to watch a team do what they did. Matty's pitching staff served to knock the spots off the Giants in the third inning, and just when Pol Perritt appeared to be about to explode he settled down and pitched himself out of dire difficulties.

Clarence Mitchell, who is ordinarily a pitcher, but is a jack of all trades with the Reds, and yesterday was patroling left field, was safe when Pete Kilduff foozled his grounder. Toney singled to right and Groh walked, jamming the bases, with no one out. Jack Kopf, who used to shortstop with neatness and dispatch up at Fordham, screeched a hit to right and sent Mitchell and Toney home. Neale put down a nice bunt and again the bases were filled.

Hal Chase rocketed to Robertson, and James Thorpe, the well-known Indian, rolled to Perritt, who tossed home and got Groh. And still there was hardly a pennant out in Cincinnati. As no one pretty blue for Perritt, but he buckled down to his job, and Dave Shean went dead at first for the third out. That bit of work gave Perritt and the Giants renewed courage and they were never in danger after that.

In the last half of that same inning, after Burns had skied to right and Benny Kauff had fanned, Robertson gave the ball a ride up into the attic of the grand stand. Then in the fifth inning the Giants tied their score. With one out, Kilduff got two bases on a Texas Leaguer, which many of the Reds went after and never touched. Holke rolled to Kopf and Kilduff was run down between second and third. Holke reaching third. Lew McCarty then struggled into the picture by crashing a three-bagger to deep centre, sending Holke over the pan. Perritt was an easy third out with a fly to Thorpe.

More distinction by the Giants in the sixth. Burns shot a hot one through short and went to second when Benny Kauff poled a single to right. Robertson sent them both onward with a sacrifice and Heinie Zim helped the good cause along by shooting a sacrifice fly to deep right. Fletcher unpeeled a two-bagger to right and scored Kauff.

The attack on Toney was continued in the seventh, when Holke and McCarty began the inning with singles, but Toney settled his wavering self by fanning Perritt, who made three bold attempts to sacrifice. Burns was tossed out at first by Groh, and Kauff rocketed to Mitchell, who made a great catch after a long run toward the foul line.

New York chalked up its last run in the eighth. After Robertson grounded out to Chase, Zimmerman hammered a single to right. He stole second, and, when Huhn threw the ball on a mad trip to centrefield, Heinie went around to third. Fletcher's single through short sent Zim home. Kilduff brought the session to a quick close when he punched the ball at Kopf, who lost no time in making a double play.

Just to show how Perritt teased the Reds, he left ten of them stranded on the bases. In every inning except the first and eighth, Cincinnati citizens inhabited the bases, and when they were all enthusiastic and ready to romp homeward, Perritt put extra twists on the ball and made them change their minds.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Groh,3b	3	0	0	2	4
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Kopf,ss	4	0	2	4	4
Robertson,rf	3	1	1	3	0	Neale,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Zim'man,3b	3	1	2	0	2	Chase,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	1	4	Thorpe,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Kilduff,2b	4	0	1	3	3	Shean,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Holke,1b	3	1	1	11	1	Huhn,c	4	0	1	5	0
McCarty,c	3	0	2	7	0	Mitchell,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Perritt,p	3	0	0	0	3	Toney,p	3	1	1	0	2
						aRoush	0	0	0	0	0
						bSchneider	0	0	0	0	0
						cGriffith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	11	27	13	Total	34	2	7	24	11

a Batted for Toney in ninth.
b Ran for Roush in ninth.
c Batted for Neale in ninth.
Errors—Kilduff, Huhn.

New York	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Kopf, Huhn, Kilduff, Fletcher. Three-base hit—McCarty. Home run—Robertson. Stolen bases—Chase, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Neale, Robertson. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Double plays—Shean, Kopf, and Chase; Kopf and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 10. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 4. Earned runs—Off Perritt, 1; Toney, 5. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; Toney, 4. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield.

New York State League.

Utica, 3; Scranton, 2.
Reading, 2; Binghamton, 0.
Elmira, 5; Harrisburg, 2.
Syracuse, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 4.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 3; Memphis, 2.
Chattanooga, 7; Mobile, 3.
Birmingham, 6; Little Rock, 3.
New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 3.

ERRORS COSTLY TO ROBINS.

Cubs Profit by Three Blunders in First and Win, 3 to 1.

After yesterday's game at Ebbets Field between the Chicago Cubs and the Brooklyn Dodgers it would be hard to say whether the Brooklyn athletes are just naturally generous or are oblivious of their standing in the early season chase for the honor they won last year. At any rate, whatever the case may be, Uncle Wilbert Robinson's band is still receding in the above-mentioned chase, and if the showing yesterday afternoon is to be taken as a criterion they will continue to recede for a long time to come.

They crossed bats with Fred Mitchell's boys in the second game of the series at the Brooklyn ball yard and quite charitably presented the game to the visitors on a silver platter. The final count favored the Windy City aggregation by the safe margin of 3 to 1.

It was in the opening frame that the Superbas brought about their own undoing. Three full-grown errors were produced by various members of the team in this session, which resulted in two runs for the Cubs. Stengel, Cutshaw, and Daubert were the offending players whose misplays gave the visitors the victory before either the players or handful of chilled spectators who had turned out to witness the struggle had quite become ready for the fray.

Larry Cheney started the game for Brooklyn against big Jim Vaughn. With the exception of that first disastrous inning, the former got along well until he was removed in the fifth frame to allow Chief Meyers to bat. Wheezer Dell took up Brooklyn's burden in the sixth session, but he had considerable difficulty in finding the range of the plate, and he was relieved from further duty by Leon Cadore in the eighth session.

The details of the Robins' first-inning downfall are few. Zeider started with a pass and reached third when Stengel dropped Wolter's high fly to right after a hard run. Jimmy Johnston went after the elusive sphere when Stengel missed it and Cutshaw let Johnson's throw get away from him, enabling Zeider to cross the plate and Wolter to camp on second. Larry Doyle then lay down a bunt in front of the plate and was safe when Daubert dropped Cheney's throw, Wolter traveling to third. Doyle was forced at second by Merkle while Wolter romped across the plate for the second Cub run.

That ended the scoring for that inning, although there was imminent danger of more Chicago runs being tallied before the third out was made on Wilson An uncanny throw to first by Cheney, a single by Vaughn, and a triple to right by Larry Doyle gave Chicago its other run in the fifth stanza.

The Robins went along without any semblance of a score until the seventh round, Mann meanwhile robbing Jake Daubert of two likely looking hits with sensational one-hand running catches in the first and sixth frames. Singles by Cutshaw and Mowrey and Zeider's fumble of Miller's grounder to short field in the seventh inning filled the bases and brought joy to the Robins and their friends.

Hickman, who was then sent in to bat for Dell, fanned mid wrangling between Uncle Robbie and Umpire Bill Quigley on the latter's ability to call strikes and balls, and Deal ended the rally with a spectacular one-hand flying-leap catch of Fabrique's liner, which seemed to be labeled two bases and cleanup.

In the ninth inning the lonesome Brooklyn tally trickled across the plate on a single by Cutshaw, a double to centre by Mike Mowrey, and a sacrifice fly to right field by Cadore.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,ss	3	1	0	1	3	Fabrique,ss	5	0	0	2	2
Wolter,rf	4	1	0	1	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	3	1	4	Johnston,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	4	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Williams,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Mann,lf	2	0	1	4	0	Cutshaw,2b	3	1	2	2	3
Wilson,c	3	0	0	8	1	Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Deal,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Miller,c	4	0	1	6	2
Cheney,p	4	1	1	0	1	Cheney,p	1	0	1	1	1
						Dell,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Cadore,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aJ.Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
						bHickman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	5	27	7	Total	35	1	8	27	13

a Batted for Cheney in the fifth.
b Batted for Dell in seventh.
Errors—Zeider, Vaughn, Fabrique, Daubert, Stengel, Cheney.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hit—Mowrey. Three-base hit—Doyle. Stolen bases—Doyle, Mann, Wilson, Stengel. Sacrifice hits—Wolter, Doyle, Mann. Sacrifice fly—Cadore. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; Vaughn, 1. Hit and earned runs—Off Cheney, 4 hits, 1 run in five innings; Dell, 1 and 0 in 2; Cadore, 0 and 0 in 2; Vaughn, 8 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Cheney, 4; Dell, 1; Cadore, 1; Vaughn, 6. Wild pitch—Cheney, 1. Passed ball—Miller. Time—2 hours, 1 minute. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

INDIANS WIN CLOSE GAME.

Get Four Runs at Outset Against Senators, Then Take It Easy.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—Cleveland took the first game of the series from Washington today by 4 to 3, scoring all of its runs on three passes and two hits in the first inning. Only one hit was made by the local men during the remainder of the game.

Washington had men on third and second in the ninth with two out and Morgan at bat. Bagby replaced Coumbe, pitched one ball, and got the putout himself.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	0	0	0	Morgan,2b	5	1	2	5	0
Chapman,ss	2	1	1	1	5	Foster,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Speaker,cf	3	1	0	1	0	Milan,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Roth,rf	3	1	1	1	0	Rice,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Wamb'ganss,2b	3	0	0	5	5	Shanks,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Guisto,1b	3	0	1	16	0	Gharrity,1b	2	0	1	7	0
Turner,3b	3	0	0	1	4	McBride,ss	3	0	1	3	3
Billings,c	2	0	0	1	2	Henry,c	2	0	1	5	3
Coumbe,p	3	0	0	0	0	Harper,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	0	0	0	1	0	Ayers,p	1	1	0	1	1
						Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aAinsmith	1	0	0	0	0
						bJudge	0	1	0	0	0
						cJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
						dMenosky	0	0	0	0	0
						eSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	23	4	3	27	22	Total	33	3	9	24	15

a Batted for Ayers in fifth.
b Ran for Gharrity in ninth.
c Batted for McBride in ninth.
d Ran for Johnson in ninth.
e Batted for Gallia in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, Speaker, Rice.

Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Morgan, McBride. Three-base hit—Milan. Stolen bases—Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Wambsganss. Double plays—Chapman, Wambsganss, and Guisto, (2); Turner, Wambsganss, and Guisto; McBride, Morgan, and Gharrity. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Cleveland, 2. First base on error—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; Ayers, 3; Gallia, 1; Coumbe, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 0 hits, 2 runs in no innings; Ayers, 2 and 2 in 4; Gallia 1 and 0 in 4; Coumbe, 9 and 2 in 8 2-3; Bagby, 0 and 0 in 1-3. Struck out—By Ayers, 1; Gallia, 3; Coumbe, 1. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and McCormack.

Fordham Nine Faces Two Games.

After a rest of a week and a half Fordham University will play another baseball game today against the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Fordham Field, and tomorrow Villanova will visit Fordham. As several members of the local team will go tonight to the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, the Maroon lineup will have to be almost entirely changed.

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WHISKEY

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YANKS START TOUR WITH NEAT VICTORY

Shawkey Pitches Great Ball and White Sox Are Downed by Score of 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Western drive of the Yankees was started auspiciously at Comiskey Park this afternoon, Donovan's men getting the verdict over Clarence Rowland's White Sox in a game marked by a scarcity of runs and clean hits. After eight scoreless innings for both teams the Yankees, with the aid of a two-base error, managed to push a run over the plate in the ninth, and this was enough to give them the verdict, 1 to 0.

As Eddie Cicotte was used up in rescue work at St. Louis yesterday, Rowland called upon Reb Russell to tame the Yankees in the opening game, an assignment which has almost invariably fallen to the lot of the knuckle ball king. Russell did his part well enough, but his mates were as helpless before Bob Shawkey as the Yankees were before Reb, and the fielding break which decided the game was made by one of Russell's mates.

Shawkey has seldom pitched better ball than he showed here this afternoon, when he rang up his first victory of the 1917 campaign. He started by fanning Leibold and Weaver in the first inning, neither player taking his bat off his shoulder as Shawkey shot over the strikes. He allowed five scattered singles, which came in as many different innings, and only two of the five were clean. However, Russell was equally effective in keeping down hits. The Yanks combed the veteran southpaw for only two clean hits and two scratches.

The one run of the game was manufactured in the ninth inning, and Frank Baker had the honor of making the drive which chased Maisel over the plate. Pratt, first, advanced to first on Baker's ninth, raced all the way to second base when Risberg threw the ball into one of the boxes, trying to locate first base. Pipp bunted along the third-base line, and Maisel moved up to third, while Weaver was retiring Pipp at first. Baker followed with a smoking line drive which Felsch caught in right centre, but so far out that he did not have a chance to make the play at the plate even close. Maisel scored easily after the catch.

The Yankees had a good chance to score in the third, but Leibold failed to slide and was touched on the shoe by Schalk. Bob reached first on a fumble by Risberg, and Hendryx walked. Pratt lined a clean single to right, and though Leibold's throw was a bit wide, Sch

MADISON BARRACKS CALLS ITS 2,500 MEN

Col. Sample Gives Out Names of the Successful Candidates for the Training Camp.

1,000 TO REPORT TOMORROW

The Same Number Expected on the Following Day, and the Others on May 14.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., May 10.—Colonel William R. Sample, commanding the Madison Barracks, gave out tonight the list of the men selected to take the three months' course here for commissions in the United States Army.

Because of the short time in which the Examining Board had to compile the roster, candidates' residences, the time they are to report, and the company to which they have been assigned were omitted. Although largely from New York City, many of the men are from Pennsylvania and up-State cities.

It was learned that 1,000 men would report on May 12, the same number the following day, and the remainder on May 14. In notifications going out tonight the student officers will be informed as to their companies and the date they shall be expected here. All men are expected to arrive in uniform. These are the successful candidates:

A.

Adler, A. J.
Allen, D. C.
Albro, H. B.
Armstrong, R. N.
Arnold, E. D.
Atkinson, R.
Alvord, D. E.
Abel, R.
Adams, J. A.
Abrahams, C. R.
Allen, L. L.
Allen, A. T.
Arnold, L. M.
Adsit, H. C.
Aldridge, A. M.

Banks, H. W.
Bennett, R. S.
Bacon, S. N.
Bogart, G. G.
Bell, A. D.
Berwith, J. E.
Bowman, M. S.
Baldwin, E. W.
Breuman, R. H.
Beckwith, H. E.
Benson, C. B.
Benteley, C. R.
Bliebdon, G. R.
Bud, C. R.
Bradley, C. R.
Braman, J. L.
Bacon, H. R.
Baldwin, G. M.
Beales, D.
Bradford, G. H.
Blackman, J. H.
Barry, M. C.
Brink, F. C.
Bremmer, L. M.
Bailey, C. C.
Ball, R. N.
Boucher, C. K.
Brown, G. N.
Blake, J. A.
Babcock, H. P.
Buckley, W. R.
Burchard, S. B.
Bacon, R. M.
Brader, G. A.
Best, W. K.
Boyle, F. J.
Brown, J. H.
Bowen, G. N.
Babbitt, F. S.
Brewer, H. G.
Bechnea, H. E.
Baltimore, L. G.
Babcock, R. B.
Behnken, J. F.
Brown, K. I.
Buell, G. C.
Betterly, W.
Bracken, J. W.
Bruce, R. S.
Bling, L. L.
Booth, R. E.
Baker, S. A.
Bunk, F. E.
Boore, E. H.
Brown, W. B.
Broke, H. W.
Bush, H. R.
Burnat, I.
Barber, C. W.
Brown, F. D.
Bricka, C. J.
Batt, J. H.
Borncamp, W. E.
Blood, F. V. W.

C.

Carle, C. D.
Cowan, H. W.
Cook, H. E.
Cordero, V. N.
Corregan, F. G.
Chapin, S. D.
Coughlin, D. C.
Chase, S. P.
Coughlin, P. V.
Crolly, J. W.
Cawley, F. B.
Chabot, H. D.
Connell, E. E.
Curry, F. A.
Cochran, F. A.
Crawford, C.
Carls, W. E.
Clinton, H. D.
Cummings, E.
Cordes, A. V.
Cadwell, H. O.
Calkins, H. A.
Cookingham, K. T.
Cameron, T. D.
Cobb, G. T.
Coye, R. D.
Crawford, L. R.
Champlin, E. V.
Cline, C. S.
Childrey, R. L.
Corey, G. B.
Crook, M. W.
Cunningham, J. W.
Chamberlain, V.
Cassedy, W. F., Jr.
Chapman, G. R.
Clark, R. S.
Cline, A. C.
Cahill, A. E.
Clarks, J. L.
Calkins, W. S.
Cassedy, J. T.
Chambers, W. B.
Cunningham, K. M.
Crisfield, J. J.
Conroy, J. J., Jr.
Connell, C. A.
Chambers, E. A.
Corson, T. V.
Carder, C.
Cordero, M.
Curran, A. B.
Cooper, H. S. F.
Chatterton, A. E.

D.

Dye, M. R.
Duffield, N.
Deyo, W. H.
Durkan, J. A.
Devereaux, L. W.
Doolittle, L. W.
Dexter, H. E.
Dedy, L. W.
Dalzell, A. H.
Dayton, W. H.
Delaney, F. C.
Donoghue, J. C.
Dudley, W. M.
Delavan, N. B.
Dotz, K. M.
Dikeman, R. C.
Dunn, J. K.
Dorlan, F. E.
Davidson, L. L.
Dare, R. G.
Daily, W. H.
Douglas, A. W.
Dorion, P. S., Jr.
Divan, J. F.
Devereaux, J. C.
Doane, H. R.
Davenport, S. R.
Dean, D. B.
Dichman, E. W.
Davis, R. E.
Delorenzi, O.
Drake, W. K.
Davine, W. J.

E.

Ellis, G. W.
Ernst, G. W.
Emerson, W. H.
Ellis, R. E.
Emmerling, A. A.
Errington, R. N.
Ennis, H. J.
Ellenberger, J. T.
Evans, R. R.
Emerson, W. I.
Evans, R.
Eldred, B. N., Jr.
Edwards, J. H.
Erwin, J. H.

Finck, E. E.
Fredericks, P. G.
Foulks, L.
Fowler, G. H.
Freeman, E. D.
Folson, M. B.
Frederickson, F. M.
Frahahn, G. W.
Finch, W. A., Jr.
Fowler, J. S.
Fessler, E. P.
Frasier, R. G.
Fuie, J. F.
Fairbairn, T. S. A.
Friday, W. W.
Fisher, A. F.
Fry, G. F.
Fiske, F. E.
Fenn, E. R.
Foulds, H. J.
Forman, R. F.
Foresman, C. H.
Finley, H. D.
Franklin, G. T.
France, J. F.
Foster, R. D.
Packiner, L. H.
Fagul, C.

Gillette, J. W., Jr.
Gelden, W. D.
Gamble, C. W.
Guggenheim, S. W.
Gardner, B. R.
Gilbert, S. K.
Groesinger, J. J.
Goodenough, L. G.
German, H. K.
Gregory, E. S.
Gilmore, H. F.
Gesler, I. L.
Gilmore, C. L.
Glynn, F. K.
Goodman, R. H.
Gurney, A. R.
Gilbert, F. R.
Gammon, H. T.
Gibson, C. De W.
Gallagher, H.
Gerdener, J.
Grahlee, J. G.
Gould, F. H.
Garbrick, C. E.
Gilman, R. E.

F.

Forgie, L. C.
Frees, L. L.
Farmer, F. H.
Finch, F. R.
Fursman, J. S.
Furman, R. V. G.
Flaherty, F. T.
Frank, E. G.
Finnerty, C. J.
Finnerty, L. T.

G.

Gunsler, J. F.
Garver, I. L.
Gregory, A.
Golightly, J. R.
Green, A. W.
Getman, H. C.
German, F. O.
Gass, D. R.
Gillette, P. W.
Green, E. F.
Girling, W. S.
Garis, W. R.
Gunsallers, B. L.
Glocckner, E. M.
Graveer, G. S., Jr.
Glen, J. R.
Galarich, H. J.
Graham, E. J. B.
Griswold, R. E.
Geewey, W. I.
Griffin, E. E.
Gelein, E. A.
Gibson, W. W.
Goodenough, S.

H.

Hoyle, T. H.
Hughes, T. R.
Harcourt, H. N.
Hinebaugh, P. K.
Hill, F.
Holt, H. A.
Horobin, H. P.
Hampt, H.
Howard, L.
Haig, A. L.
Hamlin, C. A.
Hart, M. S.
Huntington, E. C.
Hertz, ——
Hooker, J. L.
Hempy, F. C.
Hamlin, H. A.
Hooper, A.
Hauenstein, P. A.
Harris, E., 2d.
Howarth, E. P.
Hanman, H. M.
Hough, P. R.
Hamlin, C. H.
Hester, J. W., Jr.
Haubeer, J. E.
Husban, H. B.
Henderson, A. D., Jr.
Hultsen, L. S.
Hoyt, D. G.
Hemy, H. M.
Holden, H., Jr.
Hoose, J. L.
Hinkley, D. R.
Hagerty, L. J.
Hutchings, W. R., Jr.
Huntington, F. S.
Harvey, G. A.
Haines, E. L.
Haywood, A., Jr.
Hancock, G. M.
Howe, L. N.
Hoon, H. L.
Hulin, W. W.
Holcomb, C. A.
Hammond, H. E.
Hamm, L. D.
Hibbard, J.
Hahn, J. H.
Hitchcock, C. Le R.

Inglehart, R. L.
Idle, H. F.

Johnson, H. S.
Jenkins, C. J.
Jewell, W. S., Jr.
Jones, E. H.
Jones, S. B.
Johnston, R. H.
Jones, W. M.
Jennings, A. G.
Jenkins, M.
Jones, W. H.
Jones, J. A., Jr.
Johnston, H.

Kalliska, W. G.
Kilhell, J. E.
Korn, J.
Knapp, C. C.
Knight, C. S.
Knaefler, J. A.
Kimball, S. P.
Kelley, H. M.
Kazanbowski, J. S.
Kertchsner, H. L.
Kennedy, F. I.
Kane, E. W.
Kilroe, I. C.
Kinney, O. A.
Kirby, S. M.
Keiner, R. W.
Kura, C.
Kilburn, C. E.
Kendall, R. E.

Long, G. S.
Lemmon, C. A.
Lucksinger, ——
Lawrence, W. E.
Lyster, T. L. B.
Lindsay, J. R.
Lewis, A. W.
Lauer, W. E.
Liddle, D. A.
Lewis, W. L.
Lewis, R. M.
Layon, A. L.
Loughlin, W. C.
Logan, J. S.
Lundeberg, F. N.
Largey, H. D.
Lawton, C. S.
Leffingwell, W. M.
Leroy, V. H.
Leonard, V. S.
Lawton, A. W.
Levinson, W. B.
Lane, H. V.

Mallory, H. R.
Marshall, Irwin.
Miller, R. W.
McCulloch, J. F.
MacKenzie, Hugh.
McCling, R. L.
Miller, T. B.
Munn, H. T.
Myrick, E. B.
MacNat, A. J.
Markwick, J. K.
McKinney, E. L.
McLean, H. A.
Metzger, T. B.
Milligan, E. D.
Michael, H. S.
McCormick, F. H.
McMahon, J. D.
Morris, G. H.
Murray, C. B.
McDowell, R. P.
Mend, R. G.
Minshall, R.
McBain, Robert A.
Murphy, F. H.
Monroe, Parker.
Miller, W. M.
Mahoney, W. S.
Miller, W. E.
Mizen, E. J.
Mann, D. S.
Moore, L.
Markan, A.
Martsell, A. L.
McKay, P. V.
MacKenzie, Byron P.
Metz, R. V.
Mylchrist, J. W.
Miller, P. P.
McMillar, R.
Morange, L. S.
Millichomp, N. Spencer
Moore, W. E.
McGhee, James.
Moore, Frank.
Moffatt, J. L.
Merriam, W. W.
Manro, Luigi.
MacDonald, J. F.
Morse, S. B.
Mudge, J. B.
Morris, J. V. L.
Martin, B.
Murphy T. E.
Mertimer, S.
McDonald, T. W.
Mosher, L. S.

Naughton, H. L.
Newell, W. A.
Noyes, M.
Norris, J. K.
Newton, G. D.
Nagel, D. B.
Noble, W. F. D.
Newton, J. R.
Nielson, W. W.
Noll, O. V.
Naramore, K. N.
Nellis, E. B.

O'Brien, R. H.
O'Connor, J. P.
O'Connor, G. L.
Olds, L. A.
O'Connor, E. F.
Olmstead, H. L.
Osborne, O. S.
O'Leary, W. J.
Olshel, B. F.

Porter, H. W.
Patterson, W. S.
Preston, J. O.
Perry, W. O.
Pedlow, F. A.
Pirnie, R.
Paris, P. A.
Pearson, F. J.
Parker, F. M.
Parry, H. B.
Pickard, G. L.
Perkins, G. S.
Powers, F.
Potter, F. E.
Place, E. S.
Potter, G. W.
Parsons E. B.
Pierce, W. E.
Peck, C. S.
Poust. G. S.
Probes, C. F.
Preater, C. J.
Parkhurst, G. G.
Powell, J. R.
Prince, S. W.
Page, G. K.
Pennock, J. W.
Pollard, C. K.
Purple, C. S.
Phillips, C. B.
Pollock, J. B. S.

Quinkenbush, S. M.
Quinlan, D. J.

Quinn, T. M.

Rech, F. J.
Rohrer, L. E.
Rankin, E. E.
Robinson, G. P.
Randall, P. M.
Rodenback, G. A.
Redwood, J. P.
Reed, H. C.
Robinson, D. D.
Runsey, D. P.
Rihelsdafter, W. S.
Robling, R. T.
Rider, W.
Rogers, F. G.
Rogers, D. D.
Rogers, H. L.
Rowland, S. M.
Remington, T. H.
Roice, K. P.
Rae, G. P.
Reed, H. S.
Robinson, S. L.
Robinson, R. M.
Remington, E. P.
Radcliffe, F. A.
Rector, D. D.
Richardson, N. B.
Rider, W. H.
Raub, S. S.
Reichert, C. J.
Robertson, H. S.
Robert, C. T.
Reese, R.
Rocke, L. L.
Robinson, M. B.
Russell, M. D.
Rathgeb, F. A.
Rider, K. H.

Schwartz, E. L.
Schoen, I. J.
Scheppach, M.
Smith, W. C.
Stevenson, H.
Stephenson, G. D.
Sinclair, J. H.
Smith, C. P.
Shelley, L. I.
Schmidt, E. W.
Slocum, R.
Sherman, C. L.
Shields, W. O.
Strauss, F. A.
Sharpe, A. H.
Scudder, H. H.
Scoby, H. A.
Schaus, M. C.
Stuart, M. C.
Steele, M.
Sweitzer, W. H.
Schuackenberg, G. H.
Stoddard, E. V.
Sullivan, F. F.
Sutherland, H. M.
Speidel, W. H.
Smith, T. S.
Storey, W. H.
Smith, E. I.
Sprague, J. S. N.
Soule, H. W.
Stebbins, J.
Storer, L. H.
Slocum, E. L.
Surgenor, F. P.
Shirley, R. P.
Stuercken, H. B.
Selleck, I. M.
Shantz, H.
Scheer, A. D.
Scheutzow, L. A.
Swartz, L.
Seletzki, J. E.
Sanderson, E. J.
Scott, W. H.
Segel, M.
Swarl, L. K.
Stack, R. I.
Snyder, R. Y.
Shreve, C. R.
Smythe, S. H.
Scragg, R. E.
Suravitz, M.
Saunders, L. G.
Sammet, H.
Schauffler, T. R.
Smith, F. G.
Saltus, R. S., Jr.
Simpson, A. C.

Teall, M. C.
Tracey, W.
Thomas E. M.
Thomas, G. L.
Tomass, L. A.
Truesdell, E. S.
Tolley, H. S.
Tirrell, C. E.
Tanner, W. F.
Thurston, E. H.
Thompson, R. S.
Thomas, H. C.
Thompson, D. C.
Thomson, J. H.
Thompson, R. B.
Treen, E. W.
Thomson, E. W.
Thomson, J.
Thompson, R. L.

Upp, J. W., Jr.
Underwood, A. K.
Urban, W. P.
Uhl, J. R.

Vail, H. H.
Vanauken, W. B.
Van Schenck, K.
Viele, S. K.
Van Ingen, J. C.
Van Deusen, E. S.
Van Tassel, C. J.
Vincent, G. S.
Vandermenlen, G. T.
Vanduesen, D. H.
Vandergrift, W.

Wooley, Knight.
Wygal, L. G.
Walter, Edward.
Weuner, M. W.
Williams, Donald.
William, Henry D.
Wells, Almond B.
William, Sydney A.
Weston, Garrett V.
Wood, Wilson G.
Woodster, W. S.

Welmert, F. C.
Willsey, W. G.
Weyl, R. C.
Whipple, H. S.
West, D. D.
Welch, V.
Wylegala, V. B.
Wilson, M. O.
Watkins, R. A.
Webb, C. P.
Weaver, A. B.
Whitehead, E. D.
Wyckoff, J.
Welling, W. R.
Winne, C. D.
Warner, E. C.
Weaver, A. A.
Walters, L. A.
Warren, E. W.
Wood, H. A.
Walsh, M.
Wiley, C. W.
Whitman, G. E.
Wilson, F. D.
Wolf, P. H.
Wait, S. F.
Wait, N. E.
Warren, H. P., Jr.
Wiles, H. H.
Wheat, M. C.
Wilbur, H. S.
Wood, E. B.
Wheeler, T. B.
Wilson, D. A.
Wright, R. R.
Wurman, H. P.
Wagner, G. N.
Wright, A. T.
Way, M. A.
Wilson, J. B.
Wilcox, Francis.
Wyckoff, R. H.
Willis, N. T.
Warren, W. P., Jr.
West, A. M.
Wentworth, H. G.

Young, R. S.
Young, A. W.
Yates, W. A.
Young, W. S.

Zerbey, A. L.
Zimmer, H.

A supplementary list issued late tonight contained the following additional names:

A.

Allen, S.
Ashenfield, D. H.

Ayres, George R.

B.

Barker, S. G.
Bates, T. H.
Bayliss, Chester A.
Bayliss, W.
Barnes, O. M.
Beschoff, C. H.
Belmont, R.
Bissell, L.
Birmingham, M. J.
Bigelow, Edward H.
Brady, W. P.
Burton, W. R.
Bonner, L.

Boyd, G.
Bunting, F. H.
Blakelee, B.
Brinckerhorf, H. B.
Busby, E. B.
Boas, F. R.
Bowman, H. C.
Brown, C. A.
Bleecher, B.
Bouvier, L.
Brown, D.
Boerner, G.

C.

Callan, E.
Cameron, D. H.
Campbell, C.
Carlin, H.
Carter, Paul E.
Carey, J. A.
Crossman, P.
Crocker, P. K.
Case, John.
Columbia, C. F.
Colt, R. G.

Connell, W. H.
Corr, M.
Cooke, T. T.
Cohen, M.
Cohen, M.
Chadwick, H.
Chapin, James P.
Clements, W. E.
Clendenin, T. P.
Curtis, F. R.

D.

Dougherty, C. H.
Dickinson, A. D.
De la Coauilleric, R.
Duffy, ——
Dupre, W. K., Jr.
Drullard, A. B.

Davison, C. W.
Dickman, J. J.
Dix, Leslie C.
Drury, H. M.
Davis, P.

England, William H.
Edson, E. H.
Eichelberger, E.
English, R. J.

Edwards, H.
Ellis, G.
Edwards, P. P.

Flom, John.
Fairbanks, J.
Fraser, Dean B.
Fripp, F. G.
Freeman, W. G.
Foster, H. L.
Fox, E. L.

Foster, W. D.
Farley, L. N.
Faust, Edward S.
Franklin, E. V.
Falk, E. H.
Fox, A. G.
Ferguson, H. M.

Gans, William R.
Goldsmith, R.
Gerlach, H. C.
Gaynor, F. A.
Gray, J.

Gwathmey, A. B.
Garcia, H. M.
Gahagan, A. J.
Griffin, E.
Goble, L. E.

Hart, A. H.
Hymington, W. H.
Horton, W.
Hoge, G.
Hoffman, F.
Hann, Louis.
Hyde, G. E.
Hall, Walter B.
Hubbard, B. A.
Harcourt, George.

Hale, R.
Hanna, M. C.
Holins, John K.
Hang, A.
Hopkins, M. E.
Howard, W. N.
Howe, H. A.
Harshaw, M. T.
Horwitz, J.
Hickey, M.

Judd, A. C.
Jones, B.
Jerome, W. T.

Jordan, S.
Jones, W. T.
Jones, H. C.

Knight, W. H.
Klingman, A.
Kear, C. E.
Kenyon, H. E.
Knudson, W. E.
Kerr, E. C.
Knott, L.
Kelleher, A.

Kilburne, O. P.
Kelley, E. H.
Kerman, P. R.
Kirk, F. W.
Kutka, William.
Knox, Frank.
Kallman, W. L.
Kerr, E. C.

Lynch, G. A.
Lakey, W.
L'Heureux, A.
Larned, R. M.
Loomis, H.

Loney, F. R.
Leary, W. D.
Lovejoy, J. M.
Lamont, G.

McIntyre, J. R.
Malone, Leonard.
May, G. E.
Matsen, J.
Morris, G. A.
Meeker, D. E.
McCurdy, R. K.
Mackey, R. J.
Mullaney, T. F.
Mulhearn, L. G.
Meehan, John H.
McDowell, M. E.
Mansel, C.
Munier, L.
Marshall, C. B.
Myers, W. P.
Marshall, Charles E.

Nelson, A. A.
Norris, C. G.
Naetsker, L.

Owen, G. T.
O'Brien, W.

Pemberton, H. W.
Pruitt, V. F.
Pendleton, E.

Reilly, J. A.
Runyan, F.
Ricker, L.
Rich, J.
Ross, R. R.
Rushmore, G. M.

Stocker, L. O.
Stokes, Frederick H.
Shuldiner, Henry.
Stevens, George E.
Sommers, Walter A.
Shepard, F.
Snager, R.
Shields, G.
Storey, F. H.
Stearns, F. C.
Stebbins, T. E.
Sanford, Edward R.
Slanson, K. W.
Smith, W. H.

Tarbox, J. O.
Townsend, S.
Tilden, H. A.
Termini, P. J.
Tilt, W. A.

Uerich, E. R.

Vosburgh, L. L.

Wood, C. L., Jr.
Wilson, G. A.
Westin, C.
Williamson, J. M.
Walsh, M.
Weeks, H. E.
Whittemore, P. G.
Wade, E. W.

Zars, J. H.

L.

Loney, F. R.
Leary, W. D.
Lovejoy, J. M.
Lamont, G.

M.

McGrath, C. D.
Meras, A. A.
Meorhead, H.
Mitchell, J. J.
Murphy, J. K.
Moffatt, D.
McKinney, G. D.
McCoy, W. D.
MacVeagh, L.
MacKenzie, J.
Mahoney, H.
Merrill, R. C.
McDonough, J. B.
Martin, J.
McMurray, W. G.
McKay, A.

N.

Neilson, W. R.
Nicola, Theodore A.

O.

Odea, B. J.

P.

Page, E.
Pride, H. H.
Perlee, H. B.

R.

Rockefeller, E.
Riley, J.
Rice, P. N.
Reighard, J. J.
Rosley, A.

S.

Smith, B. R.
Scholle, R. M.
Stryker, L. C.
Silesten, W. E.
Saunders, R.
Snow, R. V.
Stewart, J.
Stone, V.
Schmueler, W. F.
Sheehan, D. F.
Shackelford, L. T.
Small, B. R.
Savage, Harry K.

T.

Termini, J. A.
Tuck, L. P. J.
Toussaint, A.
Toombs, F.
Thurlow, H.

V.

Valentine, H. S.

W.

Weed, L. A.
Willis, W. H.
Walker, A. W.
White, E.
Wilkens, G. D.
Woelfel, R. H.
Wiale, F. W., or Wrale

Z.

RUSH PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Government Orders Five More Buildings to Shelter Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 10.—Carpenters are working night and day in the rush to complete the barracks for the first of New York and New England students arriving here on Saturday morning. The War Department has given an order for five more buildings to be ready on May 12, and advertisements appeared in the Plattsburg papers this morning calling for fifty additional carpenters for the work. Contractors for the new Plattsburg City Hall will be unable to begin building until next week, owing to the fact that every available man is working at the barracks.

The five new buildings will house a contingent of National Guardsmen arriving here on May 19. Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, the camp commander, said today that he had received orders to prepare for 825 New York guardsmen who would enter the reserve officers camp. As to how these men were to be selected, Col. Wolf could not say, but he said he had authority to relieve them of their State obligations and subject them to the Federal oath. Without taking the Federal oath no man will be admitted to the training corps. Colonel Wolf expects 400 guardsmen from New England, although he has not yet received orders from Washington concerning them. The addition of the National Guard contingent will bring the total companies in each camp up to sixteen.

"This camp will adhere as closely to the West Point ideas as we can make them," said Colonel Wolf today. "When a man takes off his civilian clothes and puts on the uniform of this training camp, he will be as good as anybody else. Rank and station in civilian life must be forgotten. All will be students.

"The best officers of the Reserve Corps may be selected to assist as instructors. Such selection will be made by orders from me, and the men so designated will be obeyed as instructors the same as officers of the regular service. I hope, however, that enough regular officers may be obtained as to render such action unnecessary.

"The men will be marked as to their efficiency every day, and every week they will be graded. At the end of the fifth week I hope to have a pretty good line on my men, and after three months surely I will know who are going to make good officers and who are not. The men will not be permitted to select the arm of the service to which they will be assigned. I will do that after I have scanned the report of my instructors as to the individual qualifications.

"I am entirely satisfied with the class of men who are coming to the first camp. I feel that the desire of the Adjutant General to get the pick of the land to officer our first troops has been realized. I could not be better pleased with the men I have seen thus far, and the War Department has wired me to tell the men who were not called for this camp not to be discouraged, as they may be able to enter officers training schools later.

INDICTED FOR FRAUD.

Grand Jury Returns Bills for Conspiracy Against Six New Yorkers.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 10.—Clarence F. Birdseye, and five other New York men alleged to have been associated with him in the transactions which J. Denny O'Neil, the Insurance Commissioner, charges resulted in the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company being defrauded out of $1,900,000, were indicted by the Grand Jury here today for conspiracy. In addition to Birdseye, indictments were returned against Kellogg Birdseye, George Montgomery, J. C. Watson, R. R. Moore, and W. D. McQueston.

Thirteen former Directors of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company were today charged before an Alderman with conspiracy by Commissioner O'Neil. The men, who include some of the best known financiers in the city, are W. Howard Nimick, W. C. McCausland, W. R. Berryman, Robert Garland, V. Q. Hickman, E. A. Acheson, James Carrothers, George W. Johnson, W. H. Seif, F. W. Kiefer, W. W. Blackburn, J. J. Donnell, and John H. Murdoch.

J. J. Donnell, a prominent banker, was the first of the accused men to appear at the Magistrate's office. He gave bail for $10,000 and was bound over to the Grand Jury. The others, it was stated, had been told they could follow the same procedure.

TANKER SEBASTIAN SINKS.

All Saved from Burning Ship by Cruiser, Except One Gunner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 10.—The British tank steamer Sebastian, Captain Falconer, which took fire off Nantucket Shoals Lightship last Tuesday night, sank at 6:15 o'clock this morning. The U. S. S. Sacramento, on patrol, took off the crew in lifeboats, and all were saved except Naval Gunner Thomas Jones of Plymouth, England, who, according to a radiogram from the commander of the Sacramento, was lost. It is supposed the Sebastian carried a gun crew for protection against U-boats. The Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross will care for the thirty-five survivors upon their arrival here.

Commandant Bryan of the Second Naval District announced that the ship went to the bottom at a point southwest of the Nantucket Shoals Lightship. No information as to how the gunner lost his life was made public. Soon after the Sebastian sent out S O S calls Tuesday night a number of vessels proceeded to her assistance, and a transatlantic liner stood by until a patrol boat took the crew off yesterday morning.

The Sebastian, bound from New York for Cardiff, was a vessel of 1,846 net tonnage. Because of the censorship the cause of the fire which was in the boat was not revealed.

Literacy Test Bill Protest.

The Society of the Jewish Institute, at 1 Madison Avenue, telegraphed a protest to Governor Whitman yesterday concerning the Illiteracy Test bill, and asked him to refrain from signing it until a public hearing had been held. Former Assemblyman Solomon Sufrin, President of the institute, said the measure was unconstitutional.

Plays for the Militia of Mercy.

For the benefit of the Militia of Mercy the pupils of the Gardner School gave three one-act plays last night at the Plaza Hotel. Dancing followed the program.

Aren't you about ready to stop "cigarette-shopping"?

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Saturday, May 12th, 8 P. M. to May 21st, Then Daily, 1 P. M. to 1 A. M.
ACTORS' FUND FAIR OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8 P. M.
BARGAINS IN HATS, GOWNS, GROCERIES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FOOD AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF THINGS YOU NEED.
SPECIAL FEATURES: LAMBS' CLUB GAMBOLS, FRIARS' CLUB FROLICS
ENTERTAINMENTS TO PLEASE EVERYBODY
DANCE AND TEA ROOM AUSPICES OF THE SIXTY CLUB 4 TO 6 P. M. and 11 to 1 A. M.
STARS OF STAGE AND SCREEN WILL BE ATTRACTIONS AND PATRONS
FULL MARINE BAND FROM THE NAVY.
THREE OTHER BANDS AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF NOVELTIES.
A PORTION OF THE RECEIPTS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE RELIEF FUND FOR THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY.
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 9 P. M.
PRESIDENT WILSON WILL INAUGURATE THE OPENING BY A SIGNAL FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, AND MME. LOUISE HOMER WILL SING THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."
ARTISTIC SOUVENIR PHOTO ALBUMS BY MAIL—20c.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Tomorrow, 50c. to $1.50.
Passing Show of 1917 — THE VERDICT OF EVERYONE—MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD: "JUST WONDERFUL!" CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York."
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT Another Wonderful Bill of Stars

44th St. THEATRE, Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Another big hit. Brilliantly sung.—Herald.
Reginald de Koven's Greatest Comic Opera
THE HIGHWAYMAN with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Delightful and brilliant success. —Vivian, American.

ASTOR B'way and 45th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow and Wednesday, 2:20.
UP TO THE MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS

NORA BAYES & Her Co., in "THE SONGS YOU LOVE." THEATRE 8:30
39TH ST. EVERY EVENING
MATINEES TOMORROW AND WED. 2:30.

SHUBERT Thes., 44th. w. of B'way. LAST Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w. WEEK
EILEEN Tonight 150th Time
MON., MAY 14 } CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY.

LYRIC 42nd. West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15.
Last Week Here. Moves to Shubert Next Mon.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY. Play with Music and Girls.
"His the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

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SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Mats. T'w & Thurs. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.
Thes., E. of B'way

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Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

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Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
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COMEDY 110 W 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30
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MOROSCO W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. LAST 3 Last Mat. Tom'w 2:20. TIMES
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NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

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"THE WILLOW TREE"
REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
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ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow, 2:20.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
Moves Next Week to MOROSCO THEA.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by The Brat
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LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE MOVES NEXT MON. to HARRIS THEA.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

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Australian Composer-Pianist (by permission of Antonia Sawyer)
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TUESDAY, MAY 15, 3 P. M.
Tickets $5.00, at Knoedler's.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

THE GREAT TEST.

Twelve days after the first passage by both houses of Congress of the Army bill providing for a selective draft, the Conference Committee has agreed upon the disputed points and the bill will now be returned to both houses for confirmation of the agreement. We are permitted to hope that another twelve days will not be wasted in the final stages of enactment. The terms of the agreement in the circumstances are fairly satisfactory. The Senate's amendment designed to permit Mr. ROOSEVELT to raise a body of volunteers for early service in France has properly been eliminated. It was out of place in the bill. The President has the power to appoint Mr. ROOSEVELT to an army command, if he sees fit to do so, and to send him to France. With the ill-advised Roosevelt amendment, the plan of Senator FALL for the organization of three volunteer regiments for patrol of the Mexican border was rejected in conference. The age limit agreed upon is 21 to 30 years, which will make the work of enrollment more difficult than it would have been if the Senate's limit of 27 years had been retained.

Obviously, however, Congress is not as much concerned about getting the work of army organization started quickly as the people are. There is a general movement throughout the country to make a sort of festival of the first day of draft registration, while most of the States are perfecting arrangements to expedite the enrollment. Yet we must expect some further delay on the part of the representatives of this patriotic people in Washington. The provisions of the Draft bill relating to the sale of intoxicants to soldiers do not call for further debate. The amendment might well have been omitted in such a crisis and the protection of the soldiers' morals left to army discipline, but as it has survived the conference it may as well stand. There will inevitably be more argument about Mr. ROOSEVELT'S ambition. There is an aggressive minority in the House that inclines to support any plan of the ex-President. If the result is a separate bill authorizing the President to accept Mr. ROOSEVELT'S offer, it will be harmless. The President is not compelled to do all he is authorized to do without stopping to consider the consequences. Senator FRANCE'S bill authorizing the President to enroll many other men simultaneously with the operation of the selective draft, so that boys of 18 and men of 45 can be trained, is not objectionable for the same reason. But in times like these such futile legislation should be avoided.

The matter that surpasses all others in importance now is the complete reorganization of the army. It seems likely that the President's proclamation must be deferred until next week. After that has been issued there should be no more delay in assembling the National Guard and forming the new regiments, and the enrollment of drafted men can proceed. If the first increment of the reserve army is ready for training by August, in camp at the various posts and properly officered, the War Department will have done all that can be expected of it. There may still be discouraging delays in arming and equipping the new contingents. There is a large body of active, intelligent, and earnest helpers in Washington trying to expedite all such matters. It is barely possible that there may be too many such helpers. In the end the supplies and equipment must come from the Quartermaster's Department and the arms and ammunition from the Ordnance Department. If they are equal to the great task, all will be well; if they are not, all the energy and knowledge of advisory boards and councils will count for little. The people who are thoroughly alive to the perils of our situation demand quick work and honest work. They demand that the new troops shall be thoroughly trained and disciplined. The temper of the people is not to be trifled with. The great test is at hand.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1917.

The Legislature of 1917 was "a little careless" about money. It made the millions fly. The war emergency will excuse a good deal of this ardor for appropriations, but the routine expenditures of the State have mounted to $50,000,000 or more, and this is only a beginning.

Without taking breath for a long review of the labors of the deceased Legislature, we have pleasure in praising it for the passage of the State Police bill, followed by Governor WHITMAN'S excellent appointment of Major CHANDLER as Superintendent, and of the Lockwood Education bill, which straightens an everlasting snarl of legislation, bestows a fat share of home rule in education upon the up-State cities, and reduces the overgrown Board of Education of this city from forty-six to seven members.

It would be impolite to express an opinion as to which is Cat and which is Mouse, but how unwinkingly have Governor WHITMAN and Senator ELON R. BROWN watched each other! Two liquor bills, the Hill-Wheeler Local Option, beloved of the Governor, and the Excise, beloved of Mr. BROWN, were passed. In modest justice to its own merits, the Legislature resolved that its salary be increased. That is a consideration which will soften, doubtless, objection to the 3 per cent. tax on the net incomes of mercantile and industrial corporations.

NO GREAT SEA FIGHT.

The German Navy, the second in size in the world, took refuge behind defenses when the war began and has never come out since, as a whole. Parts of it have come out to attack parts of the British Navy, under conditions favorable for an attack, but there was only one really notable fight even of this kind. It has been evident from the beginning that the German Navy did not intend to challenge the British Navy to a fight. The evidence has increased as two years and nine months have gone by with the German Navy still silent, motionless, and landlocked.

It has been quite understandable. At the outbreak of the war the tonnage of the British Navy was 2,713,756. That of the German Navy was 1,304,640. The British Navy outnumbered the German more than two to one. The French Navy, with a tonnage of 899,915; the Italian, with 497,815, and the Russian, with 701,253, need not be added to the British strength, since they have been employed chiefly in other waters. It was with the British Navy that the German would have had to fight if it had cared to ask for a decision at odds of two to one. It did not care to, and the talk about the prospect of a great sea battle such as the world had never seen has had no justification.

There was never any ground for the belief that the German ships would come out. But now to the British Navy is added the American, which has a tonnage of 1,007,502. The German Navy is now outnumbered nearly three to one, and if it did not have any stomach for a fight at the old odds it most certainly will not have any for a fight now. The German Navy, which was built up so enthusiastically for just this war, is out of business permanently, and the best Germany can do with her officers and men is to use them in ambushing merchant vessels and hospital ships.

TERMS OF THE LIBERTY LOAN.

Americans who subscribe to the Liberty Loan will be entitled to the distinction of charter members in the alliance to make democracy safe. Those wishing to possess the decorative button which the Treasury is said to be intending to issue must subscribe at latest by June 15, which is to be the date of the bonds. They would be prudent if they subscribed within the next few days, for the Secretary of the Treasury declares that the books will be closed when the $2,000,000,000 now offered are taken. Inasmuch as $700,000,000 were taken before the terms were known, and therefore with proof of indifference what the terms were, there is assurance that late comers will be disappointed. Interest is to be payable June 15 and Dec. 15 of each year. The Secretary wished to avoid congestion of business at the turn of the Treasury's financial year, and therefore had to choose between a date preceding or following July 1. Naturally he chose the earlier date.

To make it easier for subscribers, he makes their payments fall on five dates—2 per cent. on application, 18 per cent. on June 28, 20 per cent. on July 30, 30 per cent. on Aug. 15, and 30 per cent. on Aug. 30. Interest will be adjusted with the last payment. The bonds are to be redeemable after fifteen years, and payable after thirty. There having been some criticism that the privilege of conversion of this issue into any later issue bearing a higher rate of interest was less clear and mandatory than subscribers wished, it is worth while to remark that the Secretary has covered the point satisfactorily in the following words:

> The holders of any of the bonds of the present issue shall have the privilege of converting the same, upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, into an equal par amount of bonds bearing such higher rate of interest and identical with the bonds of such new series, except as to maturity and redemption, which will be identical with the bonds of the present series.

The bonds will be both coupon and registered, and interchangeable, as usual. The lowest denomination is $50. All that remains is payment. It is a critical point, for there is a possibility of congestion of the money market on the days of payments. The subscriptions will be made throughout the country, but the payments will be cumulated in New York to a considerable extent. That was shown in the payment for the $250,000,000 certificates which were the basis for the advance to England. New York had to pay out more than its own subscription and had to ship funds to the interior also. That is, the interior made payment from New York balances rather than from interior resources. Fortunately the reserves are so superabundant that the effect was small.

It is undesirable that it should be enlarged in proportion to the amounts concerned. The Secretary has provided two precautions. He will redeposit the funds subscribed and cause no artificial scarcity of funds by calling the money into the Treasury. Also he has allowed the privilege of anticipation of payments in full. There are many who would rather close the transaction in a single payment. That would avoid the troublesome adjustment of interest accounts associated with partial payments, and would give such subscribers better interest than that allowed on idle balances in banks of discount and deposit.

Since the deposits of such banks have been increasing faster than their loans, and the resources of the banks have increased faster than either, there is disclosure of banking resources above the needs of trade. Such idle funds are the best source of payments for the bonds. The conversion of the deposits into the bonds reduces the demand for bank reserves and enlarges the funds available for banking purposes. At the same time the depositors who pay for the bonds have an asset as good as cash for any use, and better for many uses. The distinction of being among the first to enlist their funds in this patriotic cause is clear gain. The bonds taken in this manner will be the bonds which will stay taken, and which will not be a burden on the money market through the selling usual by speculative or needy subscribers.

The Secretary judiciously has done what he could to give the impression that there will be an oversubscription. It is much to be desired that there should be such an excess of demand over supply that the next installment would be taken even more eagerly than the first. The Secretary has gauged the money market so closely that there is unlikely to be any considerable premium on the bonds, in the face of the nearly unlimited supply in the event that the war should be prolonged. The next best thing is the support of the loan by oversubscription of this installment. Now that the terms are announced, there ought to be a stimulus of the demand by those awaiting them.

OUR BRITISH GUESTS.

If no great military personage, whose history and legend are in all men's minds, is among the British guests whom New York welcomes and honors today, none the less their coming is a remembrancer of quiet, momentous deeds, of a prime, constant, and growing force in the war. The English fleet, now happily reinforced by ours, has been master of the destinies of this war. It has swept German commerce from the seas, and German colonies from the map. It is slowly strangling Germany, "submarines or no submarines."

The British merchant marine has been almost as useful and necessary to the Allies as the British warships. By transportation of men and materials, food, munitions, by steady and lavish financial assistance, Great Britain has supported the cause of civilization. Her expeditionary army, so gallantly sacrificed, has been succeeded by a trained modern mighty force, competently led and adding every day new achievements to its glorious history. Great Britain has not been tender to itself nor have other nations been tender to it. It has freely confessed its blunders, its military blunders, all its errors so instructive to us, who share its individualism, its slow democratic apprehension of unpleasant facts, its original inaptness for sharp national discipline and co-ordinated effective national effort. How they love to grumble and to criticise, our British friends! An admiring French student of the national character has said that with the British "pessimism is patriotism." We have learned to admire their tranquil courage, their fondness for self-depreciation rather than self-praise, the marshaling of all their resources, the wealth, the strength and skill and valor of a vast democracy, patient in defeat, slowly learning and at length splendidly practicing the complicated art and science of modern war.

Their faults are our faults, the faults of a democracy grown more democratic than our own. From England came our high traditions and precedents of law, of popular right, of ordered liberty, of revolution. We fought her when she was a realm of absolutism and hunker oligarchy under a German King. Now we fight by her side, democracy for democracy. The reviving friendship that began in 1898 is now complete. For the peace of the world this harmony between Great Britain, France, and the United States is of far-reaching happy augury.

In Mr. BALFOUR, a scholar, a thinker, and a statesman of Attic temper; in General BRIDGES and Admiral DE CHAIR, Great Britain sends us men greatly honored and worthy of honor, and we give them cordial welcome. The profound, deep national welcome to them rests on the community of democratic purpose between their country and ours. England with France has been fighting our battle. We are now to relieve "the weary Titan" of some of her burden.

TAX SUGAR.

By taxing tea and coffee the War Tax bill will raise the old cry about taxing the breakfast table, and exposes its authors to criticism for not taxing sugar. Nobody wishes to tax the poor man's luxuries, but when it is a question of finding $1,800,000,000 of taxes our Government would do well to imitate other nations. They find a principal resource in their excise taxes, whether they are free trade or protectionist in their tax principles. Protectionist countries in particular levy excise taxes to balance their customs tax. Thus they prevent their domestic manufacturers making unearned increments of profits by raising their domestic prices to the level with the prices of imported goods which are sold "duty on." In that manner consumers of domestic products paying no customs really pay their customs tax to the domestic manufacturers, who intercept the customs tax on its way to the Treasury and enrich themselves with unearned funds. The framers of this breakfast table tax who omitted sugar must have been blind to the proofs of unearned profits in the sugar trade as revealed in the trade statistics and the security market.

The price of domestic sugar bears no relation to the cost of the raw material or the fair profits of the trade. Domestic sugar prices are based upon the price of imported raw sugar, duty paid, although no duty is paid on domestic raw sugar. This causes as much irritation in the sugar trade as it would cause to consumers if they were aware how they are tricked by the protectionists. Mr. LOWRY, who is well known in the sugar trade, has repeatedly pointed this out, most recently in connection with Holland as an example.

The domestic producers of sugar in Holland pay $10 for their raw material, against $6 paid here. The price of the product is over 4 cents in Holland, and over 8 cents here. In Holland the Government collects the excise tax, which is not collected here. If the Holland excise tax were collected here our Treasury would get $430,000,000, and the cost of sugar to the consumer would show no proportionate increase. There is nothing peculiar about the Holland sugar tax. It is levied generally in most nations, including free trade England. It ought to be levied here, according to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which resolved that $500,000,000 should be raised by excise taxes. But the Chamber was not concerned in a political bargain whereby one tax may be the price of another. Either there should be no excise taxes—which is absurd—or else sugar should pay fairly among the rest.

WORK OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Two or three members of the new Tariff Commission are going abroad to study in England, France, Russia, China, and Japan the tariff and trade problems which will arise after the war, so far as they can now be foreseen. With the help of our diplomatic and consular representatives, by conferences with officers of foreign Governments, and in other ways, they will ascertain what trade policies may be proposed. These must be considered in the peace negotiations and final agreement. The information obtained by the Commissioners will be very useful at Washington in shaping our own trade policy. Probably we shall have no tariff legislation while the war continues, and the Commission's only duty at present is to make thorough preparation for what will be done immediately after the declaration of peace.

But this work of preparation, of which the inquiry in foreign lands will be a part, is of exceptional importance, and the Commission has wisely undertaken it without delay. Its recommendations will be needed when our Government assists in making the terms of peace and also afterward, when action affecting international trade is taken here by Congress. There can be no trustworthy prediction now about the action that will be required. It will be determined by new industrial conditions here and abroad and by the new tariff legislation of European nations now belligerent. A part of the Commission's work will be its study of treaty relations in the past and its preparation for the negotiation of new commercial agreements after the close of the war. There must then be thorough reconstruction of the entire treaty fabric, and our tariff will be revised.

While there was never any evidence that economic plans of the Entente Allies involved trade hostility toward this country, everybody must admit now that association with them of the United States as a belligerent leaves no warrant for talk about a trade war against us. Our war partners will need help then, as they do now, and the United States will desire to help them in trade ways. In tariff revision here and in the new commercial agreements the helpful spirit should be shown. Fortunately, the character of the Tariff Commission gives assurance that its recommendations and acts will be in accord with this spirit. It will not be controlled by men who would bar out by new high duties the goods with which our allies will try to pay a part of their debt.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Good Gunnery Against the Submarine.

That the arming of merchant ships does give them a considerable measure of protection against the German submarines is shown by the experience of the—well, lest the knowledge now confined within the narrow limit of 250,000 people or thereabout should spread further, with doubtless dreadful consequences, we will say "the experience of an American steamer that arrived on Wednesday in an American port."

In that instance, as presumably in every other when a like attempt was made, the submarine, before discharging a torpedo at its selected victim, was obliged to rise near enough to the surface of the water to get the top of its periscope well up in the air. But the weather conditions were such that even this small object, though over 1,200 yards away, could be seen by the gunners on the steamer. "Could be" meant "was," for men as watchful as they, and instantly they were doing the work for which they had been put on board. It was effective. The fast-following shells rained about that periscope in a way to convince the German commander that his one chance of escape lay in instant submergence, and down he went, his opportunity gone.

With it there also may have gone more—his boat and his life and the lives of all his crew, but water is an excellent armor against artillery, and the probabilities are that his plunge saved him. Once under water, however, his craft became a blind and helpless thing, for the time being, if not for all time, and the American steamer continued on her way. Other armed ships of ours have not been as fortunate, in the last few weeks, but they were sunk only when by luck or accident the submarine was able to strike and to submerge before she was seen. When that happens neither the watchfulness nor the skill of the gunners is of any use.

Yet they have at least made the submarine commanders abandon the last pretense of obeying international law as to visit and search, and put them completely and exactly in the class where they belong—that of pirates.

Demanding More for a Ride.

Postage stamps and street car fares have not yet gone up in price, and therefore their position is one of truly pathetic loneliness. The stamps will probably have to stay where they are and get what consolation they can from solitary grandeur. Postal rates, however, can advance, even though stamps can hardly do so, and as anything that can advance does so, in these days, of course they will.

The case of the street car fares is different. The collecting corporations are making the desperately familiar arguments as to increased expenses and the consequent necessity for increased revenues, but those corporations have no large supply of popular esteem and affection on which to draw, and the legislator in whose mind lurks the desire for re-election is likely to think several times before he votes an increment on the so long established nickel.

A penny raise is all that the companies have ventured to suggest, and though a penny would mean a lot to them, it probably wouldn't either make or break many of us to pay it. Yet every one of us would feel grieved, and resentful, too, if compelled to meet this particular demand. Though small, it would lead to an enormous amount of handling of the coin we all detest, and, besides the inconvenience and annoyance, there would inevitably be a measurable retardation of street car service while dimes and larger money tokens were broken up into fragments so minute.

Another proposal is to charge a cent or 2 cents for transfers. That could be justified on several grounds, but it could also be opposed, for often the person who uses a transfer does not ride as far on two lines as others do on one, and there would be unfairness in making the former pay more than the latter. An adjustment of fares to distance seems in some ways, and indeed in many ways, the right plan, but experience has proved that it has the lamentable effect of congesting population within the cheaper zones, and so one of the chief benefits of rapid urban transportation is lost.

The outstanding feature of the situation as the public will see it is that we should all hate to pay 6-cent fares, and will not do so if we can help it.

One Peril of War Reduced.

As the exact number of Canadian troops in the field has never been disclosed, the figures giving their total losses of killed, wounded, prisoners, missing, and deaths from illnesses not connected directly with battle, as published yesterday, cannot be turned into percentages. They do show, however, what a wonderful change in the conduct of war has been effected in recent years by the progress of medical science.

No longer ago than our conflict with Spain, to the soldier's risk of death by artillery and rifle fire there was added the much greater risk of dying from one or another of the malignant fevers that had been the pest and curse of all armies throughout historic time and doubtless for ages before. War disarranged all customary habits, and crowded men together in conditions that made impracticable such little regard for sanitation as then existed. The result was that every campaign was as much a fight with epidemics as with the armed enemy, and the hospital fatalities far outnumbered those of the battlefield.

This is no longer true. Of the Canadians, 20,571 have been killed in action or died of wounds, but only 40 officers and 1,191 privates have died of sickness. The total of 1,240 for sickness is of course a large death rate for men of the sort selected for armies—they ought to have practically none at all—but it is minute, indeed, compared with the old records.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAY.

"Political Prudence" of Mr. Wilson Now Being Generally Recognized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The readers of THE TIMES are indebted to S. Richard Fuller for acquainting them with the French tribute to the American President recently printed in these columns. Especially striking is the following passage from M. Pottier's letter:

"I admit that, in our impatience and agony in seeing our country fighting against such terrible forces without receiving the aid we expected, we doubted him. But you were right, and today all the world acknowledges the force and authority he derives from his prolonged patience and his political prudence."

Similar expressions by two American authorities seem to deserve reprinting for the benefit not only of those Frenchmen who may not yet have attained to M. Pottier's sagacious view, but also of some Americans who are still doubting the wisdom of the President's "prolonged patience."

The New Republic has stated that "in so far as the country is united at the present time, its unity must be attributed to Mr. Wilson's method of allowing the dogmatic opposition to war to be gradually dissipated by its own futility and of allowing the feeling of the inevitability and necessity of war to accumulate until it became irresistible."

In his address before The Associated Press, Mr. Choate, life-long Republican and earnest advocate for the entrance of the United States into the war in its early stage, showed his magnanimity as well as sagacity by saying:

"Some of us in the past have criticised the President; some of us long hesitated and doubted; some of us thought that watchful waiting would never cease. But now we see what the President was waiting for and how wisely he waited. He was waiting to see how fast and how far the American people would keep pace with him and stand up to any action that he proposed. From the day the President appeared before Congress and made that wonderful address of his—one of the greatest State papers in the affairs of the United States since the formation of the Government—from that moment all doubt, all hesitation, all unwillingness was banished from the minds of all the people, and he is now our chosen leader for this great contest. By no possibility can we have any other or think of any other. And we must uphold him through thick and thin from now until the end of the war."

SYDNEY RICHMOND TABER.
Princeton, May 8, 1917.

A Letter from Petrograd.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today I have received from one of my friends in Petrograd the first letter since the revolution, dated March 16, and opened by two censors. He says that during several days he has often heard the whistling of bullets and the rattling of machine guns. However, cases of mob violence were not numerous, considering the extraordinary situation when the people for the first time in their lives suddenly felt free from any restraint. The mild form of the Russian revolution can be explained by the fact that there were no drunken men at all among the soldiers and workmen.

The Provisional Government is made up of the best men obtainable, but its position is extremely difficult, for, being revolutionary, it has no legal way of appealing to the people's representatives. The present Duma, if convened by the Government, would have no legal status, for the old laws are void and the new ones are yet to be elaborated by the Constituent Assembly. And nobody knows when and how that Assembly will be called. In spite of all uncertainties and difficulties the people feel hopeful and determined to drive the enemy from the Russian soil.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., May 9, 1917.

Soldier and Statesman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your statement that the people instinctively picked Joffre as the hero of the Anglo-French mission recalls the interesting fact that Disraeli made a similar observation over sixty years ago. He noticed that the visitors to the Great Peace Exhibition of 1851 in London showed that they thought more highly of Wellington, the great General who had fought a thousand fights and never lost an English gun, than of Cobden, who was described by Carlyle as an "inspired bagman with a calico millennium." There is this difference: Cobden manifested his annoyance when the people preferred the soldier to the pacifist, whereas Balfour has magnanimously stated that the visit of himself and his associates will be ever memorable by reason of the presence of Joffre, the victor at the Marne, which the great British statesman, speaking in such matters with authority, describes as one of the decisive battles in the history of humanity.

While recognizing our obligations to the British Navy, the people of this continent can gratefully say of Joffre what Tennyson said of Wellington, "He kept us free."

J. MURRAY CLARK.
Toronto, May 8, 1917.

Heavier Loads for Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not load the ships deeper, allowing them, for example, to take on board where outward bound extra bunker coal for the return trip? In the Summer months the experts (I am one of them) will tell you it does not involve the slightest danger, and would bring in an additional deadweight, which is not to be neglected, or save on the other side a corresponding quantity of coal, which is still more interesting. Taking for example a cargo boat of 6,000 tons deadweight, engine about 1,800 I. H. P., assuming the consumption of coal to be 1½ pounds per I. H. P. hour, for 1,800 I. H. P. would be 2,700 pounds, equal to 1.20 tons per hour. It takes 850 hours or more to reach the other side, which corresponds to 420 tons of coal. To make good for this additional weight, the above ship should draw about 12 inches deeper at the start. To carry out the above suggestion, it should be necessary to waive for a while the freeboard requirements, thinking only that we are actually in an emergency.

New York, May 9, 1917. CAPTAIN.

The High Cost of Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your correspondent cannot buy a flag because he is too poor, I, an American of French descent, will not buy one, because commercial greed has boosted the price of flags to a figure out of all reason compared with their cost. It is simply another proof of how some capitalize current sentiment.

New York, May 9, 1917. DISGUSTED.

THE MEDICAL CORPS.

Their country's need is more to them
than personal demands;
There is no law to send these men to
serve in war-torn lands;
They freely go, they gladly go, with
healing in their hands.

What is the sacrifice they make? A
life's achievements lost;
The barriers that blocked success by
weary stages crossed,
They cast the hard-won prize aside, nor
stop to count the cost.

I think the surgeons, more than most,
are truly great of soul;
Their charities, if told, would fill a
lengthy scroll—
Their daily, countless kindnesses make
more than bodies whole.

God speed the ships that bear the food
we hasten over-seas;
God bless the men who fight to save our
threatened liberties—
God knows the surgeons who enlist are
not the least of these!

BEATRICE BARRY.

WOMEN WILL AID DEFENSE.

Militia of Mercy Cheers for Joffre in Enthusiastic Meeting.

There was great enthusiasm at a meeting called in the interest of war relief at the New Amsterdam Theatre yesterday afternoon by the Militia of Mercy, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is President. The women who represented more than 300 organizations filled the house.

A resolution was passed pledging the women to work under the direction of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is Chairman. Mrs. William Grant Brown is Chairman of the New York State Division. The work of the New York women will be coordinated in an Exchange for Women War Relief Workers, where the work of the different organizations will be classified and records kept on file to prevent duplication and for unification and amplification. The exchange will be opened at once at 512 Fifth Avenue.

Letters were received from President Wilson, Governor Whitman, Herbert C. Hoover, and Marshal Joffre, all of whom had been invited to be present. Mayor Mitchel was represented by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson. Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Mitchel were on the stage with Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of the new Commandant of the Eastern Department of the Army. The letter from the Hero of the Marne, which was in French, was read by Beverly Sitgreaves, the actress. It stated with French graciousness that the engagements of the Marshal were all in the hands of the State, and that he could make no independent plans. The letter was received with enthusiasm, as was every reference to him during the afternoon. Mr. Adamson told of the thing which impressed the popular French Marshal most on his trip from Philadelphia to New York.

"Even in that short distance," said Mr. Adamson, "Marshal Joffre was impressed with the great amount of uncultivated land. He spoke of the work of the French women. 'Every inch of land in France is cultivated,' he said, 'and the women and children carry the work almost up to the trenches on the fighting line.'"

Judge William H. Wadhams made a speech that set the women to clapping, cheering, and waving their handkerchiefs, and they arose to their feet at his last patriotic appeal. They applauded all references to the Allies and called "Bravo!" at the mention of Marshal Joffre. When Judge Wadhams made a dramatic pause after the mention of "little Belgium," one small feminine voice in the audience called "Ireland!" Lady Aberdeen told the women that they would never know until the war was over what they had done for the Allies. Bainbridge Colby paid a tribute to the women, saying:

Now that women forge cannon, make projectiles, tend the wounded, and brave death in taking food to the trenches, we do not hear so much about the inequality of women."

Addresses were made by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and representatives of different organizations. Mrs. Hammond presided during the first part of the meeting and Mrs. William Grant Brown for the latter part.

NEW CITY COLLEGE COURSE.

Telegraph and Telephone Instruction to Aid Signal Corps.

The division of engineering of the physics department of the College of the City of New York will offer next term a vocational course in "Telegraphy and Telephony," open to interested outsiders as well as regular students. The hours will be so arranged as to be convenient for nonmatriculated students.

The course will consist of one lecture a week and an hour of laboratory work. The pupils are to be taught methods of construction, installation, testing, and maintenance of telegraph and telephone apparatus. Proficiency will be expected in codes so that operators may telegraph on ordinary wire lines or on radios.

The course is being planned with the intention of training men in such a way that they may be immediately useful to the Signal Corps of the United States Army. Co-ordination with the college military course is planned.

After an inspection of the radio laboratory at the City College by naval officers, a recommendation was made to the War Department that an exception be made to the order of President Wilson that all nonofficial wireless stations be shut down during the war. The authorities have allowed the use of the entire radio equipment for experiment and instruction.

REJECTS McADOO'S PLEA.

Whitman Declines to Urge Legislation on Farm Loan Bonds.

ALBANY, May 10.—Senator Wagner made a futile effort today to have the Senate request Governor Whitman to send an emergency message urging legislation to enable savings banks, trust companies and insurance companies of New York to invest in Federal farm loan lands. After a brief parliamentary altercation with Senator Mills, Senator Wagner withdrew his motion in consideration of being permitted to spread on the record a telegram sent by Secretary McAdoo requesting the Governor to send the emergency message.

Governor Whitman late today sent the following telegram to Secretary McAdoo:

"It is the judgment of the State Controller, the elected financial officer of New York; it is also the judgment of the State Superintendent of Banks, that the legislation you desire is unwise unless the bonds should be guaranteed by the United States Government."

WEST POINT MEN OUT EARLY

1918 Class Will Be Graduated in August to Help Train New Army.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The first class at West Point will be graduated Aug. 30, the War Department announced today, and immediately commissioned to supply 154 officers to aid in the instruction of the first 500,000 selective draft army to be called to the colors some time in September.

Under normal conditions the cadets would have completed their course in June, 1918. The class ahead of them, which would have finished in June of this year, already has been graduated and commissioned.

Practically all men of the two classes will become First Lieutenants on their first commission, passing over the grade of Second Lieutenant entirely. Some of them will be troop and company commanders, with rank of Captain for the duration of the war.

AGAINST MUZZLING PRESS.

Pomeroy Burton of The Daily Mail Tells of British Mistakes.

Speakers at the Directors' dinner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation at the Manhattan Club last night, President S. V. V. Huntington presiding, emphasized the importance of the American people thoroughly appreciating the fact that Germany was united in the determination to win the war at any cost. Pomeroy Burton of The Daily Mail of London, in deprecating the attempt of the Washington Administration to muzzle the press, said that one of the most costly blunders made by the British Government in the war was the failure to take the people frankly into its confidence from the opening day of the conflict.

Mr. Burton, after saying that the war was not nearly over, and that its most dangerous stages were to come, gave it as his view that the United States was going to be called on quickly to provide money, ships, food, men, and munitions to aid its allies in Europe.

Other speakers were Major Charles W. Gordon, Don C. Seitz, and Attorney General Merton E. Lewis.

ALBANY SESSION ENDS WITH A ROW

Senate Turns on Governor and Kills Food Control Measure.

EXECUTIVE IS ASSAILED

Democrats Fight In Vain Against Reapportionment Measures—Corporation Tax Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—The 140th session of the New York Legislature ended at midnight. By the time the final adjournment was declared from the rostrum in both houses the expectation that an extraordinary session of the Legislature would be called later had grown into a certainty.

Pending the reconvening of the law-making body a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, with all the usual powers of legislative committees, will remain in session to consider measures of military, agricultural, and industrial preparedness for the days ahead. According to the legislative leaders, it seems likely that the lawmakers will be called back some time next month to deliberate on a program to be mapped out by this committee.

The Legislature on the closing day of the regular session passed some fiscal measures, the Slater bill to repeal the Frawley boxing law, and the various bills carving out new Senate and Assembly districts throughout the State, Aldermanic districts in New York City, and Municipal Court districts in Bronx County. All these bills were passed by a party vote after the Democrats had made little more than a perfunctory fight.

The Senate, forced by Governor Whitman into a change of front on such important measures as the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill for cities, the proposal to repeal the Frawley boxing law, and on final adjournment, turned on the Executive in the closing moments of the session and retaliated by killing the Food Control bill, which would have placed in the Governor's hands much patronage and the sole control over the unlimited expenditure of money. This action was taken by the Senate after it was learned that, unknown to the Senate leaders, Governor Whitman had sent an emergency message to the desk of the Senate Clerk to expedite the passage of the food control measure.

The developments respecting this measure furnished the outstanding feature of the closing session. The bill was drafted by the Senate Committee on War Measures and was introduced by Leader Elon R. Brown. Senator Brown, after a conference of the Republican Senators last night, announced that the attempt to enact this bill during the regular session had been abandoned.

The bill was on the third reading calendar in the Senate today, but the clerk passed over it under instructions from Senator Brown. Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara immediately jumped to his feet and called up the measure. Senator Brown looked at him in a bewildered fashion. The conference of Republican Senators had decreed that the bill should not be moved. The next moment a whisper ran through the Senate Chamber to the effect that an emergency message from Governor Whitman, through which it would have been possible to waive all the Senate rules to expedite the passage of the bill, was on the desk of the Senate clerk.

"I move a recess of the Senate and ask the Republican Senators to meet for a conference in the Finance Committee room," exclaimed Senator Brown.

While the conference which lasted more than an hour was in progress, it was asserted that the Governor had informed none of the Senators with the exception of Senator Thompson about the sending of the message. It was asserted also that the Governor had informed when he insisted that the Legislature should adjourn, and not as the Senate leaders had urged to take a recess, that with final adjournment so close at hand the bill could not possibly be perfected in time for final passage.

When the Senate reconvened after the conference Leader Brown moved that the Food Control bill be sent back to the Committee on War Measures. Senator Brown explained that had Governor Whitman consented to a recess the bill, which was meritorious in purpose but imperfect in form, could have been perfected and passed, but that with final adjournment at hand it could not be amended so as to be acceptable.

Senators Thompson of Niagara and Argetsinger of Monroe, who of late have lost no opportunity to oppose Leader Brown, said that the Legislature should remain in session long enough to amend the bill. Senator Ogden L. Mills then took the floor.

"Now that we have fixed a time for final adjournment," he said, "in accordance with his own request the Governor sends an emergency message asking us to rush this bill through. It cannot be done, and it should not be done. The Governor will have to call us back in extraordinary session. Because he induced us to adjourn with exact knowledge that this bill could not pass, it would not have been the part of wisdom to take issue with the Governor and the Assembly on the question of final adjournment.

Senator George H. Whitney of Saratoga, a speaker for Governor Whitman, said that he did not understand that the Governor had insisted that final adjournment should be taken today. After further debate the Brown motion to kill the bill was carried by a unanimous vote.

The only other fight at the closing session was over the various Republican gerrymanders. The measure that provoked the longest debate provided for new Municipal Court district lines in the Bronx. The bill, according to the Democrats, was introduced in the interest of John Boyle, who at one time was Secretary of the New York County Republican Committee, and now is influential in the Republican machine in the Bronx. The Democrats also asserted that the district lines had been changed so as virtually to make the renomination of Justice Shields impossible. This bill was passed by a party vote of 34 to 15.

The Democrats won three Republican recruits when, after a perfunctory debate, the Senate and Assembly reapportionment was passed by a vote of 31 to 18. There was a strict party vote of 34 to 15 on the Aldermanic reapportionment for New York City.

Under the Senate and Assembly reapportionment, New York City will make a net gain of one Senator. The lines of the Assembly districts are drawn by the Aldermen of the respective counties within the city, but the number of Assemblymen allotted to each county is fixed by the Legislature. Under the present allotment Manhattan will have twenty-three instead of thirty-one, Brooklyn will retain its present number, Bronx will have eight, an increase of four; Queens six, an increase of two, and Richmond two, an increase of one.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the Emerson bill, imposing a tax of 3 per cent. on the net income of unincorporated mercantile and manufacturing corporations. Under the bill as originally passed 25 per cent. of the tax would have reverted to the communities where it was collected. The Assembly amended it so as to provide for the return of 33 1-3 per cent. The new tax is expected to yield revenues approximating $32,000,000. The vote in the Senate stood 45 to 4.

The Senate got through its labors several hours in advance of the Assembly and was marking time, waiting for the lower house to finish.

When the Assembly adjourned tonight it had been practically in continuous session for thirty-six hours. The closing h

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, EX-SENATOR, DEAD

Ohio Statesman, Called "Fire Alarm," Dies in Cincinnati at 70 Years.

OLD FOE OF ROOSEVELT

Killed Politically by Archbold Letters Showing That He Received Pay from Standard Oil Co.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—Joseph Benson Foraker, formerly United States Senator from Ohio, lawyer, orator, and soldier, died at his home here today at the age of 70 years.

Mr. Foraker had been in poor health since his retirement from the Senate in 1909, but it was not until two weeks ago that he was forced to his bed.

Joseph Benson Foraker, for many years known as the "bulldog of politics," because he was always fighting and always fought as a bulldog is supposed to fight—never asking quarter and never giving it—was a Republican of the "rock-ribbed" variety who rose from barefoot beginnings in rural Ohio to Presidential aspirations. He was also known as "Fire Alarm" Foraker. Foraker's fights marked the course of his career. First he fought with the Ohio Republican machine controlled by Mark Hanna. He became the boss of the machine himself after Hanna's death, and fought Colonel Roosevelt in the latter's second term as President, and in this political struggle became known as the leader of the anti-Roosevelt sentiment throughout the country. He fought William Howard Taft, as Colonel Roosevelt's lieutenant, and expected to rise to national predominance by slaughtering the two.

Then, in the heat of battle, William Randolph Hearst, in 1909, published the famous Archbold letters, which supported his charge that Foraker had received retainers from the Standard Oil Company while serving in the United States Senate—and the bulldog was finally defeated. His denials of corruption, his assertions of faithfulness to the public interest, were only "words, words, words" to the voters. And Foraker fell by a blow he could not parry. In his autobiography, "Notes On a Busy Life," published last year, Foraker admitted that the Archbold letters killed him politically.

A Captain in Civil War.

Foraker was born in the outskirts of the village of Rainsboro, Ohio, on July 5, 1846. He lived in the country until 1861, attending district schools, and then went to Hillsboro to take a position under his uncle, James Reece, the County Auditor. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fought through the civil war, rising to the rank of Captain and accompanying Sherman in his march through Georgia. After the war Foraker entered the academy at South Salem, Ohio, and in 1866 became a freshman at Ohio Wesleyan University, where he studied for two years, at the same time reading law with General John B. Jones. In 1868 he entered the senior class at Cornell, from which university he was graduated in the following year.

Soon after his admission to the Ohio bar, Foraker entered politics, and in 1879 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1885, after a previous unsuccessful campaign, and re-elected in 1887.

Foraker won considerable prestige before the death of McKinley by his prominence as a defender of the cause of Cuba against Spain. He drafted what became the first organic law of Porto Rico, and he was active in the negotiations that resulted in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which permitted the building of the Panama Canal.

Foraker opposed the nomination of Taft in 1908, but did not bolt the Republican fold after Taft's success. He was still powerful in politics when the Archbold letters came out—and then he collapsed politically. He retired from the Senate at the expiration of his second term in 1909, and went into the practice of law in Cincinnati. In 1914 he made an attempt to re-enter politics, running in the Republican primaries for the nomination as United States Senator. He was a poor third.

George W. Da Cunha.

George W. Da Cunha, formerly of this city and Montclair, N. J., died at his residence in Santa Monica, Cal., on Tuesday. He was born in Funchal, Island of Madeira, Jan. 31, 1838. His father, Alexander L. Da Cunha, was a Professor at the Lyceum at the place, but removed to this country in 1847. He subsequently founded the Journal of Commerce of Rio de Janeiro, and was connected with the Brazilian Consulate in this city. The son, who has just died, enlisted in the Union Army, and served through the civil war. Then, on his return to this city, he followed the profession of architect, and designed many business buildings and apartments as well as some public edifices. He afterwards removed to Montclair, where he designed and built a number of imposing residences. He made addresses before many public bodies. He left a widow.

Rev. Dr. Walter Quincy Scott.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., May 10.—The Rev. Dr. Walter Quincy Scott, President Emeritus of Ohio State University and prominent in religious work in New York City for many years, died at his home here last night.

Rev. Dr. Henry B. Swete Dies.

LONDON, May 11.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Barclay Swete, Emeritus Professor of Divinity, Cambridge University, died Thursday. He was the author of many works on religious subjects.

WILSON THANKS CARDINAL.

Expresses Appreciation of Resolutions Adopted by Archbishop.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—President Wilson has written to Cardinal Gibbons a letter of appreciation for the communication sent him by the Baltimore prelate at the time the Archbishops of the United States were in session at the Catholic University at Washington. The Baltimore Catholic Review of this week publishes the letter, which is as follows:

The White House,
Washington, April 27, 1917.

My Dear Cardinal Gibbons: The demands on my time incident to the arrival and entertainment of the foreign commissioners now in Washington have delayed my replying to your gracious letter of April 19. I am sure you will understand, and I beg that you will pardon the delay.

The very remarkable resolutions adopted by the Archbishops of the United States at their annual meeting in the Catholic University on April 18 last, a copy of which you were kind enough to send me, warms my heart and makes me very proud indeed that men of such large influence should act in so large a sense of patriotism and so admirable a spirit of devotion to our common country.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

His Eminence J. Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.

RESERVE OFFICER MARRIES.

Paul H. Smart, Called to Plattsburg, Weds Miss Sarah McA. Pyle.

The wedding of Paul Hulburt Smart, a son of the Rev. George Thomas Smart of Newton Highlands, Mass., and Miss Sara McAlpin Pyle was solemnized at 12 o'clock yesterday noon in the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, by the Rev. William Payson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Smart is a member of the New England Division of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and has just been notified to come to Plattsburg, hence the wedding was decided upon only the day previous and invitations were sent over the telephone to relatives and a few intimate friends. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the Colony Club for those present, perhaps fifty in all.

The bride wore her mother's wedding gown, a short-skirted bouffant satin frock with a tight-fitting buttoned bodice, the elbow sleeves of point lace and the V-shaped décolletage finished by a diamond brooch, formerly worn by the bride's grandmother. The court train was lined with plush and the shawl-shaped point lace veil was arranged with one point over her coiffure. She carried clusters of lilies of the valley and had no attendants.

Mr. Smart's best man was his brother, S. Bruce Smart. James McAlpin Pyle seated the guests.

Mr. Smart was graduated from Harvard and then from the Harvard Law School, and is practicing law in Newton Highlands, Mass. He was born in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Smart is a sister of David H. McAlpin Pyle, James Tolman Pyle, and Miss Adella McA. Pyle.

Rosenberg-Rosenschein Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Ida Rosenschein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Rosenschein of 1 West Ninety-second Street, and Louis Rosenberg took place last evening at Delmonico's, the Rev. Dr. Aaron Elseman officiating.

Mrs. Benjamin Rosenschein was the matron of honor and Edgar Landauer acted as best man.

Two hundred guests attended the wedding and the reception and dinner that followed, the couple leaving later for Old Point Comfort.

Barker-Demarest Betrothal.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Elise Irene Barker, daughter of Charles V. Barker, to James A. Demarest has been made. Mr. Demarest is a son of the late James A. Demarest, who was United States Consul at Brockville, Canada, during the second Administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Demarest has enlisted as a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps and leaves today for Plattsburg.

Browne—Chisolm Wedding June 5.

The wedding of Miss Winifred W. Chisolm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, and Curtis N. Browne, whose engagement was announced in April, will be celebrated on Tuesday, June 5, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A small reception for the families and intimate friends will be held afterward at the Chisholm town house, 21 West Tenth Street.

Luncheon for Miss Eleanor Bacot.

Miss Kathryn Bayard Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Montgomery of 142 East Eighteenth Street, entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for Miss Eleanor Bacot of Morristown, N. J., who is to be a débutante next Winter. Among the guests were the Misses Josephine D. Bedle, Edith Farr, Viola Flannery, Constance Peabody, Agnes Roudebush, Constance Wickersham, Joy Williams, Esther Colt, Charlotte Guye, Margaret Trevor, and Adelaide Wilmerding.

Sir R. J. S. Graham Dies Suddenly.

Sir Robert Stuart Graham, tenth baronet of an English baronetcy that was created in 1629, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease while riding in a Fourth Avenue subway train. Sir Robert was in his seventy-second year and was born in England, the son of Sir Edward Graham of Nethersby. His father was an officer in the Crimean War, and after his death, in 1864, the son succeeded to the title. As a child Sir Robert went to Montreal, Canada. Although he had lived in Brooklyn for forty-five years, only his intimate friends knew of his noble lineage. For many years he was an expert accountant in Manhattan, but retired several years ago. In 1874 he married Miss Elma Burns, daughter of Charles E. Burns of Brooklyn, and in addition to her is survived by four sons and a half-sister, Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Gardner of Boston, Mass. He lived at 629 Fifty-fourth Street, South Brooklyn.

MISS WARD BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Montagu Ward to Wed Leonard Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Montagu Ward of 157 East 81st Street have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Frances Montagu Ward, to Leonard Cox, the elder son of Kenyon Cox, the mural painter, and Mrs. Cox, of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Miss Ward made her début three Winters ago, and since that time she has been identified with the activities of the younger set, taking part in many amateur society affairs, as she is an accomplished dancer.

Her paternal grandfather was Charles H. Ward, a prominent banker, and head of the firm of Ward & Co. She is a cousin of Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mr. Cox is a graduate of Princeton, class of '15, and an architect. He is now at Plattsburg as a Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps. His grandfather, Jacob D. Cox, was one time Governor of Ohio and Secretary of the Interior under President Grant.

No date has been arranged for the wedding.

WAR ADVANCES WEDDING.

Miss Muriel Wiggin to Marry Lieut. Lynde Selden Next Tuesday.

The marriage of Miss Muriel Wiggin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin of 521 Park Avenue, and Lynde Selden is to take place on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah. It was planned to hold the wedding about the middle of June at the Summer home of the bride's parents at Ridgefield, Conn., but the date was advanced as Mr. Selden is a Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps and expects an early call to the colors.

It will be a quiet affair, with only the immediate families and a few close friends of the couple in attendance.

Miss Wiggin, whose engagement was announced in March, is an enthusiastic horsewoman. Her father is President of the Chase National Bank.

Miss Marston to Wed R. J. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lewis Marston announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jennie Frances Marston, to Robert J. Adams, son of Robert Franklin Adams of 3 East Seventy-sixth Street. Miss Marston's parents spend the Winters at the Hotel Plaza and their country home, Glen Airlie, is at Port Chester, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Munoz-Coons Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Munoz of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel Munoz, to Cyril A. Coons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Townsend Coons of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Coons is a graduate of Cornell, class of '13, and is enrolled as a member of the military training camp for the Officers' Reserve Corps at Fort Myer, Va.

George E. Paine's Bachelor Dinner.

George Eustis Paine of this city, who is to marry Miss Helen Willis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Struthers Ellis of Bryn Mawr, Penn., on May 31, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. Among the guests were Augustus Gibson Paine, 3d, Latham R. Reed, Alexander Paine, Henry Harper, Egmont Schermerhorn, James C. Schermerhorn, Reginald Livingston, Duncan Marshall, Jr., Andrew R. Shiland, Harold S. Willis, and Jonathan Ingersoll.

WEDDING TOLD IN ALBANY.

Wm. W. Wingate, Republican Politician, Married Mrs. Henry A. Bieg.

Although William W. Wingate, a well-known Republican politician in Brooklyn, was married last Tuesday to Mrs. Henry A. Bieg in Brooklyn by the Rev. Ira W. Henderson, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Brooklyn, the report of his marriage did not become known until he arrived at Albany a day later with his wife.

State Controller Eugene M. Travis, with whom Mr. Wingate has been associated in official work, gave a dinner for the couple, and they left later for the Adirondacks to spend their honeymoon. They will reside in Brooklyn on their return, where Mr. Wingate has been a prominent figure in politics for many years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY LOUISA FRITH, wife of Matthew T. Frith, and an old member of the Leonard Street M. E. Church, died at her home, 2,066 West Seventh Street, Gravesend, aged 67 years.

Mrs. RUPERT R. WERNER, wife of the Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department at Blue Point, L. I., died there on Tuesday and the funeral will be held today from the home of her sister, Mrs. John S. Kelly, 846 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN CORDES, 73 years old, a retired Brooklyn grocer, is dead at his home, 25 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty-seven years and was a Trustee of Emanuel Lutheran Church.

Mrs. EMMA CLENDENEN, widow of Thomas Clendenen, a shipbuilder, died at her home, 401 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was 75 years old and is survived by two daughters and three sons.

MARTIN KAUFMAN, 48 years old, a retired shoe manufacturer, died in the Kings County Hospital on Wednesday. He lived at 30 Russell Street, Greenpoint.

LOUIS GELLERT, a retired Brooklyn grocer and a member of the B'nai B'rith and the Congregation B'nai Peyser, died on Tuesday at his home, 426 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

OTTO A. GRAFF, musical director of the New York Liederkranz and for thirteen years organist of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 433 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-seventh year. Mr. Graff was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., was educated and a musician in this city. He belonged to the New York Arion Society, the New York Liederkranz, and Trinity Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M.

HENRY GARNET BLACKBURN, who was a drummer boy in the Union army during the civil war and for twenty years a clerk in the inspection department of the New York Custom House, died at his home, 1,065 Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. FLORENCE G. CONOVER, wife of Frederick L. Conover, general manager of the Combination Rubber Company of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 53 Clinton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.

FRANCIS P. WEMYSS, one of the oldest printers in this country, died yesterday at Nashua, N. H., in his ninety-second year.

DENNIS BRACKEN, father of former Assemblyman John J. Bracken, died yesterday at his home, 42 Elm Street, Orange, N. J. He came to this country more than fifty years ago.

DAVID IRWIN GARRETSON, inventor of manufacturing devices, died on Wednesday at his home in North Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. SELINA RALPH, widow of Dr. Joseph E. Ralph, and mother of the late journalist Julian Ralph, died yesterday at Asbury Park at the home of her son, Justus Ralph, secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Oil Company.

NATHAN W. ROGERS, jewelry auctioneer, died on Tuesday at his home, 543 West 146th Street, in his fifty-fourth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FAIR—NASH.—Mrs. Henry Sylvester Nash of Cambridge, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Isabel Maury Nash, to Harold Irvine Fair of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BYRNES—WINKLER.—Rose Winkler to John F. Byrnes.

DEMAREST—BARKER.—Elise Barker to James A. Demarest.

JACOBS—KNIGHT.—Margaret Knight to Sidney Jacobs.

Married.

KEYES—HOTCHKISS.—On Thursday, May 10, 1917, at St. George's Chapel, New York City, by the Rev. Joseph Barnett, Elisabeth Norton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hotchkiss, to Carlyle Marlett Keyes.

SMART—PYLE.—On Thursday, May 10, at Central Presbyterian Church, Sara McAlpin Pyle, daughter of Mrs. James Tolman Pyle, to Paul Hulburt Smart, member of Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, and son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George T. Smart of Newton Highlands, Mass.

VALENSTEIN—LICHTENSTEIN. — Miss Marie Louise Lichtenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lichtenstein, was married to Jules Valenstein, at the home of her parents, 241 West 101st St., on May 10, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El officiating.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON—HUBBS. — May 9, Marjorie Hubbs to George A. Anderson.

GRAHAM—GRADY.—May 4, Frances Grady to Edward S. Graham.

McNEIL—SPEERS.—May 9, Miriam Speers to James G. McNeil.

Died.

BABCOCK.—Blandina Stanton, widow of General John Breckenridge Babcock, on April 24, Honolulu. Funeral Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Stonington, Conn.

BAUM.—On Wednesday, May 9, at her residence, 1,249 Madison Av., Goldie, widow of Abraham Baum, and beloved mother of the late Ester J. Ruskay, Leah Crohn, Rebecca Horwits, Sarah Epstein, Dr. Joseph Baum, David B., Millicent, Ray, and Mollie. Funeral services at the Central Jewish Institute, 129 East 85th St., at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BAUM.—Members of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Central Jewish Institute are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Mrs. Goldie Baum, mother of our President, Mrs. Ed. Epstein, on Friday, May 11, at 10 o'clock, at the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St. We mourn our oldest member. She was a true mother in Israel.
Mrs. B. ETTLINGER, Vice Pres.
Mrs. D. KASS, Rec. Sec.

BEDELL.—At Hempstead, N. Y., May 9, Fannie B., wife of Franklin D. Bedell. Funeral services from her residence, 111 Washington St., Saturday, May 12, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

COOK.—On May 8, Sophia E. Cook, beloved mother of Mrs. Emilio Pritchard and Mrs. Henry B. Faucon. Funeral services at her late residence, 69 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Friday, May 11, at 3:30 P. M.

DODD.—Suddenly, at her home, 322 William St., East Orange, N. J., May 9, 1917, Harriet E., widow of David Dodd. Funeral services private. Kindly omit flowers.

FELLOWS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on May 10, 1917, James, beloved husband of Lena Beyer Fellows, in his 83d year. Funeral notice later.

GARRETSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, 1917, David Irwin, son of Stephen E. and Adeline M. Garretson. Service at his late residence, 10 Rockview Terrace, Plainfield, on Friday, May 11, at 7:30 P. M. Interment private.

GIBNEY.—On Wednesday, May 9, 1917, Thomas Gibney. Funeral from his late residence, 448 West 24th St., on Saturday, May 12, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Columba Church, where solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated.

GRAFF.—On Wednesday, May 9, 1917, Otto A. Graff, beloved husband of Anna E. Tonyes, in his 47th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, May 11, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 433 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. It is earnestly requested that flowers be omitted.

GREENHALGH.—On May 8, James Greenhalgh, beloved father of Mrs. James Hartle. Funeral service on Friday at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, 3,238 Decatur Av., near 205th St., Bronx. Interment Woodlawn.

GREENWOOD.—At Nutley, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, 1917, Thomas Greenwood, in his 67th year. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Highfield Lane, Nutley, N. J., on Friday evening, May 11, at 8:30 P. M.

GRIMLEY.—Edward A., beloved son of Bridget and Wednesday, May 9, 1917. Funeral from his late residence, 33 East 200th St., on Saturday, May 12, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Philip of Neri, where a mass of requiem will be offered at 10:30 A. M.

HAHNE.—May 8, Julia, in her 61st year, beloved wife of the late August F. Hahne. Services Friday, 2 P. M. at her late residence, 262 10th St., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

IFFER.—Alice W., suddenly, on May 10, at her residence, 218 West 21st St., beloved wife of Charles Iffer. Funeral services Saturday, May 12, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Buffalo and Wilkes-Barre papers please copy.

JUST.—Carl, May 9. Services Friday, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 2,520 8th Av. Interment private.

JUST.—Carl. Members of Bronx Lodge, No. 871, B. P. O. Elks, are requested to attend the Elks' service on Friday, May 11, at 8 P. M., at 2,520 8th Av., near 135th St. HENRY GOLDMANN, E. R.

LINK.—Entered into rest at Montclair, N. J., on May 10, 1917, in her 83d year, Christina Link, widow of the late Frederick Link. Funeral services in Taylor Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, corner 56th St., on Sunday, May 13, 1917, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MacBRIDE.—Ada G. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Frank Campbell's,) Friday evening, 8:30.

McMANUS.—Suddenly, on May 8, at Bowmanstown, Penn., John P., aged 47 years. Funeral Friday, May 11, at 2 P. M., from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St. Interment Calvary.

MOOK.—On Tuesday, May 8, 1917, Robert, in his 87th year. Funeral at his late residence, 138 West 123d St., Friday, May 11, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MORAN.—May 10, at 134 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Daniel A., husband of Mary Farley Moran. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MYERS.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. Harris Nichols, Greenwich, Conn., May 10, 1917, Frances Hough, widow of Matthew J. Myers, in her 79th year. Funeral private at her home, 327 Jasper St., Syracuse, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

PACH.—May 9, 1917, Frances Pach, wife of Gotthelf Pach, in her 61st year. Funeral private.

SCHWARTZ.—Henry, beloved husband of Fanny and father of Morton and Monroe, on May 9. Funeral at his late residence, 1,038 Kelly St., Bronx, on Friday at 10 o'clock.

SEXTON.—On May 10, 1917, Bridget C. Sexton, beloved wife of John J. Sexton and mother of Frank, Nellie, Annalile, Agnes, and John Joseph, Jr. Funeral from her late residence, 448 West 57th St., on Saturday, May 12, 1917, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Paulist Fathers Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., where mass will be said for the happy repose of her soul. Interment Hudson County Catholic Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J.

SMITH.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., Thursday, May 10, Nicholas Everett Smith, son of Gracie and Clarence L., in his 23d year. Funeral service on Saturday, May 12, at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 1:22 P. M.

SMITH. — Ella Lightfoot, May 9, aged 80 years. Body will lie in state in THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell Building, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts. Services Sunday, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

SMITH.—At Bellport, L. I., on May 10, 1917, Jean M. Smith, widow of the late William H. Smith, at "Longwood," Yaphank, L. I., in the 83d year of her age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

STEVENS.—On Tuesday, May 8, in his 67th year, Francis Stevens, son of the late Ambrose Stevens and husband of the late Julia R. Wilgus. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

STOUGHTON.—At New Haven, Conn., May 10, 1917, Ada Ripley, daughter of Adeline Denny and Robert C. Hooper, widow of Charles B. Stoughton, in the 69th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SUDLOW.—Leland Stanford, dearly beloved husband of Florence Baldwin, at Asheville, N. C., on May 8, 1917. Funeral services will be held at Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Friday, May 11, at 2:30 P. M.

VANDERBEEK.—At Hartford, Conn., May 9, 1917, Abraham Vanderbeek, aged 75 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 215 Laurel St., Friday at 2 P. M.

WARD.—On Wednesday, May 9, 1917, Mary H. Ward, 91 years of age. Funeral service at her late residence, 885 West End Av., Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Government Loans

1794 On October 6th, 1794 the Bank of New York made a loan of $200,000 to the United States Government. In acknowledging this, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the first Secretary of the Treasury, wrote as follows:—

"It gives me great pleasure to have this fresh opportunity of bearing testimony to the liberal and patriotic zeal for the service of the United States which the Bank of New York has on every occasion evinced."

1917 The present Secretary of the Treasury asks for subscriptions to the great "LIBERTY LOAN of 1917." The Bank of New York will subscribe for a large amount for its own account, and asks everyone to help make the success of the loan immediate and certain.

The services of the Bank will be rendered free of expense or commission, and it is urged that liberal and prompt subscriptions be made through this Bank.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
48 Wall Street

American Red Cross New York County Chapter

Owing to urgent demands caused by war conditions, our present quarters are entirely inadequate and we must move from 30 East 36th Street immediately.

Space required will be from 12,000 to 20,000 square feet, between 23rd and 50th Streets. It is earnestly hoped that the use of such suitable space will be donated by owners for this very important work.

Anyone desiring to support the organization in this emergency will please communicate by telephone at the earliest possible moment with Secretary, Telephone 1464 Vanderbilt.

Here's a cigar that agrees with your health as well as your palate. It also pleases your pocketbook.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"
3 for 25c and Upward — PAVE LAGUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes
Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Died.

AUER.—Henry, 2,581 Marion Av., Bronx, May 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

AUSDEROH.—Catherine E., 555 West 52d St., May 9. Funeral private.

BENEDETTO.—Albino, May 9. Funeral 337 Columbus Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BOEGER.—Minnie J., 547 West 160th St., May 9. Funeral private.

COSGROVE.—John, West New Brighton, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DONOHUE.—John, 176 East 124th St., May 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOYLE.—Ellen, 4,566 Carpenter Av., Bronx, May 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EDLER.—Ella, 610 West 141st St., May 9.

FLEURY.—John, May 9. Funeral 107th St. and Amsterdam Av.

FOUNIER.—Charles A., 233 East 209d St., May 9, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HARRISON.—Henry, May 8. Funeral 428 West 34th St., today, 1:30 P. M.

HART.—Patrick.—234 East 46th St., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HART—Peter, 340 East 70th St., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEAGEN.—Peter J., 628 10th Av., May 8, aged 56. Funeral today.

GONZALES.—Joseph P., May 9, aged 25. Funeral 497 East 138th St., today, 2 P. M.

LEVY.—Rosalie, 972 Fox St., Bronx, May 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LYNCH.—Bernard B., 162 East 83d St., May 9. Funeral notice later.

MARTIN.—Patrick, May 9. Funeral 504 East 14th St., today, 9:30 A. M.

MEAGHER.—Anna E., 223 West 16th St., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Alice, 504 East 10th St., May 8.

PHILLIPS.—Patrick, 492 East 135th St., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SALAMANO.—Carolina, May 9. Funeral 337 Columbus Av.

SCHLENKER.—Jacob, 1,917 Wallace Av., Bronx, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

SEERY.—John J., 138 West 19th St., May 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SILVER.—Emanuel, 337 West 141st St., May 8.

SMITH.—Debra, 675 Wales Av., Bronx, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

THOMPSON.—Sarah J., 369 10th Av., May 8, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

VANDERBILT.—Peter, 273 West 131st St., May 8, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

WARREN.—Joseph L., 321 East 120th St., May 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANSTETT.—Joseph, 87 Pulaski St., May 9, aged 67. Funeral private.

APPLETON.—Sterling A., 1,031 Bergen St., May 9. Funeral service today.

BOYDEN.—Minnie, 236 Skillman St., May 9, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BROWER.—Sarah E., 17 Kossuth Place, May 9, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CARRS.—Margaret, 1,211 Fulton St., May 9, aged 80. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

COFFEY.—Mary A., 687A 5th Av., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COX.—Francis J., 120 State St., May 9. Funeral today, 9:30.

DIECKMANN.—Frederick H., 8,664 18th Av., May 9, aged 44. Funeral service today.

DOWD.—Edward, 376 Clinton St., May 8, aged 28.

DOYLE.—James, 308 Bridge St., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

ENGEL.—Anna, 1,119 39th St., May 9. Funeral private.

FEICHT.—Fred O., Seaview Hospital, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FREDERICKSON.—Christian, Brooklyn State Hospital, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FRITH.—Mary L., 2,066 7th St., May 9, aged 67. Funeral service today.

GILL.—Hortense N., 2,721 Fort Hamilton Av., May 9. Services today, 9:30 A. M.

HANSON.—Maria H., 291 Hemlock St., May 9, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow.

HOGAN.—George, 494 Lexington Av., May 8, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KAUFMANN.—Martin, 80 Russell St., May 9, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KEARNS.—James H., 249 13th St., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KELLY.—Susan, 419 Wythe Av., May 9.

LIPP.—Nora, 112 Noble St., May 9. Funeral today.

LIVINGSTON.—Margaret, 604 Park Place, May 9. Funeral service today.

LOGAN.—Rebecca, 66 Sullivan St., May 9, aged 85. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARTIN.—Alexander, 70 Wolcott St., May 9, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MOUNT.—Catherine V., 216 Hull St., May 9.

MULLER.—Alice E., 119 Washington Av., Brooklyn, May 9, aged 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MUNZING.—Nicholas J., 269 Ashford St., May 8, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHNEITZLER.—Martin, 296 18th St., May 9, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SCHOTTMULLER.—Louis, 1,103 Herkimer St., May 9, aged 45.

SMITH.—Elizabeth, 84 Garnet St., May 10. Funeral notice later.

WERNER.—Martha E., 946 68th St., May 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

AKERLY.—John L., 76 Oak St., Jersey City, May 10.

BRILL.—Catherine, 251 Webster Av., Jersey City, May 8, aged 75. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

CRAWFORD.—Ellen, 96 Monticello Av., Jersey City, May 9.

DONOHUE.—Della, 505 Jersey Av., Jersey City, May 9.

FORAN.—James, 336 Johnston Av., Jersey City, May 8. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

GARRIGAN.—Thomas, Newark, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 7:45 A. M.

HARRISON.—Emily C., Newark, May 9, aged 80. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HERUD.—Emma, 17 Pennington St., Newark, May 9, aged 44.

HILTON.—Hanson A., 83 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, May 8, aged 67. Funeral private, 3 P. M.

HOGREFE.—Adolph, 408 Clinton St., Hoboken, May 9, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow.

LANEY.—Albert G., 48 Danforth Av., Jersey City, May 8.

LONG.—John, 113 Ocean Av., Jersey City, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

McALEER.—Alice, 401 Palisade Av., Jersey City, May 9.

PEARSON.—Jane, 210 Freeman Av., Jersey City, May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

REAM.—Robert, 498 Ocean Av., Jersey City, May 10. Funeral today.

SPEAIGHT.—David, Newark, May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VAN KEUREN.—William E., 73 Astor Place, Jersey City, May 8.

WEISMULLER.—Frederick H., 147 Ridgewood Av., Newark, May 9. Funeral service today.

Long Island.

BRADY.—Martha, Richmond Hill, May 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHMIDT.—Dorothea A., 14 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill, May 9, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHANNON.—Theresa H., Jamaica, May 9, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow.

In Memoriam.

TESSER.—In loving and cherished memory of our mother, Nellie Tesser, her monument will be unveiled at Machpelah Cemetery, Union Fields, Sunday, May 13, at 2 o'clock.

O'ROURKE.—Emelie, mass St. Francis Xavier Church, today, 9 A. M.

SWEENEY.—George F., mass St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

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288 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 30 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

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We Cut Profits and Keep Up Quality
Black Flexible Derbies $1.90

Soft Felt Hats $1.90
Newest Styles
Colors: Bronze, Pearl, Green, Black, &c.
Elsewhere $2.50 and $3
Super-Quality Hats $2.90
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Every New Style

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LORD CUNLIFFE GIVES WAR FINANCE VIEW

Tells Reporters That Britain Is Anxious to Keep Interest Rates Low in America.

FURTHER GOLD SHIPMENTS

Governor of Bank of England Believes New York and London Would Share Financial Leadership.

Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, and a member of the Balfour Commission, consented to grant an interview to reporters yesterday at the offices of the Federal Reserve Bank, the same having been arranged by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the bank. Lord Cunliffe very willingly discussed questions of war finance, the maintenance of the exchanges, and general monetary conditions. Perhaps his most important statement was the assurance that Great Britain would continue to help hold down interest rates in the United States, to which end it planned to make further shipments of gold from time to time.

Asked in what particulars he thought the United States could profit from the war experiences of England, Lord Cunliffe admitted that England had made mistakes. "We all make mistakes," he said, adding: "By telling you our mistakes, you will be able to avoid making similar errors. I am glad to give your country some 'wrinkles,' but I am not disposed to indulge in lectures."

Lord Cunliffe said that Great Britain hoped to continue to ship gold in considerable quantities for exchange purposes. As for the amount, he intimated that it would depend on what the Exchequer could obtain, and not on what could be spared. "We haven't much to spare, you know," he remarked with a smile.

In reply to the question as to the effect of the reduction of gold supplies abroad and their increase in the United States, the Governor replied that such a transfer of the metal would make for higher interest rates abroad and lower rates here. In this connection, he pointed out that it was decidedly to the advantage of Great Britain that money rates be kept at a low level in this country, for the reason that England expected to continue to be a large borrower, and that although at present the advances made by the United States Government were subject to a comparatively low rate, the American bond issues would have to bear a higher rate in the event that the general money rates advanced, and the United States would have to raise the rate, and Great Britain would have to pay more in turn. "I hope that rates will not go up," he said. "We shall do what we can to hold them down by our gold shipments."

Asked whether the expansion of note issues by all of the European countries would render impossible, for a long time after the war, the redemption of bank notes in gold, Lord Cunliffe said that he could see no reason why, as the French Government had never committed itself unreservedly to the exchange of gold for notes, but as far as England was concerned, he hoped it would continue to pay out gold for currency. "I have a strong feeling that we should get back to gold coin," he said, "but inasmuch as the public has once tasted the convenience of thin bank notes, there is some doubt in my mind if the people would be willing to go back to the use of gold sovereigns, even if we should ask them to do so."

Questioned as to the limits of note expansion, the bankers said there were certain limits beyond which it would be improper to go, but pointed out that at present the people were satisfied, and were not calling for gold, in which circumstances there was no need of having a larger gold reserve.

In reply to the question: "Is it true that British bankers are discouraging the extension of dollar exchange?" Lord Cunliffe said: "Some, no doubt, are, but the biggest and most enlightened are not. They recognize that dollar exchange must be, for a great number of years, of paramount importance."

He smiled when asked if he thought New York would retain its financial supremacy after the war, or that the place would revert to London. He said he thought neither would be supreme, and that both would work together—evenly balanced against each other.

Lord Cunliffe asserted that thus far no business had been transacted between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank, but that he hoped very shortly things would get into shape and the banks would commence working together. The benefits to be derived from the reciprocal arrangements entered into between the two institutions, he said, would consist principally in a better neutralization of the exchanges. The Bank of England, he declared, would soon make a deposit with the New York Federal Reserve Bank, but that it did not expect to receive any interest, inasmuch as the Bank of England did not pay interest on deposits. The initial deposit, he said, would be cash, but "not very large." The principal function of the relationship between the two banks would consist in the discount of commercial paper, which is becoming very scare in London owing to the heavy Government financing.

Lord Cunliffe said that the maintenance of the exchanges had been Great Britain's greatest financial problem. The work had been successful in the case of the United States, but not quite so satisfactory in respect to Spain. The committee of six bankers, of which Lord Cunliffe is Chairman, has full powers, and at meetings held daily decides what steps should be taken. This committee has not been dissolved, said Lord Cunliffe, who remarked: "I hope that the United States has taken that burden from off our shoulders."

At the close of the interview Lord Cunliffe was asked what he thought would be the state of Germany's finances after the war. With a forceful gesture, he replied: "Heaven only knows. Their worst time will come after the war. I don't see how they are going to arrange their exchange, but, of course, I am speaking without direct knowledge of what is going on in Germany."

Lord Cunliffe returned yesterday to New York, after making a tour of the Federal Reserve banks in Richmond, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, in company with Charles S. Hamlin, a member of the Federal Reserve Board. Next week he expects to visit Boston.

$13,600,000 IN GOLD ARRIVES.

Consignment of Bars to J. P. Morgan & Co. Here from Ottawa.

The inflow of British gold from Ottawa continued yesterday with a consignment of $13,600,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co. in bars. The metal was deposited at the Federal Reserve Bank. This brought the total of imports since Jan. 1 up to $331,000,000. Further shipments are expected.

The outflow of the metal involved $1,750,000 taken from the Sub-Treasury. Of this $1,000,000 was withdrawn for a destination not made public and $500,000 was transferred by telegraph to the San Francisco Sub-Treasury for shipment to Japan. A shipment of $200,000 to Cuba and $50,000 to Spain comprised the balance of the movement.

WOMEN IN RAILWAY JOBS.

President of Long Island Road to Open School to Train Them.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, speaking before 400 staff officers and employes of the company at the Pennsylvania Station yesterday, announced that a school had been opened to train women for office positions to replace men who might go to war.

He said the two mills which supplied the railway with car wheels had been forced to turn over their entire output for a year to the Government, but that this could in great measure be counteracted by greater care on the part of engineers and motormen in the use of brakes. A similar saving, he said, could be accomplished on cars, tracks, and switches. In conclusion, he called on all to "pull together."

MERGE MUNITION CONCERNS

Copper Tube Company and National Conduit Company Now One.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, May 10.—The largest mortgage ever offered in Westchester County was filed for record with Register Smith today. The mortgage is for $5,000,000 and runs from the National Conduit and Cable Company, Inc., to the Bankers Trust Company of New York City as trustee.

At the same time there was filed in the County Clerk's office certificates of merger of the National Brass and Copper Tube Company with the old National Conduit and Cable Company, the new corporation being known as the National Conduit and Cable Company, Inc.

The mortgage is to secure an issue of gold bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used for increased factory facilities to handle the munition contracts which the new corporation has in hand both for the Allies and for the American Government.

The property is at Hastings on Hudson, with extensive water frontage on the Hudson.

KILLED IN NAVY ACCIDENT.

Destroyer in Drydock at Philadelphia Yard Falls Against a Cutter.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—One man was killed and seven others injured at the Philadelphia Navy Yard last night when the destroyer Allen, in drydock, fell against the coast guard cutter Guthrie, also in drydock. Information of the accident was given out today by the censor's office.

The dead man was O. C. Hadlock, Yarmouthville, Me., electrician on the Allen. The injured are: Joseph Clemish, seaman, of Luzerne, Penn.; L. E. Knapp, ship's cook, Owasso, Mich.; Ralph E. Davis, fireman, Philadelphia; J. Andrews, seaman; J. F. Sapp, fireman; N. Beychich, seaman, and J. J. Carl, Quartermaster.

There were three vessels in the dock. The Guthrie was on the middle blocks, and the destroyers Allen and Duncan on either side with the ends of the vessels overlapping one end of the Guthrie. While the dock was being flooded a rope broke on the Allen which caused her to strike the Guthrie and the latter fell on her side.

How Hadlock was killed was not given out, but it was made known that most of those injured were scalded by steam.

POLICE HOLD WOMAN ARTIST

Prisoner Sent to Bellevue, Charged with Attempted Suicide.

Mrs. Mildred Covelt, 23 years old, a widow and artist, was removed from her studio at 22 West Thirtieth Street early yesterday to Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide. Her condition is not serious.

Shortly after 2 o'clock a man who said he was Porter Morgan, an inventor, of South Norwalk, Conn., telephoned Police Headquarters, and asked that an ambulance be sent to the West Thirtieth Street address. Dr. Lane of New York Hospital found Mrs. Covelt in a hysterical condition, and Morgan told him she had swallowed a quantity of a patent disinfectant. After relieving Mrs. Covelt, Dr. Lane took her and Morgan to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Morgan repeated his story to Lieutenant Collins, and said he was engaged to marry Mrs. Covelt.

Morgan told the police he was the son of a former Federal Judge and was an inventor, with offices in this city. He told Collins that Mrs. Covelt became excited and snatched up the bottle without knowing the contents. He insisted she had no intention of taking her life, but the Lieutenant ordered her removed to the hospital, a prisoner. Before being taken away Mrs. Covelt asked that her sister, Mrs. Blanche Corse of Ninety-fourth Street and Riverside Drive, be notified. Over the telephone later Mrs. Corse said she was unable to account for her sister's act. She added that she had met Morgan a few times, and knew that he and her sister were engaged.

The police were unable to learn the incidents that led up to Mrs. Covelt's act. Dr. Lane said that the disinfectant was composed largely of a solution of carbolic acid, but in its diluted form, was not fatal, although it made the woman very ill.

DENY HAZING CAUSED DEATH

City College Authorities Say Bullock Was Mildly Initiated.

Members of the Phi Sigma Kappa at the College of the City of New York took exception yesterday to the report that the death on Tuesday of William A. Bullock was the result of hazing he had received when initiated into the fraternity on March 16. They denied that Bullock, whose death was caused by spinal meningitis, had been rolled on the grass in a wet blanket, as charged, and asserted that the ceremonies were of a simple character.

Bullock's general health was poor, it was stated, and, besides studying conscientiously, he worked outside from 5 o'clock in the afternoon every day to midnight, and often until the early hours of the following morning. Dean Brownson said:

"The boy was not in good physical condition before the initiation, but his condition was not worse afterward, for he attended college a week prior to his illness and also kept up his outside work. We know there was nothing in the initiation which could have harmed any boy.

"The whole college feels bad about Bullock's death, still more so because the initiation came so short a time before his death that the two could be put in relation. His stepfather does not think that the two had any connection."

Although Mrs. William P. Hayes, Bullock's mother, was quoted as saying she would demand an investigation from the college authorities, this was denied by members of the fraternity. They said she did not associate her son's death with the initiation ceremonies. Bullock lived with his parents at 280 Barclay Street, Flushing. The fraternity chapter will attend his funeral in a body this morning.

TO TRY PAPER MEN IN FALL.

Cases Assigned for Oct. 8—Government Asked Early Date.

The trial of the six manufacturers of newsprint paper and one banker interested in the paper trade under indictment on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-trust law, was set yesterday for Oct. 8 by Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court. Bainbridge Colby and Mark Hyman, special prosecutors for the Government, asked that the trial begin May 28, but counsel for the defendants won their plea to let the case go over until Fall.

Judge Hand explained his reason for delay by saying that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Harvester and Steel Trust cases were expected Oct. 1, and said that they would clear up disputes concerning previous interpretations of the Sherman law.

It was said in the course of argument that because renewal contracts for newsprint paper would not be made until Dec. 31 there was no need of special haste.

CONCERT FOR FRENCH FUND.

Will Aid Movement to Sell Handicraft of War Sufferers.

The Comtesse de Bois Hebert-Gast de Tilly, of Auvergne, France, is organizing French women in the United States in a movement for the establishment of exchanges in the principal cities, at which will be sold the handwork of widows, orphans and crippled soldiers of the allied countries, the proceeds to go directly to those who make the articles. Headquarters for the movement have been established at the Martha Washington Hotel.

The first step in the campaign to raise funds for the work will be a concert at Carnegie Hall May 23, at which the following will appear: Pasquale Amato, Contessa Gina Mozzato, Albert Larrieu, Mme. Genevieve Lecomte, Mme. France Ariel, Henri Valbel, and the Metropolitan Ballet under the direction of Mme. Pauline Verhoeven. Mrs. Mary Hatch Wallard, President of the Surgical Committee of America, will speak. Tickets are being sold by French girls, in native peasant costume, in the principal hotels and restaurants.

WILL NOT REVEAL STORY OF RINTELEN

Announcement Upsets Prospect That He Would Accuse Others in Trial.

MONETT CASE DISMISSED

Government, It Is Declared, Offered Immunity to Lamar if He Would Aid Prosecution.

Federal District Judge Cushman dismissed the indictment yesterday against Frank S. Monet, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, because of the failure of the Government to link him with the alleged conspiracy to violate the Sherman act, for which he was put on trial with Captain Franz von Rintelen and six others. Judge Cushman ordered the trial of the other defendants to continue.

Albert Massey, counsel for von Rintelen, caused surprise by announcing that he would not put his client on the stand, but would content himself with attacking the Government's case in his address to the jury. His questions to talesmen as to the weight they would give to von Rintelen's testimony, if the Captain took the stand, had led to the supposition that von Rintelen would give an extended account of his efforts to stop the flow of munitions to the Allies in 1915.

In his opening argument for David Lamar, M. M. Dolphin asserted that Lamar had been introduced to von Rintelen by the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, Professor of Christian Ethics at Union Theological Seminary. Mr. Dolphin said Lamar had held several conferences with Dr. Hall on the question of stopping the exportation of munitions to the Allies and that the two men were deeply interested in the matter from humanitarian motives. At the outbreak of the war, Dr. Hall in letters and speeches defended the conduct of Germany and was decorated with the Order of the Crown, third class, by the Kaiser. He paid a long visit to Germany during the war and sent over accounts to American newspapers of alleged atrocities by the Allies. Dr. Hall had not been mentioned previously in the case.

Mr. Dolphin also said that an agent of the Department of Justice had visited Lamar in prison at Atlanta and offered him immunity if he would testify against the other indicted men. Instead of that, he said, Lamar sent to the department evidence that the Government had been swindled by the "Steel Trust" out of 225,000,000 by the "Coal Trust" out of $80,000,000, and by the Standard Oil Company out of $210,000,000.

The enmity of great financial powers against Lamar, Mr. Dolphin said, dated back to 1896, when Lamar broke up an alleged scheme which was to provide a profit of $36,000,000 in mortgages for financial powers which contributed $11,000,000 to the late Mark Hanna for the Republican campaign in that year. Mr. Dolphin said Lamar had broken up this intrigue by inducing the late Russell Sage to buy these mortgages at their face value, $36,000,000 more than the sum for which they had been promised to the group of financiers. Lamar, it was declared, caused the investigation of the "Money Trust," the "Steel Trust," the "Coal Trust," and other great interests, thus causing further animosity against himself. These things, asserted Mr. Dolphin, had resulted in a conspiracy to keep Lamar in jail as long as possible, or, preferably, "to send him to the undertaker."

The first witness called in behalf of Lamar was Frank S. Monett, who had just been exonerated.

"Did you not understand," was one of the first questions asked him, "that the Government sought to have William Jennings Bryan and Henry Ford included in this indictment?"

The question was not allowed.

Monett said he had been engaged to give legal advice to the National Industrial Peace Council, another name for Labor's National Peace Council, and that, after elaborate research, he had advised that it was unneutral for this country to permit parts of airplanes and submarines to be sent abroad. After telling of considerable agitation of this question by the council, Monett said this view of the law was adopted by the State Department, over which William J. Bryan then presided.

Within a few weeks after Mr. Bryan's resignation, Mr. Monett said, he and H. Robert Fowler, one of the defendants, called on Secretary of State Lansing and discussed the shipment of munitions with him, later submitting their views in writing at his request. Mr. Monett said that at the sessions of Labor's National Peace Council he had regarded several resolutions as violent and countenancing illegal acts, but that these resolutions had all been rejected on his advice. This testimony was at first excluded, but was admitted by Judge Cushman after an argument by former United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey that the resolutions rejected were as important as those adopted, for the purpose of showing the state of mind of members of Labor's National Peace Council.

The trial will continue at 10 o'clock this morning.

NO U-BOAT CURB BY SPERRY.

Secretary of Naval Board Denies Report of Effective Invention.

Thomas Robins, Secretary of the Naval Consulting Board, yesterday pronounced incorrect an article published in a New York newspaper which asserted that Elmer A. Sperry, creator of the gyroscope, had invented a device which would effectually check the submarine peril. The article referred to, which was published under a Washington date line, announced that its correspondent had learned on unquestioned authority that complete plans for checking U-boats had been submitted by the Consulting Board to Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Mr. Robins, in repudiating the report, called attention to the harm which might result if newspapers continued to publish unauthorized statements on the experiments being made by the board. He said:

"This article was evidently inspired by the knowledge that experiments have been conducted by the board in connection with inventions which have been offered as a defense against the submarine. Hundreds of such inventions have been investigated. A few of them have been considered by the board to be worthy of development and trial, and I understand that Mr. Sperry, who was in Washington on other business, took the occasion to assist in some experiments that were being carried on in that neighborhood. Mr. Sperry was not the inventor of the device which was being examined.

"If the inventors of this country are able to devise something which will beat the submarine, the first people outside of our Navy Department to be informed of the fact should be the crew of a German submarine."

Neither Mr. Sperry nor W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the board, from whom emanated the report several days ago that a way to check the submarines had been found, could be reached by reporters yesterday.

AMBULANCE MEN HONORED.

Joffre Sends Aid to Greet Californians Going to France.

Forty-two students of the University of California, who will go to France to drive in the American Ambulance Field Service, were guests at a luncheon at Sherry's yesterday afternoon given by Mrs. Edward N. Breitung. Marshal Joffre sent his aid-de-camp, Lieut. Col. de Tessin, to wish "good luck to the young Californians who are going to France."

Before the luncheon, the corps under Inspector-General Platt Andrew, paraded in Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Fourteenth Street, escorted by the motor-cycle and armed cars of the First Armored Motor Car Battery. At Fourteenth Street the corps stood at attention while the Joffre party passed on its way from Brooklyn. An enthusiastic crowd which had gathered to see the Frenchmen cheered the Californians.

Among the guests at the luncheon were ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Dudley Field Malone, Chauncey McCormack of Chicago, who has been prominently connected with the American Ambulance work in the Middle West; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Miss Anne Morgan.

CHECK ON PROPOSAL FOR SIX-CENT FARES

Appraisal of Railway Properties to Precede Action by Commission.

LIGHTING COMPANIES WAIT

Denial That Gas and Electric Concerns Have Applied for Higher Rates.

Definite action may be taken by the surface railroad corporations toward gaining permission to increase their fares after today's meeting of the New York State Electrical Railways Association. It was pretty well established yesterday that the Public Service Commission of this district would not permit any increase in the five-cent fare, either directly to six cents, or indirectly by charging a cent for transfers, until after the property of the companies had been appraised. An expert of the commission said it would take about two years to make the appraisals. There was a partial appraisal some years ago, but it was discontinued when an agreement was reached that only five cents should be charged, with concessions in the shape of transfers.

The substance of the memorandum sent to the commission last month by President Maher of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was given out yesterday by permission of Chairman Straus, who had heretofore withheld the information. Mr. Maher suggested that it would be a great help to the company if it were permitted to adopt one of these four methods:

Cutting down the cost of labor and materials by restricting certain operations and refraining from making any improvements; reducing the service in outlying districts; relieving the company of the cost of repairing the pavement between tracks and having the work done by the city; charging 1 cent for transfers.

The commission acknowledged the receipt of this communication, but no further step was taken.

A recent pamphlet prepared by the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City said:

"In 1915 the capitalization of the 102 common carriers and light, heat, and power companies operating in the city was $1,325,273,548. The actual physical value of nearly all of these companies has not been ascertained, but that there is a wide discrepancy between the capitalization and the physical value is evident."

Then followed an array of figures showing valuation of public service corporations. This statement appears concerning President Maher's road:

"The Public Service Commission reported (February, 1912) the physical property of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to be worth in 1911 $35,100,000. The funded debt of the company was in that year $42,560,000, the stocks $15,965,800, a total of $58,555,000, an excess of $23,455,000. The total liabilities were $64,972,683."

"Aera," a publication devoted to the interests of electrical railroad interests, will say in its next issue:

"The country has in the case of public utilities attempted the regulation of profits, but it has no power, nor can it acquire power, to compel public utilities to sell their products without profit. When it attempts to do so it defeats its own ends, because it destroys the utility and the service it demands ceases. It is, as a matter of fact, very likely that the 5-cent fare is more of a fetich in the eyes of the railway executives than it is in those of the public. Surely if the public accepts with no great protest the rise in the prices of such necessaries as bread, milk, ice, vegetables, meat, and cloth it can be made to see the reason for increasing car fares."

Concerning the report that the gas and electric companies in the city were about to ask the Public Service Commission for permission to increase rates, Robert E. Livingston, representing the companies, said:

"The matter has not been discussed either formally or informally by any of the companies. But everybody knows we are charging in wartime the same prices as those charged in time of peace. Whether the companies will ask for any relief is not known, and statements that any such move is contemplated are premature, to say the least."

WARNING TO NEW RUSSIA.

Taft Commends Jewish Efforts for Liberated People.

Ex-President Taft applauded vigorously last night when Jacob H. Schiff, at a dinner of the "American Jewish Friends of Free Russia," praised Theodore Roosevelt for his efforts, while President, to bring the Russian autocracy to a realization of the wrongs committed against Jewish subjects. There was another outburst of applause when Mr. Schiff, introduced by the toastmaster as a "Russian Revolutionist," asserted that, in his opinion, the abrogation of the treaty between the United States and Russia because of discrimination against American citizens of Jewish birth was the inspiration which, to a great extent, ultimately brought about the overthrow of the Romanoffs. Following the speeches a resolution was adopted expressing confidence that Russia would not make a separate peace with Germany.

"I remember the efforts of Theodore Roosevelt, and be it ever to his credit, to bring the Russian autocracy to a realization of its wrongs," said Mr. Schiff. "But remember also that it was under the Administration of our honored guest of the evening, ex-President Taft, that the treaty was abrogated.

"Some of us have had some uneasy moments since the beginning of the present war, feeling that the intrigues which had been organized for a restoration of that treaty might be successful, but I am thankful to say that when the subject was brought to the attention of President Wilson he said: 'I do not be afraid; the United States never will make another treaty with Russia so long as the present conditions last.' Fortunately, those conditions do not now exist. The revolution has come, the Czar's Government has been swept away over night, and the first act of the new Government, God bless it, was to call home Russian exiles and to emancipate the Russian Jews.

"We do not know what may come hereafter, but this we do know—that never again will these rights be taken away. The Russian Jew has been liberated and will remain so forever."

The dinner, which was held at the Hotel Astor, was attended by 800 guests, among them Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey; Dr. S. Meitzer of the Rockefeller Institute, Congressman Meyer London, Dr. Samuel Schulman, Boris Shatsky, unofficial representative in the United States of the new Russian Government; Herman Bernstein, and Dr. Julius Halpern, who made speeches. Edwin Markham and Robert Underwood Johnson read poems written by them on the Russian revolution.

Mr. Taft praised the Jews for having retained their racial identity in the face of centuries of persecution, and congratulated them on the Russian revolution. The resolution opposing a separate peace with Germany will be cabled to M. Milukoff, Foreign Minister in the provisional Cabinet of Russia.

Collier's Weekly Not in Wilson Suit.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A dispatch published yesterday announcing that a verdict had been awarded to Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, against Norman Hapgood, former editor of Collier's Weekly, by inference may have indicated that the article on which suit was brought was published in that magazine; whereas the publication was by Harper's Weekly.

TELLS OF CZARINA'S PLOTS.

Princess Radziwill Gives First of Her Lectures on Russia.

"The Inside Story of the Russian Revolution" was the subject of the first of two lectures by Mrs. Kolb-Danvin, (Princess Catherine Radziwill,) delivered yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. The Princess said that some of her information was imparted to her by members of the Duma and other Russian leaders during their visits to her home at Stockholm, while other portions were based on her own observation of events preceding and following the revolution.

A large part of the lecture was devoted to the Russian Empress, whom Princess Radziwill pictured as having plotted while her country drifted toward revolution.

"For months the Empress negotiated for a separate peace with Germany," said the Princess. "She sent her representatives to meet delegates from Germany, while the palace was filled with political adventurers, the monk Rasputin using his influence upon the piety and superstition of the Empress. The Czar realized none of the dangers approaching, but was lulled into fancied security by a word from his wife.

"It was the sudden discovery by the people of the Russian-German intrigues which caused the smoldering rebellion to burst into the fury of a national revolution. And now, the Czarina and the Czar, having made so many enemies in the days of their royal splendor, have few, if any, friends to cheer them in the days of their greatest misery."

The second lecture, on "Russian Political Leaders—Their Characteristics," will be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the same theatre.

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ADIRONDACKS
Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
All out-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular.
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OPEN MAY 15TH. ADIRONDACKS.
Entirely rebuilt; electric lights, elevator, steam heat, private baths, running water. Also phones in rooms. Certified milk.
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Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.

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A New, Modern Hotel of Concrete Construction
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Centrally located; luxurious suites; private baths, running water in all rooms; music; accommodates 300. O. & M. J. NORWOOD.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
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OPENS JUNE 30.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. 'Phone 2740 Columbus.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.

PAVILION HOTEL Sharon Springs, N.Y.
AND COTTAGES Open June 20th.
The Baden Baden of America
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 12. Folders sent free.
J. H. GARDNER & SON, W. H. CRAIG, Lessees.

PINE FOREST COLONY,
ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open all year. Refined family and health resort. Hotel accommodation, all conveniences; also cottages and bungalows, with board. 200 acres. Private lake. All sports. Excellent table.
J. D. WEIL, WINGDALE, N. Y.

GOLF LINKS FREE TO GUESTS
Dutcher House, PAWLING, N. Y.
"Real Tour." Always open. Family and Tourist House. L. W. Blankinship, Lessee. Tel. 34—Pawling.

Mononotto Inn and Cottages.
Fishers Island, N. Y.
Twenty-fifth Season Under Same Management. Opens June 14th. Closes Oct. 1st.
H. B. HOPPER, Manager.

THE FOREST INN ELKA PARK, N. Y.
Elevation 2,200 Ft.
Excellent cuisine. All amusements. Booklet.
M. E. Curran.

Grant House, Now open. The ideal resort for May. All sports.
CATSKILL, N. Y. and amusements. Booklet

NEW MONTEREY HOTEL,
North Asbury Park, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 30.

NEW ENGLAND.
The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
OPENS MAY 29TH.
Representative on Premises.
N. Y. Office—M. E. Hewitt Studio, 536 5th Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 440.

GRANLIDEN HOTEL,
Lake Sunapee, N. H.
Gateway to the White Mountains. Golf, tennis, fishing, boating, bathing, saddle horses, dancing, etc. Opens June 15th. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN.
Winter season, Hotels Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Florida.

Equinox House
Manchester-in-the-Mountains
VERMONT
OPEN JUNE 12TH.
50 ROOMS WITH BATH ADDED THIS SEASON.
ALSO THE LORRAINE 57TH AVE. AT 58TH ST.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE
NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET
Catering to a Clientele of Highest Standard. 20 Cottages in connection. Garage. Golf, Tennis, Boating and Fishing. Our own farm and dairy.
OPEN JUNE 30TH TO SEPT. 25TH.
C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
E. B. RICH, Asst.
N. Y. Office, 1180 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748.

TEMPLETON INN
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCT.
ALTITUDE 1200 FT.
A well managed Inn for refined people. Beautifully located in a quiet New England village. 5½ hours from N. Y. City. For booklet write
K. J. MAC KINNON, Manager,
Templeton, Mass.

MERRILL HALL AND COTTAGES.
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
Open May 30. A house of refinement for select people. Cool situation. Attractively appointed. Excellent table. Cleanliness a feature. Rooms en suite with private bath. For information address
BUELL & CROSBY.

WOODSIDE COTTAGES,
FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.
Private resort of exceptional value for invalids, convalescents, and sufferers from chronic nervous conditions. Beautiful and healthful location. No objectionable features.

Mt. Desert Island—One of the world's beauty spots—mountains, lakes, woods, ocean, all together. Write for booklet, "Mt. Desert, Isle of Enchantment." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 162, New York City.

HALL-BROOKE Sanitarium Hotel
GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.
Beautiful Surroundings. Safe Retreat for Nervous. Apprehensive Persons.

THE OAKWOOD GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass. Ideal Location.
PRIVATE BATHS AND BALCONIES. BOOKLET.

THE ANNALIST
Weekly Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics
It should be in the hands of every progressive business man.
The Annalist is edited by experts in the financial and business world who are in constant touch with events at the centre of the business and financial life of the country.
The Annalist discusses clearly problems relating to the transportation and distribution of raw and manufactured products, and analyzes the effect that these problems have on the commercial development of New York.
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Summit, N. J.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. Easy Commutation via D. L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 feet. Referenced.
Telephone—1054 Summit.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Delightful spring resort; 59 miles from New York; excellent roads and bridle-paths; golf; canoeing; trapshooting; booklet.
A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

ESSEX AND SUSSEX HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J. D. B. Plumer, Mgr.
The de luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Cottages open June 16. Hotel opens June 23. Booking Office, 8 West 40th. Phone F. T. KEATING., Vanderbilt 2200, or Hotel Plaza.

HOTEL PALMER, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Open All Year.
$2.50 per day; $14 per week up. A. P. Running water; private baths; orchestra. T. T. Dobby, Mgr.

NEW PARK

CITY HALL CUPOLA RUINED BY FIRE

Building Deluged by Water, but Historic Works of Art Are Saved.

RECORDS REMOVED SAFELY

Fire Starts from Charcoal Pot Left on the Tower Roof by Workmen.

Roofers repairing the cupola on the City Hall left off work at the noon hour yesterday and neglected to put out a fire in a charcoal pot. In some manner, yet to be explained, this fire ignited some loose charcoal in one of the gutters of the roof and in a few minutes the old wooden cupola was in flames. For two hours firemen tried to put it out, and only succeeded after the entire cupola was destroyed, leaving only the stone supports.

The City Hall itself was deluged with water, but the objects of arts stored therein, including valuable paintings, were not damaged. Neither was the historic Governor's Room nor the Aldermanic Chamber elaborately decorated to receive the French and British War Commissions. Altogether, the damage is estimated at $25,000.

The fire was spectacular. Dense volumes of smoke blown by the strong west wind enveloped the entire building at times, and drew an enormous crowd. Broadway, City Hall Park, Park Row, Chambers, and adjacent streets were jammed, while thousands more watched from the surrounding skyscrapers. Hose stretched across Park Row from Frankfort Street held up surface car traffic on that street for hours. Before the cause of the fire was determined, there were many rumors that plotters had attempted to destroy the City Hall.

The fire started at 12:45 P. M. Policemen guarding the temporary decorations in the park saw the smoke and shouted to Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect in charge of the decorations, who was in front of the building. He rushed into the office of the Mayor's Secretary, Theodore Rousseau, and met Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson.

"The City Hall is on fire; send in an alarm," shouted Mr. Atterbury.

Commissioner Adamson sent in the alarm by telephone and soon the park plaza was filled with apparatus. In the meantime Police Lieutenant William Kennel, the Mayor's bodyguard; Sergeant Lobdell and Patrolman Fritz, on duty in the corridor, rushed up the spiral stairway to the dome with hand extinguishers. They were useless, and Lieutenant Kennel and the others turned their attention to the Stars and Stripes flying from the pole above the statue of Justice surmounting the cupola. The flag showed charred ends when it was lowered. When the firemen arrived the interior of the cupola was aflame. Chief Kenlon sent in calls for additional apparatus. Inspector Dwyer sent in calls for 200 reserve patrolmen, and lines were formed from Chambers to Mail Streets and from Broadway to Park Row.

Lines of hose were run up the circular marble staircase to the roof and soon great volumes of water began to pour down the stairs. An emergency squad of porters from the Municipal Building was recruited and they were organized into sweeping squads armed with brooms. They kept the water flowing to the ground floor and none got into the Aldermanic or Board of Estimate chambers or the other rooms. Valuable records and prints of old New York, stored in the rooms of the Municipal Art Commission directly beneath the clock tower and in two small rooms in the tower itself, were carried to safety before the place became too hot.

I. N. Phelps Stokes, a member of the Art Commission, was in the City Hall at the time and ran to the office on the top floor and carried to safety a large oil painting of McCombs, designer of the City Hall, and an engraving of the Hall in 1826, executed by W. G. Hall. Members of the Insurance Patrol also covered up valuable paintings in the Governor's Room, and also the furniture, dating from Washington's time, in the same room. This latter included the personal writing desks of George Washington and John Quincy Adams.

Investigation started by the Fire Department disclosed the fact that William Pray, a foreman roofer employed by the city, while superintending the roofing repair work which is being done by Charles Schlesinger, discovered a small fire among the rubbish in the roof gutter. He saw it had been caused by sparks from a charcoal furnace, and after putting it out cautioned the workmen to put out their fires while at luncheon. It was just an hour later, while the roofers were away, that the second fire was discovered.

Considerable damage was done to a number of desks, chairs and furnishings belonging to the Aldermanic Chamber, which had been stored just below the cupola in order to provide room for the receptions to the visiting Commissioners. At the time of the fire Mayor Mitchel was attending the Merchants' Association luncheon at the Hotel Astor. With him was Borough President Marks, who immediately telephoned Lieut. Col. Frank Hines, Superintendent of Public Buildings, to prepare the City Hall for the reception to the British Commission today. By 4 o'clock Mr. Hines had obtained eighty-six porters, cleaners, and scrubbers, and the work of putting the structure in order was begun. Workmen were busy all night covering the cupola with bunting and flags. It is expected that all signs of the fire will be removed when today's ceremonies take place.

It was the second time the City Hall tower was destroyed by fire. During the celebration attending the laying of the Atlantic cable in 1858 fireworks set fire to the cupola. The new cupola was thenly built larger in order to put in the clock, which was destroyed yesterday.

REFUSE TO GIVE UP CAMP.

Commission Appointed to Straighten Out North Carolina Tangle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor named a commission which left for Hendersonville, N. C., tonight to straighten the tangle arising in connection with the title to the "Kanauga" Club property, which had been obtained by the Department of Labor for use as a concentration camp for the 1,200 interned Germans from merchant vessels at New York. The commission consists of Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration; Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, and Roger O'Donnell, Special Immigrant Inspector.

The department, through the Bureau of Immigration, several days ago rented the club property, contracting with E. B. Graham, the manager. This morning a delegation of North Carolinians, consisting of A. W. McLean, Cameron Morrison, N. A. Cocke, and George Stephens, called on Secretary Wilson and protested that Graham was not authorized to rent the property. They said that title vested in the individual members of the club, many of whom desired to avail themselves of its facilities during the Summer months.

The first consignment of aliens to the concentration camp was to have left Ellis Island today, but orders had been issued for their further detention until Secretary Wilson gets a report from his commission.

DOG BILL IS PASSED.

Assembly Indorses Measure Intended to Aid Sheep Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—By a vote of 83 to 42, the Assembly tonight passed the Wicks bill providing that unlicensed dogs may be killed, as may also any dog found worrying sheep or other domestic animals. The measure has been amended since it passed the Senate so that in cities the humane societies retain control of the licensing of dogs. If there is neglect, however, the Commissioner of Agriculture may supersede the local humane society after a public hearing has established the negligence.

City dogs when they visit the country will have to refrain from worrying sheep, else they may be killed on sight. It has been contended by breeders that the Wicks bill will aid the sheep industry in New York. The Senate concurred in the amendments to the bill, which was drafted by the Department of Agriculture and supported by the Conservation Commission.

AUCTION SALES.

Sales To-Day, 2 P. M.
Also To-Morrow, same hour, At the Galleries of
FIFTH AVENUE 333-341 Fourth Ave.
Cor. 25th Street AUCTION ROOMS
A Large Assortment of
Home Furnishings
The Property of Individuals, Consisting of
English, Dutch, Empire and Jacobean Furniture,
ANTIQUE CHINESE & PERSIAN
Carpets and Rugs.
A Large Quantity of
Superb Draperies,
Real Bronzes, English Color Prints,
An Unusual Collection of
Colonial Lamps and Girandoles,
Imported Cut Glass, Oil Paintings
A Large and Varied Assortment of MODERN FURNITURE
suitable for city or country homes, and other objects of household adornment and utility.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

LIQUIDATION SALE
The entire rolling stock formerly of Richard Webber, at the premises,
225-227 East 120th St., near 3rd Ave.
Will be sold Today, Friday, May 11th, Commencing at 10:30 A. M. (with horses.)
By Chas. Shongood, Auctr.

100 Head of Horses
Consisting of Draught Horses, Single Wagon Horses, and others.
About 100 Wagons,
7 Large Automobile Trucks
Knox 2 tons & 5 tons, Pierce-Arrow 2 tons, 2 Electric Vases, 3 tons.
10 large open trucks, 250 blankets, 100 sets of harness.
75 Butcher Delivery Carts.
200 halters, lot of sleighs, about 200 Covers, and lots of other chattels too numerous to mention pertaining to the rolling stock of this concern.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act Assembly No. 2400, Int. No. 1752, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend chapter seven hundred and thirty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to provide for the widening of Pelham avenue and for the construction of a bridge to carry Pelham avenue as so widened over the tracks of the New York and Harlem railroad in the city of New York," generally.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Monday, May 14, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, May 10, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act Senate No. 2125, Int. No. 1378, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend section eighteen hundred and ninety-nine of the penal law, in relation to the disposition of certain kinds of dangerous weapons.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Monday, May 14, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, May 10, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act Senate No. 1803, Int. No. 1247, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to salary of borough presidents.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Monday, May 14, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, May 10, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

GOVERNMENT DAILY ISSUES FIRST NUMBER

Official Bulletin Published Because the Press Wasn't Giving Enough News.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Government's new daily newspaper, The Official Bulletin, made its first appearance today under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information, with E. S. Rochester, a Washington newspaper man, as editor. The Bulletin announces that its purpose is to present all proclamations and executive orders issued by the President, rules and regulations promulgated by the departments, statutes bearing on the war and construction of them, and "all other subjects related to the prosecution of the war to which publicity may properly be given."

The first issue carries out this program to the letter, publishing official documents, most of which have already appeared. Of immediate interest, however, though it, too, has been published before, is a letter to President Wilson in which the Secretary of State, who has recently closed his department to seekers of fact with the most drastic regulations recalled here, together with the Secretaries of War and the Navy, suggested the creation of the Committee on Public Information. This letter implies that Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Daniels were greatly concerned because the newspapers were not printing enough news.

"Even though the co-operation of the press," says this letter, "has been generous and patriotic, there is a steadily developing need for some authoritative agency to assure the publication of all the vital facts of national defense. While there is much that is properly secret in connection with the departments of the Government, the total is small compared to the vast amount of information that it is right and proper for the people to have.

"America's greatest present needs are confidence, enthusiasm, and service, and these needs will not be met completely unless every citizen is given the feeling of partnership that comes with full, frank statements concerning the conduct of the public business."

DISEASE HORRORS OF WAR.

Dr. Biggs Tells Nurses of Pitiable Conditions in France.

State Health Commissioner Biggs, who recently returned from Europe, where he was sent to study public health conditions by the Rockefeller Foundation, told of the terrible spread of tuberculosis in France to a gathering of nurses at the Health Department yesterday. He said that the supervision of public health as in the United States and England is unknown in France, and that as a result the spread of pulmonary and other diseases because of war conditions has been enormous.

The speaker also dealt with normal peace conditions in Paris and other cities in France, saying that the death rate in Havre was also about twice as high as in New York, and that there was also about twice as much tuberculosis there as here.

Speaking of war conditions, Commissioner Biggs said that when the conflict began France was not organized to deal adequately through strict medical inspection of her soldiers, and that as a result of the hardships of campaigning thousands of cases of contagious diseases soon appeared.

"Eighty-six thousand soldiers were returned home with active pulmonary trouble in the first year of the war," said the speaker, "and by the end of the second year the number had reached 150,000."

He described the conditions of life in the trenches as extremely unhealthful, and said that when the men were resting from the firing line they were billeted in peasants' cottages and outhouses, ill ventilated, and overcrowded. The result was a general and appalling growth of all sorts of diseases. The lack of fuel for heating was another contributory cause of the increase of disease, said Dr. Biggs. Conditions in Germany and Austria-Hungary were very much the same, said the Commissioner.

"Ten per cent. of the civilian prisoners and people who have fled from the war zones have tuberculosis," said Dr. Biggs. He described the condition of thousands of prisoners who are returned to their native countries through Switzerland as "pitiable; all are broken, sick men."

"At the end of the war France will have from 400,000 to 500,000 cases of tuberculosis to care for, and we must help her," said the Commissioner. He concluded by saying that "France is a changed nation. The people are serious, grave, confident, and ready for any sacrifice."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, Kersey for cash. S., E. & S. Line, 6-8 West 18th St. Chelsea 4368.

BUTTONS.—Military, wanted; large quantity for cash. 1,237 Broadway, third floor.

CHIFFON PANAMA.—A quantity wanted; will pay cash. Greeley 2810.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs in cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, children's wear, for basement store; samples looked at up to 10 o'clock. J. L. Hudson & Co., 354 4th Av.

CLOTH for ladies' suits; big quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 2088.

CLOTH.—Palm Beach cloth wanted. United Skirt Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on better grades of coats and dresses. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1126.

COATS.—High-rated jobber ready placing orders on misses', children's, and junior coats; write for appointment. K 158 Times.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats, cloth and pile fabrics, at price. Rubin & Tilus, 50 West 17th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits, better grade. 45 West 25th St., first floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, cloth and pile fabrics. 1st floor, 104 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth and pile fabric coats. 7th floor, 7 West 18th St.

DRESSES. — Contractors wanted on serge, charmeuse and satin dresses of the better grade; must have samples. 158 West 29th, fifth floor. Farragut 2757.

DRESSES.—Open for cotton, silk, and graduation dresses of the better kind; spot cash. Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

LINENS.—Large quantity wanted for cash, khaki color. 1,287 Broadway, fourth floor.

POPLIN.—Pacific P. P. L. and V. S. L.; write the quantity and price. G 104 Times.

SERGES wanted for cash; botany 114-53; Garfields 519. Phone Madison Square 8880.

SKIRTS, &c.—La Nette Shop, 1 West 42d St., will look at novelty skirts, dresses, Georgettes, &c.; silk suits; bettor grades, till 12 M.

SUITS.—Wool jersey suits and coats; open for quantity; state price and quantity in letter. L 29 Times.

SUITS.—Open for 500 suits, spot cash. Epstein & Mazur, 27 West 27th.

SUITS.—Placing orders snappy Fall models. 120 West 27th St., 12th floor.

UNIFORMS.—We have a well-equipped plant and wish to contract for the army and navy in any line of the needle industry. Contractor, 261 Times Downtown.

VELOUR.—Open for 11031, American velour; all colors. Louis Rosenheim, 114 West 17th.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS, suits to close out at sacrifice; best styles in cloths and silks. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS—SUITS to close; desireable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—Last call; wonderful values; your own prices. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS, closing cheap; smart capes, silk coats, suits. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Sacrificing entire stock. Dreidman, 35 West 31st.

COATS, Suits to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COTTON PIECE GOODS, striped quantity; below market price; good item. L 45 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagles' 684, Kayser's silk Jersey, under price. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES, wash, to close out; 5,000 on hand at $2.75, formerly sold for $3.75. Standard Dress, 11 Bleecker.

DRESSES.—Silk Jersey, Shantung, and sport; close out. Star Dress, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Several hundred wash dresses close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

FLAGS.—American and foreign; real cotton bunting; quick delivery. Wheelwright-Falk-Walker Co., 12 East 22d St.

FLAGS.—Contractor for flags will make same for a low price; have all special machines required. O 329 Times Downtown.

FLAGS.—Manufacturer has 19 machines and wishes to take orders for flags. C D 253 Times Downtown.

FLAGS.—Atlas! Flags unmounted, silk, cotton, 11¾x17½, $1.60 dozen. 142 West 24th St. Tel. 613 Farragut.

FLAGS. — Immediate delivery; American, French, English; all sizes. Norman Gould, 354 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

MIDDIES.—Saving for the middy buyers; 1,000 dozen, $3 grade, to sell-ers for immediate delivery; exceptional good values for the price. Call Spring 8933.

PLUSHES AND SERGES for immediate delivery. 9406 Farragut.

POPLIN.—Scotia, No. 3307, 20 blue, 10 black, for sale cheap. L 64 Times.

SERGE.—French, to sell, No. 10453 and No. 10203, Gary mill, $1.20 net. J. P., 210 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Botany, 11-438 Julliards, 54-249, and Pacific W. F. X.; all colors. Farragut 3816.

SILKS AND CLOTHS.—Good merchandise; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 22d St.

SILK JERSEY—Kayser's, Ostend quality, all shades, 85 inches, at $3.10 per yd.; linens, French, 36 inches, and Ranie linens, 45-inch, at 60c. per yard. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

SILK PLUSH for immediate delivery. Telephone 5578 Gramercy.

SKIRTS.—500 gabardines, plain and fancy, $8 dozen. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—Black and gold mercerized sateen; department store bargains. Franklin 1338.

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th.

SUITS.—Better kind, mostly navy, black; closing out. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.....5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Where Their Problems Lie.

If any one were to ask the hosiery jobbers these days what are the principal problems they are now facing, the answer would very likely be that they are finding it enough white hose for women and all kinds of hose for children. The vogue for white footwear that has been in evidence for some time past brought with it a demand for white hose of no mean proportions, which required earlier deliveries of these goods than usual to the retail trade. The result is the present scramble for more. The current demand for colored hose on the part of the retailers is all it could be, but a little indulgence on the part of old Sol is expected to fix that up.

A Letup Is Not Complained Of.

If there is one class of merchants that is not worrying about reports of decreased activities on the part of the retail buyers, as a result of a combination of circumstances, it is wholesalers of knit goods. They have been bombarded so hard and so long for rush and anticipated deliveries of lightweight goods on order, and have had such a tough time of it bringing the mills to scratch in the matter of deliveries, that life got to be just what a certain printed motto says it is. A temporary lull, therefore, instead of scaring them, has given them a chance to get their bearings and a line on what to do when Winter is finally blasted out of the trenches.

Don't Like Speculation.

The surface of the local gray goods market is being ruffled by comments regarding the attitude taken by certain mills in selling cloths for contract deliveries to buyers who, judging from past performances, are fairly sure to resell the goods before the time of delivery if prices go up. It is said that there are at least half a dozen buying concerns of this kind, and the effect of their trading on the market is not all that could be desired by converters and others who buy goods with intention of finishing them and selling them in the regular way. Sellers who are careful about such things are said to agree with the latter class of buyers that a check should be put on the operations of the ones who buy "on spec."

Not In to Civilian Buyers.

Mere civilian buyers are being hard put to it these days in the woolen fabric section of the Fourth Avenue jobbing district. Buyers whom the head of the mill selling agency was always glad to see personally are now meeting with a different reception. As matters stand just at this time, visitors in the offices of mills located here are being handled for the most part by subordinate employes. When Mr. So-and-So, the head of the firm, is inquired for, Mr. Buyer is more often than not informed that the "boss" is tied up in a conference relating to the apportionment of Government orders for fabrics, or else told the factor is down at the Quartermaster's office in the Army Building. One caller who made the rounds of half a dozen offices yesterday failed to find a single executive in.

Some Furriers Are Anxious.

In view of the nice advance business reported on women's natural muskrat and Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) coats for Fall delivery from the fur trade, rumors to the effect that the Government may go in the market after undyed skins for army use is not adding anything to the peace of mind of the manufacturers. While there is generally believed to be a good supply of these skins available, both natural and dyed, they are high now and any buying on the part of the Government would, it is said, increase prices still further. This would mean higher prices for the finished garments at a time when consumers will have several other things to think about. Summer furs are quiet at the moment, waiting for a little steady sunshine.

Appeal in Contingent Fee Case.

The so-called contingent fee case, involving the question of compensation to attorneys by importers in customs protests, will come up for argument today in the United States Court of Customs Appeals at Washington. Several lawyers representing New York's importing interests will be on hand in behalf of their clients, while Assistant Attorney General Hanson is expected to argue the Government's contention, which is to the effect that every protest in order to be deemed valid must, at the time of filing, submit proof that no contingent fee has been promised or paid to attorneys prosecuting the issue. The Board of General Appraisers decided some time ago that under the terms of the tariff's administrative section no proof was required as a prerequisite to filing a protest. The Government appealed.

Separate Skirt Outlook Good.

The repeat orders that have come to makers of separate skirts of late for silk worsted and silk and wool jersey goods have encouraged them somewhat, and a nice business is looked for in wash skirts as soon as the sun comes out for more than an hour at a time. In the former the call has been mostly for stripes, plaids, or novelty check effects, while in the wash skirt business that has been done so far white is by far the leading shade. Some khaki skirts have moved, and there have been sales of satin-striped skirts. Plain and fancy gabardines, piques, and reps are the leading fabrics. A "patriotic" novelty in white skirts shows an embroidered tab at the waist line on which is a square containing a spread eagle, the square being flanked by flag shields placed horizontally. The tab is attached with snap fasteners.

Watch for Soldiers Sells Big.

One of the busiest watch concerns in the country at the moment is a local firm which is marketing a wrist timepiece designed and made especially for soldiers. It embodies several novel points, among them a crystal of non-explosive, unbreakable glass. The strap of the watch is made of a moisture-proof olive drab webbing that is said to be stronger than leather, though the watch can be had with a pigskin or black leather strap if desired. Among the claims made for the webbing strap is that it allows the watch to be put on the wrist easily, that there is no slipping once it is on, and that the strap contains no buckles, eyelets or hooks. The watch has a well-known standard movement, and is made in nickel, silver, and gold. It is understood to have a radio dial and hands, allowing the time to be seen in the dark. The webbing straps are also furnished separately.

Gray Goods Sales Fair.

There was not a great deal of change in the local gray goods market yesterday, either as to demand or prices. The steady call for specialties, such as flag cloths, khaki twills, &c., is supplying a good deal of the business passing, though the bag trade is buying sheetings in a fair way. The chances are that they will become even more active traders in this merchandise when the proposed tariff increase hits burlaps. No great snap was apparent in the call for print-cloths here, though spot and nearby sales of 27-inch 64-60s and 56-52s were reported at full prices. In the wider goods bids were reported for contract deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s at prices under the current market. They were said to have awakened not a great deal of response in sellers. These are nominal closing prices on spot printcloths:

39-inch, 80-80s	11¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	9c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. winds becoming variable.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably showers Fri. night or Sat. in extreme n. w.; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers by night in s. Sat. cloudy; gentle shifting winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers. Sat. cloudy; gentle shifting winds.

Tenn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ky.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers. Sat. fair.

Ind.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers in s. Sat. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. winds.

Ohio—Cloudy Fri.; probably showers in extreme s. Sat. fair; gentle w. winds becoming variable.

Ark., La., and E. Tex.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers.

Okla.—Cloudy Fri.; showers. Sat. probably fair.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Fri., showers in n. Sat. probably fair.

Upper Lakes—Fair Fri. and Sat.; general shifting winds, except moderate n. on Superior.

Lower Lakes—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy Fri. Sat. fair, warmer in n. w.

Wis., Minn., N. Dak., and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Iowa and Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TOWER & SHERWOOD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Arthur M. Sherwood and Frederick H. Tate, composing the firm of Tower & Sherwood, stock brokers at 5 Nassau Street, by three creditors, who have filed claims, $870, balance on stock transactions; Edward V. Brokaw, $25, and W. B. Nash, $45. They made an assignment on Wednesday to Archibald R. Watson, and this was alleged as an act of bankruptcy.

GEORGE C. SNYDER, an inventor of 112 West Seventy-second Street, formerly Vice President of the Snyder Snap Button and Fastener Company of 42d Street, has also filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $58,725 and no assets. All the liabilities are debts of the company, which filed a voluntary petition on Nov. 20, 1916. Among the creditors are the Seymour Trust Company of Seymour, Conn., $20,000, and Levison & Co., $10,000.

K. AND C. LARACEY, INC., dressmakers at 680 Fifth Avenue, have made an assignment to Martin Lippman. Ellen Laracey Finley is President. The company was incorporated April 23, 1915, with capital stock, $20,000. The business was started as a firm in 1888. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company by these creditors: Barry Realty Company, $8,695; Percy G. Honeyman, $750, and Frank E. Rogers, $4,000. Liabilities are stated to be $19,000 and assets $2,000.

MICHAEL J. KEENAN, bartender at 216 East Seventieth Street, who formerly was a saloonkeeper in the same place, filed a bankruptcy with liabilities $2,662 and assets $950, consisting of nine and a half shares of stock pledged as collateral for a debt of $500.

MAX KLEIN, clerk at 147 West 143d Street, formerly a dealer in butter and eggs, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,102 and no assets.

RUBBER FIRE AND ACCESSORIES COMPANY, INC., of 26 West Sixty-third Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $18,853 and assets $32,861, consisting of notes, $2,085; stock, $571; accounts, $10,098; claim against the Rubber Company, $20,000, and $108 in bank, $159. Among the creditors are the Dreadnaught Fire and Rubber Company, $2,601; Gotham National Bank, $1,650, and Gould Commercial Company, $1,444.

REDPATH COMPANY.—Agustus H. Skillin has been appointed receiver by Judge Hand for the Redpath Company at 1,476 and 1,480 Broadway, corner of Forty-second Street. Liabilities now are said to be $5,000 and assets $2,500.

LORD'S COURT RESTAURANT COMPANY, INC.—Percival Wilds has been appointed receiver by Judge Learned Hand for the Lord's Court Restaurant Company, Inc., of 27 William Street. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets $5,000. It owes $5,500 back rent.

THE PRUDENTIAL CANDY COMPANY, jobber of confectionary at 246 East 158th Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Levine. Liabilities are said to be $4,500.

ADOLPH DEUTSCH, manufacturer of raincoats at 8 and 10 West Nineteenth Street, has made an assignment to George L. Stamper.

WILLIAM S. McILVAIN of 797 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $12,335; assets, $1,301, which includes an insurance policy for $1,238.

PASQUALE INTRABARTOLO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Pasquale Intrabartolo of 79 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, by Edward A. Johnson, a creditor to the amount of $513.60.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Emerich Mushina, ladies' tailor at 1,848 East Forty-seventh Street, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $11,878; assets, $1,500.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. Patrizio Concrete Co., Inc.—Aetna Life Ins. Co. $326.81
Abbate, Dominick—C. H. Wessells, ex'r. 319.98
Brickner, Norman N.—Prest-o-Lite Co. 495.81
Busch, Frederick J.—Franklin Simon & Co. 186.74
Baierlein, John—H. L. Stratton et al. 1,324.79
Buckingham, Steel Co., Inc.—Aetna Life Ins. Co. 470.51
Baldwin, Geo. E.—A. Jackel & Co. 347.31
Bloch, Jacob—N. Y. Telephone Co. 119.00
Brenner, Henry—United Wine & Trading Co. 313.25
Boyd, Frank H.—Standard Oxygen Co. 114.15
Bergoffen, Samuel, and Henschel E. Levy—J. B. Beach 627.61
Brook, Louise—Sixty-third Street Garage Co., Inc. 217.89
Collins, Joseph F., and Arthur V. Feigbery—J. Feigbery 198.41
Cohen, Reuben—Jacob House & Son, Inc. 104.60
Conroy, Anthony J.—M. A. Beer 1,237.44
Cohen, Herman, and Martin Construction Co.—N. Y. Protestant Episcopal School 6,651.41
Di Carmine, Antonio—F. Scatena 260.45
Flanagan, De Witt C.—Yorkshire Ice Co. 4,013.79
Fleming Contracting Co., Inc. & John J. Fleming—P. Ward 616.90
Fickien, Wm. E. & Clara M.—F. Wilson Stocker, Inc. 286.23
Greenspan, Abraham, and Chas. L. Singer—Chatham & Phenix National Bank of City of N. Y. 296.27
Holmsen, Wanda, and Peter H. Luekhurst, Jr.—People, &c. 300.00
Herman, Sam—Littlefield Stables, Inc. 644.56
Hutchinson, Warren B.—Pittsburgh Life & Trust Co. 1,148.46
Hapiern, Adolph—R. Weissman 1,113.73
Heines, Arthur, Frederick F. Ray and Daniel R. Smith—Prest-o-Lite Co. 495.81
Henderson, Charles J.—A. R. Hamburger 244.66
Hilton, Joseph — Broadway - Thirty-fifth Street Realty Corp. 1,775.30
Home Union Building Corp. and Emil Loewenthal — Noonan Building Co., Inc. 797.20
James McLean, Inc.—J. Strathdee et al. 1,192.13
J. Clavel Co., Inc.—S. Hochstadter 386.83
Konigstein, Louis—Olin J. Stephens, Inc. 1,410.78
Kahn, Lena—H. W. De Forest et al. 17,630.90
Kuthe, Herman—A. F. Silvera 542.66
Kopf, Arthur A.—A. C. Rice 120.36
Kohn, Sarah—M. Lucashinsky 111.92
Katz, Louis—Noonan Building Material Co., Inc. 304.60
Lynch, Richard T.—Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and Hotel Co. 1,102.98
Lenox Arcade, Inc.—M. Malbin 427.30
Lipten, Reuben—A. W. Larson 214.27
Levitman, Benjamin—L. Douglas 363.55
Lubin, Isidor—I. Eckert 214.65
Leopold Gans Co., Inc.—James A. Banister Co. 5,066.78
MacBride, George B.—S. F. Locroix 193.85
Michel, Jacob and Celia R.—Abrahan
Michel and Reuben L. Michel—Union Trust Co. of New York 5,983.18
Nagy, Emery W. Linch 102.18
O'Connor, Patrick, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 500.00
O'Donohue, Mildred T.—H. A. Diamond. 139.18
Peterson, Samuel D.—Pittsburgh Life and Trust Co. 735.16
Patterson, Samuel D.—Pittsburgh Life and Trust Co. 684.73
Rapp, Bessie H.—Lord & Taylor 187.02
Postel, Christian C.—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 100.81
Rogers, Alexander, adm.—C. Wanamaker 5,448.35
Sarasohn, Abraham H.—City of N. Y. 1,291.33
Shulman, Joseph—Borough Hat Works, Inc. 106.20
Smith, Bessie—Otis Elevator Co. 178.24
Simon, Nathan—M. A. Newmark 222.76
Smith, Margaret A., and George Simpson—First National Bank, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 425.66
Stone, Bernice, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c. 500.00
Slavitz, William, adm.—F. J. Schilling 108.78
Sully, Emma F.—Tiffany & Co. 2,286.50
Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—H. J. Schnitzer 261.22
Stern, Josef—Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms, Inc. 486.28
Talley, Albert S.—H. Staton 460.52
Thorn, Frank—T. A. Sullivan 253.45
Same—Same 253.45
Same—Same 258.45
Tolk, Moritz, and Annie Hockman—City of N. Y. 2,686.65
Volafutts, Vencenzo—Westcott Express Co. 108.99
Wilson, Wm. A.—W. J. Hurley 162.90
Wasserman, Isidore—M. Kaslowitz 396.68
Writers and Illustrators Exchange—A. Shaw Co. 138.07
Wingerath, Wm. J.—L. D. Warburg 113.65

In Bronx County.

Avrutine, Morris—J. G. Leasing Co., Inc. 333.22
Bertrand, Benjamin R.—Oesting Building Co., Inc. 136.17
Hamburger, David—B. Greenberg 27.21
Hamburger, Samuel—Same 25.17
Klein, Martin—N. Y. Telephone Co. 17.27
Koester, Reinhardt F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 105.77
Montagna, Carlo—Arun & Chair, Inc. 94.44
Mason Improvement Co., Inc.—City Kalamein Co., Inc. 197.22
Melinofsky, Abraham—C. W. Mark 67.72
Mulligan, Thomas, and Freeminstreet Co., Inc. 1,584.03
Mazzullo, Antonio—Peru Realty Co., Inc., and Herman Mantel—Toonkel & Levitan Cont. Co. Inc. 239.01
Raina, Solomon—J. Bossom 1,123.49
Schneider, Solomon—S. Schilling 151.91
Steiner, Eugene—W. Simmons 271.72
Wallach, Sam—L. Workman 70.92
Wayner Const. Co.—City Kalamein Co., Inc. 152.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Halpern, Morris and Bertha—J. Kolevisky, May 10, 1911, canceled $265.69
Higgins, Willard T.—H. S. Holt et al., June 28, 1916 ..... 1,575.03
Moore, Harrison P., trustee—City of N. Y., March 9, 1911 ..... 182.64
Katz, Joseph—L. Levy et al., Sept. 26, 1913 ..... 4,923.15
Goldsmith, Josephine V.—R. F. Thompson, May 4, 1917 ..... 400.00
Hydraulic Turbine Corp.—E. D. Hobson, April 30, 1917 ..... 112.52
Payton, Elizabeth T. Lenane, March 19, 1917 ..... 422.65
Imperial Underwear Co.—G.

War Income Tax

We have prepared a chart showing how the proposed Income Tax Bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Congress affects incomes ranging from $3,000 to $3,000,000.

A copy of this suggested income tax schedule will be sent upon request for Chart AG-117.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Have a Good Day—More Gold Arrives to Steady Interest Rates.

Why stocks should have recovered in a cheerful market session yesterday almost exactly the ground that they lost in the depression brought about Wednesday by publication of the Ways and Means Committee's drastic taxation program was not explained by any development in the day's news. The first loud outcry that such additions to the list of taxable articles and such unwelcome increases could never be put into effect did not even receive any encouragement by the early discussion of the program in the House. No matter how unpleasant the burden of raising possibly $1,800,000,000 more revenue may be, there has occurred to no one so far any alternate means of raising in a painless way the huge sum which the Administration thinks should be contributed by this generation to the cost of war. It is hoped by well-informed students of taxation questions that numerous improvements will be effected in the bill before it becomes a law, but it is realized that where relief is granted in one quarter still heavier burdens must be applied in another.

The stock market opened in a happier mood and showed substantial gains by the close of the first hour. About there it met a wave of selling that threatened to halt the advance, but in the afternoon prices again moved strongly forward, particularly of the industrials, which gained more than enough to offset their losses of the previous day. It is interesting to note, in passing, that whereas the average price of fifty active railroad and industrial issues declined 1.25 on Wednesday, they recovered 1.18 yesterday. The railroads had one of their infrequent days of comparative popularity. Union Pacific became established in the minds of traders as a 10 per cent. stock again with the declaration of another quarterly payment of 2 per cent. regular and one-half of one per cent. extra. That issue netted 2¼ points on the day's movement, with the other roads doing about as well. Brooklyn Rapid Transit regained 3½ points of its recent losses, and Delaware & Hudson an additional 2 points. There were so few stocks which did not profit by yesterday's trading that they stood out sharply in contrast with the majority of the list.

The breaking of the drought in gold imports by the arrival of $16,000,000 on Wednesday was followed by the receipt of $13,400,000 more yesterday. At the same time, Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, stated that it was the British Treasury Department's plan to continue gold shipments as necessary with the object in mind of keeping interest rates there low. It is the interest of the campaign to sell the Liberty Loan that money should continue easy, and a certain amount of inflation through discounts at the Reserve Banks and the issuance of additional currency in return should take place. The word inflation has an ugly sound, but inflation must come, in the view of conservative bankers, to help in the marshaling of credit for the purchase of Government bonds.

Publication yesterday of the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage statement, showing a gain of 471,000 tons over the previous record, was hardly noticed in the midst of earnest discussion over the possibility of amelioration of the excess profits levy.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Good Deal of American Money Is Taken Off Temporarily.

LONDON, May 10.—Money in strong demand. The market is working on a narrow margin, as a good deal of American money has been taken off the market temporarily. Discount rates firm. In the Exchange department the Russian ruble further depreciated.

The stock market developed a steadier tone for gilt-edge and home securities generally, although the Chancellor's statement, showing the enormous cost of the war caused much comment. The war loan and Consols hardened. Brazilian bonds were strong, but Russian securities and Grand Trunk stocks continue heavy. De Meers showed an advancing tendency. American stocks were rarely mentioned, and closed weak on tax fears.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 10.—Trading was very quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 45 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 21½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3
Low	2½
Renewals	2¾

Time Loans.

Sixty days	4½@5
Ninety days	4½@5
Four months	4½@5
Five months	4½@5
Six months	4½@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3½@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4½@4¾
4 to 6 months	4½@5
Other Names.	5
4 to 6 months	5 @5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	—.0005
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73	5.73	5.73	—.00¼
Cables	5.72	5.72	5.72	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7545	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.73	5.72
China—		
Hongkong	57.50	57.60
Peking	91.50	91.62½
Shanghai	85.50	85.62½
19.296 Greece	30.00	30.00
32.44 India—	205	206
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.06¼	7.04¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	51.12½	51.25
40.10 Holland	40.87½	41.00
51.85 Russia	26.50	26.60
20.79 Scandinavia— Copenhagen	28.15	28.45
Stockholm	29.80	29.40
Christiania	29.15	29.40
9.205 Spain	21.85	22.05
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.72	42.92
32.44 Rio	25.75	25.83
5.1826 Switzerland	5.14⅜	5.14

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $553,782,892; balance, $41,144,800. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,008,206; Federal Reserve credit balance, $3,792,474.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 87¼d, off 1-16d; in New York, 74⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 57¾c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve	Increase. £70,000
Circulation	*125,000
Bullion	*55,622
Other securities	*2,615,000
Other deposits	*9,483,000
Public deposits	6,946,000
Note reserve	6,000
Government securities	24,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.02 per cent. Last week it was 19.69 per cent.
Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	540,454	468,613	442,603
Year to date	67,781,718	62,309,897	46,617,888

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53½	54½	500	Acme Tea	52	53	52	53	— ½
13	14	300	Advance Rumely	12¾	14	12¾	14	..
29	34	100	Advance Rumely pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	—1¾
6¼	6¾	300	Alaska Gold Mines	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
4⅜	5	100	Alaska Juneau	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
23½	24	2,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
81	82½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
92	92¼	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	91	92⅜	90¾	92⅜	+1⅜
165	180	297	Am. B. S. & F. pf	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	..
41⅝	42	3,000	Am. Can	41¼	41⅞	40¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
64	65	2,200	Am. Car & Fdry	63	64½	63	64½	+2½
114	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	+ ⅝
91¼	92	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	92	92	92	—3
58⅝	59¼	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	59	59¼	59	59¼	+2¼
24⅝	25	100	Am. Ice Securities	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
20	20⅝	2,500	Am. Linseed	20	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ½
56	57¼	1,300	Am. Linseed pf	55½	57⅛	55½	56¼	+1
65¼	65⅝	4,600	Am. Locomotive	64½	65⅜	64	65⅜	+2⅛
57⅝	59	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
98	98⅛	3,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97¼	98	97	98	+ ⅛
112⅝	113	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. A	112	112	112	112	+1¼
97⅞	98¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A. Do., odd lot	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
97¼	98½	700	Am. Steel Foundries	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
109¾	110	800	Am. Sugar Ref	57¾	59	57¾	58	+1
110½	110¾	2,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	108½	109⅜	108	109⅜	+ ⅛
192	195	100	Am. Tobacco	120⅞	120⅞	119	120	+ ⅞
47¾	48	500	Am. Woolen	193	193	193	193	+4
38½	39½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	47¾	47¾	47	47¾	+ ½
63½	63⅝	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	39	39	39	39	+ ½
77⅞	78¼	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
57	58	8,900	Anaconda Copper	63	63	63	63	..
99½	100¼	300	Associated Oil	77¼	78	76¾	77⅞	..
96⅞	97¼	3,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	97½	97½	97	97½	+ ⅛
100	110	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¾	100	98½	100	+ ¾
99¼	99⅝	400	Atlantic Coast Line	97¼	97½	97	97¼	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	2,200	At. Gulf & West I.	108½	109	108	109	+ ⅝
99	100½	3,900	Baldwin Loco	97¾	98½	96¾	98½	+ ⅝
69¾	69¾	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	51½	53	51½	53	+1½
105¼	107	4,000	Baltimore & Ohio	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
1¼	1¼	100	Barrett Co	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	..
120½	121	200	Batopilas Mining	106	106	106	106	+1
59	60	19,500	Beth.S.class B t.ctfs	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
41⅝	43	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	119⅝	121¼	118½	120⅝	+ ⅛
15	18	300	Butte & Superior	57	59¼	57	59½	+3½
15	18½	100	Butterick Co	41¾	41¾	41	41	— ⅛
160¼	160¾	500	California Petrol	16½	16½	16	16½	—1
83¾	84¼	2,700	Canadian Pacific	18	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅛
34	34½	8,400	Central Leather Co	159¾	160¾	158¼	160¾	+ ⅛
56½	56¾	2,400	Cerro de Pasco	83	84¾	82½	84	+ ⅛
10¾	10⅞	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	34½	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
50	50½	600	Chi. Great Western	56½	56½	55½	56	+ ⅛
30½	30¾	900	Chi. Great West. pf	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
74¾	74⅞	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅛
113¾	114	6,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74½	74⅞	73	73	+ ⅛
109½	110¼	300	Chi. & Northwest	113⅝	114	113½	114	+ ⅛
39½	40	1,566	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs.of d.2d pd.	110	110	108¾	109¼	+ ⅛
31¾	32	3,800	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	38¾	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅝
61¼	31¾	1,100	Pac. cfs.of d.	42½	43¾	42	43¾	+1⅝
77	78	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	—1⅛
66	67	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅞	1,700	Chile Copper	66	66	66	66	..
21	21⅜	1,200	Chino Copper	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
52¾	53	100	Clev. C. C. & St.L.	52¾	53	52¼	53	+ ½
38	38	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	38	38	38	38	..
46	46	1,800	Columbia Gas & El	46	46½	46	46¼	+ ⅛
38	38⅛	1,300	Consol. Gas x d	38	38½	37	38⅛	+ ⅛
103¼	103½	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	103¼	106½	104⅝	106½	+1¼
110½	110¾	300	Continental Can	110½	110½	110½	110½	+1¼
91	91	100	Continental Insur	91	91	91	91	..
53	53	6,700	Corn Products Ref	53	53	53	53	..
23⅜	23⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	23⅜	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	+1⅛
90	90	22,400	Crucible Steel	90	99	99	99	..
61	61	5,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	61	63	61	62¾	+2¼
42¼	42¾	200	Cuban Cane Sug. pf	42¼	44	42	44	+1½
88½	88¾	2,200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	88½	88¾	88½	88½	+ ⅛
99½	99½	4,300	Delaware & Hud	99½	99½	99½	99½	—1½
112½	113	20	Del., Lack. & West	114	114	111¾	113	+2
215	215	800	Den. & Rio Grande	92	92	92	92	—3
11¼	11¾	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	59	59¼	59	59¼	+2¼
27	28	400	Distillers' Secur	27	28	27	28	+ ½
13½	13¾	4,300	Dome Mines	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
12	12	200	Driggs-Seabury	12	12	11	11½	+ ⅛
62½	63½	6,300	Erie	61¾	62½	61¾	62½	+ ⅝
23⅜	23⅝	2,000	Erie 1st pf	23⅜	23⅝	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅛
35½	36	100	Erie 1st pf. pf.	35½	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
28	28	100	Gaston, A. & W	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
31	31	1,700	General Electric	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
154	155	6,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	154	155	152	155	+2⅝
104⅝	105	1,000	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	107	107	103½	106¾	+2½
88¾	88¾	1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	88¾	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ⅛
49¼	49¼	6,000	Great Northern pf	49¼	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅛
105¼	106	300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	106¼	106¼	104½	105¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	500	Greene-Cananea	30⅝	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ⅛
43	43½	500	Gulf States Steel	43	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
118	120	3,000	Illinois Central	118	120	118	120	—4
101¼	101⅜	800	Inspiration Copper	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅜	+ ⅛
55¼	55⅝	1,300	Interboro Consol	55¼	55⅝	54⅞	55¼	+ ⅛
9½	9½	100	Interboro Cons. pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	..
54¼	55	700	Int. Agricultural	54¼	55	53¾	53	+1¼
18	18	200	Int. Agricultural pf	18	18	18	18	..
49	49¼	4,600	Int. Harvester Corp	49	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅛
76½	76½	8,300	Int. Mer. Marine	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
26½	27¼	5,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	26½	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
78½	79	2,400	Int. Nickel	78½	79	77½	78½	+ ⅛
40¼	41¼	700	Int. Paper	40¼	41¼	40¼	41¼	+ ⅛
34	36	1,000	Jewel Tea	34	36	33¾	36	+1½
45¾	46½	2,300	Jewel Tea pf	45¾	46½	45¾	46½	+ ⅛
103¼	103¾	100	Kansas City South	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
19	19¼	2,400	Kennecott Copper	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
43¾	44⅜	4,100	Lackawanna Steel	43⅞	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜	+ ⅛
81¼	83¼	1,200	Laclede Gas	81¼	83¼	81¼	83¼	+2½
93	96	200	Lake Erie & West	93	96	93	96	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	1,200	Lehigh Valley	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
59¼	59¾	342	Louis. & Nash	59¼	59¾	58¾	59¾	+ ⅛
121	122¼	200	Mackay Cos	121	122¼	121	122½	+ ¾
82¼	82¾	800	Mackay Cos. pf	82	82	82	82	—1
64	64	100	Maxwell Motors	64	64	64	64	..
50¾	50⅞	2,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	50¾	50⅞	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	65⅞	3,900	Mexican Petroleum	65¾	65⅞	65¾	65⅞	+ ⅛
87¾	88	1,100	Miami Copper	87¾	88½	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
38⅜	39	2,200	Midvale Steel	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
55½	56¾	4,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M	55½	56¾	55½	56¾	+ ⅛
104½	105	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	104½	105	104	105	+ ⅛
53¾	54	19,500	Mo. Pacific t r	53¾	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	1,500	Mo. Pacific w i	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
24¼	24¾	400	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
53	54	500	Montana Power	53	54	53½	54	+2
94	94	500	Nat. Biscuit Co	94	94	93¾	94	..
108	112½	200	Nat. Enam. & St	108	112½	108	112½	+ ⅛
29½	29½	300	National Lead	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
53½	53½	100	Nat. Lead pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
104½	104½	700	Nevada Con. Cop	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
23	23	3,400	N. Y. Central	23	23	22¾	22¾	..
87	88	2,310	N. Y., N. H. & H	87	88	87	88	+ ⅛
38	39	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	38	39	38	39	+ ⅛
21	21¼	2,300	Norfolk & Western	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
118½	121	300	North American	118½	121	117¾	121	+3
62¼	62½	1,566	Northern Pacific	61	62½	61	61	—1½
100	101⅜	6,300	Nova Scotia S. & C	100	101⅜	99½	101⅜	+ ⅛
91½	91½	8,400	Ohio Cities Gas	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
126½	128	400	Ohio Fuel Supply	126½	128	125	128	+2¼
47	47	600	Owens Bottle Mach	47	47	47	47	..
89½	89½	200	Pacific Mail	89½	89	89	89	+ ⅛
20½	21	4,100	Penn. R. R.	20½	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
51¾	52	1,800	People's Gas, Chi	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ ⅛
74½	76¾	200	Père Marquette	74½	76¾	74½	76¾	+1⅝
18	18	2,000	Philadelphia Co	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
33¾	33¾	200	Pittsburgh Coal	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
42¼	43¾	2,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42¼	43¾	42	43¾	+1⅝
113¾	113¾	500	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	—1⅛
23¼	23¼	100	Pitts. & Virginia	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	900	Pressed Steel Car	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ⅛
72¾	72¾	100	Pullman Co	72¾	72¾	71	72¾	+ ⅛
143	145½	2,700	Railway Steel Sp	143	145½	139	145½	+ ⅛
45¼	47¼	20,400	Ray Con. Copper	45¼	47¼	45¼	47¼	+2¼
28⅞	29	10,800	Reading	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
85½	87½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	85½	87½	84¾	87½	+ ⅛
78¼	80¼	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	78¼	80¼	78¼	79¾	+1⅝
101	101¼	200	Royal Dutch t r	101	101¼	101	101½	+1¼
59¼	60	2,000	St. Louis & San F	59¼	60	59¼	60	+1
16⅝	17½	1,200	Saxon Motor	16⅝	17½	16½	17½	+1½
44	44	600	Seaboard Air Line	44	44	44	44	+1½
13¼	13¼	400	Seab. Air Line pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
27	28	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	27	28	27	28	—2
168	168	1,300	Shattuck-Arizona	168	168	163¼	166¾	—1½
24⅝	25¼	400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
51½	51¾	5,500	Sloss-S. Steel &	51½	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅝
48	49	5,000	Southern Pacific	48	49	48	49	+ ⅝
89¾	90¾	6,700	Southern Railway	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	+2¼
24	24⅞	6,200	Southern Ry. pf	24	24⅞	23⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
52½	53	100	Studebaker Co	52½	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
87½	88¾	5,000	Stutz Motor	87½	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ⅛
42¼	42¼	700	Superior Steel	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
34⅛	34⅜	2,400	Tenn. C. & C	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
15½	15½	4,800	Texas Co	15½	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
20¾	20⅝	200	Texas & Pacific	20¾	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
14	14	100	Third Avenue	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	1,300	Tobacco Products	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+1
51½	51⅞	11,600	Twin City R. T	51½	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞	+ ⅛
85	85	600	Union Pacific	85	85	85	85	..
130⅜	132⅞	1,000	Union Pacific pf	130⅜	132⅞	129⅝	132¾	+2¼
76⅞	77	700	United Alloy Steel	76⅞	77	76⅞	77	+ ½
42	42	200	United Cigar Stores	42	42	41¼	41¼	..
97	97	100	United Drug	97	97	97	97	+ ½
74⅝	74⅝	200	United Fruit	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ¼
132⅜	133	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	132⅜	133	132⅜	133	+1
19	19	35,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	19	19	19	19	..
120	120	500	U. S. Rubber	117	120	117	119¼	+2¼
53½	55½	10,100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	53½	55½	53½	55½	+1¼
52⅝	52⅝	2,400	U. S. Steel	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ¼
114⅞	116	4,100	U. S. Steel pf	114⅞	116	114⅛	116	+1½
117	117⅜	300	Utah Copper	117	117⅜	117	117⅜	+ ⅛
113⅜	113⅞	100	Utah Securities	113⅜	113⅞	112⅝	113⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	18⅛	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	40¾	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
105¼	105¼	3,000	Wabash Ry	105¼	105¼	104¾	105¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	1,300	Wabash pf. A	10⅜	11	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
45¼	46¼	1,200	Wabash pf. B	45¼	46¼	45¼	46¼	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	100	Western Maryland	23½	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
18¾	18¾	800	Western Pacific	18¾	18¾	18	18	+ ¼
13	13	1,400	Western Union Tel	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
91½	92	1,800	Westingh. E. & M	91½	92	91¼	91¾	+ ⅛
46¼	46⅝	200	Wheeling & L. E	46¼	46⅝	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅞	700	Wheel. & L. E. pf	13⅞	13⅞	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
32	32	800	White Motors	32	32	32	32	..
44½	44½	1,400	Willson & Co	44½	44½	44	44¼	..
70¾	71	1,150	Willys-Overland	70¾	71	70¼	71	+ ⅛
29	29	200	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	29	29	29	29	..
121½	121½	200	Woolworth pf	121½	121½	120	121	—1
123	123	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	123	123	123	123	..
50	55			51	51	51	51	+1

WAR RULES FOR EXCHANGE.

Half Rates for Transactions of Members in Active Service.

Governors of the Stock Exchange put into effect yesterday amendments to the constitution in the form of war measures which were radical in effect. The rule relating to commissions paid by one member to another for buying securities for the former was suspended until the termination of the war and another substituted. The new ruling prescribes that a member whose is alone in business and who is in the active military or naval service of the United States may have purchases and sales of stocks put through in his behalf by another member for a commission of $1 per hundred shares. The established commission charged for business between members is $2 per hundred shares, and this will be paid as before by members who do not enter military service.

Another amendment was passed at a special meeting of the Governors permitting a partner of a member in the army or navy to go upon the floor and transact business for the firm. Heretofore the rule has been rigid that no outsider should appear on the Exchange floor in business hours. When trading in stocks was extraordinarily heavy last year, some of the members desired to have clerks assist them at the different posts, but the proposal made no headway with the Governors.

MARKET AVERAGES.

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DENIES PERMISSION TO MERGE RAILWAYS

Public Service Commission Opposes Proposed Staten Island Consolidation.

DECLARES PLAN IS UNSOUND

Extinguishment of Debt Not Acquisition of Property, Commissioner Hervey Asserts in Memorandum.

The application of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company and the Staten Island Midland Railway Company for permission to consolidate was refused yesterday by the Public Service Commission. Accompanying the application was a request for permission to issue bonds and stock in order to carry through the proposed consolidation. The Richmond Company has a monopoly of the electric lighting business on Staten Island, and the opinion of the commission, written by Commissioner Hervey, said that the same interests were in control of all three of the properties.

After the companies had consolidated their plan was to issue $1,350,000 par value of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $3,291,000 par value of common stock. A mortgage and deed of trust to secure $7,500,000 face value of first and refunding 6 per cent. gold bonds was also to be executed. As part of the plan the Midland Company proposed to increase its authorized capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,350,000, of which 13,500 shares were to be 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 10,000 shares common stock.

Commissioner Hervey criticised the proposed plan. He said that no evidence had been submitted to show that the bonds to be refunded had been issued for capital purposes. He also said that it was incumbent upon the company to prove that the obligations proposed to be discharged or refunded were not only actual obligations, but were issued for capital purposes.

"It is almost too obvious to warrant restatement," Commissioner Hervey's memorandum read, "that the extinguishment by one of his own debt is not an acquisition of property. Logically extending counsel's contention, wages of conductors and motormen and other operating charges could be capitalized by resorting to the device of issuing for them evidences of indebtedness and then discharging the evidences of indebtedness by the issue of stocks or bonds.

"That charges of this nature should not be met by the issue of long-term securities entailing fixed charges in addition to the principal debt, is not merely an axiom of sound finance, but is also the rule of law which governs the present situation."

Mr. Hervey added that the petition of the companies alleged that the franchises of the Richmond Company were included in the capitalization and that those of the Midland Company were capitalized at $150,000. Annual reports of the company show that the accounts of the two companies carry organization and franchises as assets worth $1,650,000.

"Therefore," Mr. Hervey said, "a large part of the capital stock for which the commission's approval is sought would still be represented by something not property, which is sometimes denominated 'organization' and 'franchises,' but which is not intended to include the actual expenses of organization of the actual payments to government for franchises granted."

Concluding his report Mr. Hervey said:

"These companies serve a large and rapidly growing borough. With capable management the earnings of the property should be sufficient to provide adequate compensation to investors, but a conservative plan must be adopted which does not burden income with securities issued to take up past losses and deficits. Public service corporations must be mindful that floating debts incurred for operating purposes and losses must be taken care of by some other means than the easy-going and disastrous financial methods frequently adopted in the past.

"The claim is made on behalf of the applicants that there has been a recent improvement in management. With such improvement and with sound financial readjustment, the business of the companies may be brought to yield returns which would suffice in a comparatively short period to permit reorganization on a thoroughly sound basis."

$100,000,000 PAID BY BANKS.

Settlement for Certificates of Indebtedness Made Here.

Payments for subscriptions to the $200,000,000 issue of 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness offered by Secretary McAdoo about ten days ago were made yesterday at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. While exact figures were not made public, it is understood that subscriptions from banks and banking houses in the New York district were in excess of $100,000,000.

Inasmuch as the Government does not need the funds at the moment, and with the view of preventing any disturbance in the money market, Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank redistributed the money received from the banks and trust companies among the same institutions. The result of the transaction was that practically no cash was handled, the transfer being accomplished merely by book entries. As the Government always insists upon banks holding its funds to put up security, the banks and trust companies which received yesterday's deposits were obliged to put up collateral. In most cases, it was learned, the banks deposited the temporary receipts for the certificates of indebtedness which they had purchased.

The money market was easy throughout the day, call loans being made at 2¾ per cent. Bankers commended the officials of the Federal Reserve Bank for the excellent manner in which the transaction was handled. The last time when banks paid for an issue of certificates the Reserve Bank turned over the same day $200,000,000 to the fiscal agents of the British Government, who redeposited the funds in the various banks and trust companies.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Directors of the Broadway Central Bank have marked the third anniversary of the institution by the issuance of a circular calling attention to a growth in deposits during the last year from $1,006,863 to $1,517,033.

Rutter & Ream have issued a twenty-three-page booklet, with map, analyzing the Missouri Pacific Railway.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company has been called for May 17 to act on changing the par value of the common stock from $100 to $50 a share.

A reduction by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia in its discount rate on fifteen-day paper from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. has been approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

The special stockholders' meeting of the General Motors Company of New Jersey, scheduled to be held yesterday, was postponed until next Wednesday. This meeting will act on the proposal to retire the preferred stock of the General Motors Company.

The Bankers Trust Company gives notice that temporary first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds of the National Conduit and Cable Company, Inc., are ready for delivery on surrender of subscription receipts.

Manchester, N. H., has sold a $200,000 loan in anticipation of taxes to Bond & Goodwin at 4.55.

The Aroostook Construction Company has sold $1,000,000 two-year collateral trust 5 per cent. notes to Brown Brothers & Co.

At the annual meeting of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, held in Jersey City, Robert Barber was elected a Director in place of his father, William Barber, deceased. G. D. Pope was also added to the board. The other retiring Directors were re-elected.

The time within which the reorganization of the Boston & Maine may be consummated has been extended from July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1919.

The Directors of the International Paper Company will meet to day to discuss the feasibility of declaring operative at this time the plan for adjustment of deferred dividends.

Glidden, Lyon & Co. have appointed Norman L. McGloan as manager of their Boston office.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	63.50	65.00	62.50	64.50
Lead	10.25	....	10.25	....
Spelter	9.37½	....	9.37½	....
Antimony	22.00	24.00	23.00	24.00
Quicksilver	$110.00	.....	$113.00	.....
Aluminium	.....	.....	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	42.50	43.50	42.25	42.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32½c. carload lots, spot delivery; 29@30c, second quarter; 27½@28c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	240	10	0	234	15	0
Tin, futures	240	15	0	235	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

RECOVERY IN COTTON

Market Decidedly Firmer and Final Prices Show Net Gain of 15 to 23 Points.

The tone of the cotton market yesterday was decidedly firmer, and a good part of the losses of Wednesday were recovered on a comparatively small volume of business. There appeared to be a material change in the general character of the news, although there was still a good deal of bearish talk around the ring. Offerings were light, and the apearance of buying orders in the hands of some of the spot house brokers started a covering movement which was quite active during the early trading. Reactions of several points followed an advance to 19.54c for July contracts, but the closing tone was steady, with final prices showing net gains of 15 to 23 points.

The early buying was attributed in part to Japanese interests, who were said to be hedging against forward requirements. Advices reaching both local traders and Liverpool indicate that the Japanese textile industry has expanded rapidly since the beginning of the war, and this season's exports to Japan have been relatively heavy. At the present time the exchange conditions favor Japanese purchases here, and the buying reported yesterday followed similar buying earlier in the week, estimated at 35,000 bales.

The market opened steady, with prices 7 to 25 points higher, and active months sold 29 to 30 points above Wednesday's closing figures during the middle of the morning. The demand then became less urgent, and there were reactions under realizing, but selling was not aggressive, and the market showed a steady undertone in the late trading.

The day's weather news indicated slightly higher temperatures in the South, but a good many of the reports, reaching here as to crop conditions were unfavorable, and sentiment as to the outlook was more or less unsettled.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
May	19.47	19.62	19.47	19.55@19.58	19.40
June	....	....	....	19.47 bid	19.32
July	19.35	19.61	19.35	19.42@19.48	19.24
Aug.	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.25@19.28	19.07
Sept.	....	....	....	18.80 bid	18.68
Oct.	18.60	18.73	18.58	18.64@18.65	18.44
Nov.	....	....	....	18.66 bid	18.46
Dec.	18.65	18.80	18.65	18.71@18.73	18.51
Jan.	18.76	18.78	18.71	18.75@18.76	18.53
March	18.91	18.92	18.91	18.90 bid	18.67

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points higher at 19.80c. for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.35c.; New Orleans, 19.37c.; Savannah, 20¼c.; Augusta, 19.63c.; Memphis, 19.50c.; Houston, 19.25c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	10,525	5,671	12,163
Exports	....	....	5,867
Port stocks	934,728	1,032,843	1,160,334
Interior receipts	5,622	5,657	7,220
Interior shipments	13,063	11,913	10,613
New York arrivals	5,100	....	....
New York stocks	53,051	53,099	159,996

No exports were reported.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 800; American, 7,000. Imports, 17,000; American, 16,000. Middling upland, 12.66d. Futures opened barely steady, 14 to 16 points lower. Closed steady, at a net decline of 9@11 points. May-June, 12.18d.; July-August, 12.03d.; October-November, 11.56d.; January-February, 11.44d.; March-April, 11.39d.

Manchester: Yarns irregular; cloths dull.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$5,036,519	$183,640,418
Ord. internal rev.	12,920,743	355,593,915
Income tax receipts	37,960,573	93,900,429
Miscellaneous	3,980,305	61,585,448
Total receipts	$58,988,141	$694,498,211
Exc. of ord. receipts over ord. disburse	22,437,489	.....
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	.....	135,260,757
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	108,872,144	185,646,417
Expenditures	86,530,701	829,758,968

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The question of an import duty being placed on wheat adds another complication to an already badly tangled position, and the wheat trade yesterday was little disposed to take a definite stand on the situation until some of the disturbing factors in the market have been cleared up. As a result operations were of a limited character but after showing some heaviness early in the day, prices rallied and closed strong with net gains of 1⅝c to 4c. An official report on the Indian crop placed the yield at 375,000,000 bushels, compared with 320,000,000 last year and said that the exportable surplus is fully 80,000,000. In the local cash market prices were entirely nominal and not quoted.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.25, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	2.15	2.14	2.15	2.11	1.15⅝
July	2.48¼	2.40¼	2.47¾	2.46	1.16⅞
Sept.	2.09¼	2.02¼	2.09	2.07	1.16⅞

CORN.

There was only a quiet trade in corn, and price changes were narrow, closing net unchanged to ⅜c higher. There seemed to be considerable hesitation about following the advance, owing to the fact that prices are at such an unusually high level. The weather was considered too cool for the best interests of the crop, and warm weather is now desired. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.75, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.58¼	1.57¼	1.58	1.58	74⅛
July	1.48⅝	1.46⅛	1.48⅛	1.47¾	74
September	1.39⅛	1.37¼	1.39	1.38⅝	73

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were steady, closing ⅜c net higher. The spot position was firm, but the favorable crop prospects continue to discourage buying. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 78@78½c; No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3 white, 77½@78c; No. 4 white, 76½@77½c; fancy clipped white, 79½@81c; ordinary clipped white, 77½@79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	69¾	68¾	69¾	69⅝	48
July	65⅝	64½	65⅜	65	43⅝
September	56¼	55¼	56¼	55¾	40⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed strength early in the session on peace talk and higher hogs, but eased off later under realizing and was more or less unsettled at the close. At all Western points receipts were 85,000 hogs and in some quarters a light movement is expected for the next few weeks. Chicago received 18,000 hogs, with 16,000 expected Friday. Kansas City has 6,000 and Omaha 9,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$22.20	$22.20	$22.20	$22.17	$12.67
July	22.45	22.35	22.35	22.30	12.67
Ribs—					
May	....	....	20.50	20.40	12.55
July	20.70	20.60	20.65	20.60	12.52
Pork—					
May	....	....	38.65	38.00	23.87
July	38.85	38.30	38.85	38.22	23.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil showed continued strength, with the late positions at new high records. Total sales amounted to 27,900 barrels. The pronounced strength in the tallow market, where prices advanced to 17½c per pound, was a stimulating factor, and the strength in all greases and fats is expected to result in a continued demand for cotton oil. Final prices were 10 to 28 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	16.21@	16.00
May	....	....	16.20@16.40	16.10
June	16.40	16.30	16.38@16.45	16.10
July	16.47	16.35	16.42@16.44	16.30
August	16.45	16.35	16.42@16.44	16.30
September	16.47	16.40	16.43@16.45	16.30
October	16.25	16.18	16.23@16.24	16.11
November	15.78	15.65	15.73@15.76	15.56
December	15.75	15.69	15.75@15.76	15.53

COFFEE.

After having advanced on every hint of a duty or tax for the last several months, coffee futures turned weak and unsettled yesterday when the tax proposal seemed to be taking definite shape. The market opened at a decline of 6 to 10 points in consequence, with July contracts selling off to 8.16 and December to 8.39, under liquidation and scattering pressure. Closing prices were a shade up from the lowest on some months as a result of covering, but showed a net loss of 14 to 27 points, with near months relatively easy. Sales were reported of 71,500 bags. Aside from the confusion caused by the Washington news, there seemed to be no important change in the situation. The official cables reported a decline of 100 reis in the Rio market, but Rio exchange showed a further advance of 5-32d and Santos futures were higher. The spot market was unsettled locally, with quotations on the basis of 10¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	8.08@8.11	8.35
June	....	....	8.13@8.15	8.37
July	8.35	8.16	8.19@8.20	8.39
August	....	....	8.24@8.25	8.43
September	8.42	8.24	8.29@8.30	8.47
October	....	....	8.34@8.35	8.51
November	....	....	8.39@8.40	8.55
December	8.52	8.38	8.45@8.46	8.59
January	....	....	8.51@8.52	8.65
February	....	....	8.57@8.58	8.71
March	8.70	8.58	8.63@8.64	8.79
April	....	....	8.69@8.70	8.85

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was easier and prices were lower again under continued liquidation, prompted by the uncertainty of the new 10 per cent. duty and the outcome of the proposed Government control. Closing prices were 3 to 9 points net lower, with sales amounting to 16,200 tons. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.37	5.24	5.26@5.24	5.29
June	....	....	5.25@5.27	5.33
July	5.40	5.33	5.32@5.34	5.41
August	5.43	5.36	5.36@5.38	5.44
September	5.46	5.39	5.40@5.41	5.46
October	5.36	5.26	5.31@5.34	5.38
November	5.35	5.30	5.31@5.33	5.36
December	5.05	5.02	5.04@5.06	5.09
January	....	....	4.79@4.82	4.84
February	4.66	4.66	4.63@4.66	4.66
March	....	....	4.55@4.58	4.58

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.50 to 8.50 for fine granulated. Some new business was being taken by refiners, but on the whole orders were still being restricted by most refiners. There was a fair business in raw sugar and prices were ⅛c higher on the spot. There were sales of 25,000 bags of Porto Ricos for late May clearance at equal to 6.20 for centrifugal. In Cubas 11,000 bags afloat were sold to a refiner at 5¼c, cost and freight, equal to 6.21 for centrifugal, and about 45,000 bags for June shipment at 5¼c, cost and freight, equal to 6.27 for centrifugal, with May and June shipments offered at 5⅛c at the close. The market closed steady at 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.21 for centrifugal and 8.33 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,055 pkgs. Scarcely any demand at the moment, and the market is declining under its own weight. Available supplies were fairly liberal, and there was sufficient pressure to sell to give buyers decided advantage. Extras settled to 39c, and the lower grades were shaded ½@1c below the prices current Wednesday. Renovated a little easier. Ladies and packing stock fairly sustained. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39½@40c; extras, (92 score,) 39c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@38½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37c; thirds, 34½@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 36@37c; creamery, held, common to choice, 34@38½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 33@36c; renovated, extras, 37c; firsts, 35@36c; lower grades, 32@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 33@34c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 31½c; lower grades, 30½@31c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31½@32c; No. 2, 31c; lower grades, 29½@30½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 23,231 cases. There is not much life in the market, and there are accumulations of average good and lower grade eggs, for which trade is dull, with the tone weak and in buyers' favor. Really high-grade Northern stock is in comparatively light supply. Much of the finest quality from that section is going to the warehouses for lack of buyers at prices proportionate to country cost. Average good lots of Western current packings, grading as firsts, are freely offered at 34@34½c, but there are a few fine Northern lots reaching 35c, and occasional sales of graded Northern eggs, even though not passable as storage packed firsts, command a little more money. Dirties and checks of high quality are in fair demand, but prices for these are affected somewhat by the abundance of undergrade regular packings. Nearby white eggs are quiet. The great bulk of the supply has to be sold in good-sized lots for storage purposes at 35½@36c, occasionally closer selections reaching 36½c and some small trade paying a little more for fancy goods. High qualities of nearby brown and mixed eggs are steady, but much of the gathered stock is defective and sells no higher than Western. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 39½@37c; storage packed, firsts, 35@36c; fresh gathered, firsts, 34@35c; seconds and lower grades, 31@33c; dirties, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2 and poorer, 31@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31½c; undergrades, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36½@37c; ordinary to good, 35½@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@36c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 36@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34½@35½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 38@40c; Western and prime Southern, 35@38c; ordinary Southern and far Southern, 30@34c; goose eggs, 45@75c.

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Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$8,168,444.39	Capital	$1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	400,000.00	Surplus	1,000,000.00
Other Securities	1,598,915.10	Undivided Profits	325,448.54
Customers Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	40,536.37	Circulating Notes	395,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasury	28,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	6,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	368,261.53	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	41,036.37
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,782,329.23	Deposits	11,998,554.88
Cash	2,380,053.17		
Total	$14,766,539.79	Total	$14,766,539.79

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AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK

Notice of Termination of Deposit Agreement

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee acting under the Stockholders' Deposit Agreement of AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., dated February 15, 1917, have terminated the said agreement pursuant to the provisions thereof.

Holders of the certificates of deposit, both preferred and common stock, deposited under the said agreement, should return the said certificates, duly endorsed in blank for transfer with necessary transfer stamps attached, to the depositaries issuing the same, and upon such surrender and the payment to the depositary of seven cents (7c.) per share, being the proportion of the expenses and disbursements of the Committee (the Committee itself having served without compensation), there will be delivered by the depositaries stock certificates representing the shares of stock covered by the certificates of deposit surrendered.

Stockholders sending in certificates by mail should enclose sufficient postage stamps to cover expense of returning stock certificates by registered mail.

Dated New York, April 27th, 1917.

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BAYARD DOMINICK,

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
50 Batavia Rubber Com.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
100 Freeport Texas (New)
25 Franklin Insurance
25 Guaranty Trust
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
200 North River Insurance
100 Pabst Brewing Pfd.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Western Electric Com. & Pfd.
100 Woodward Iron Pfd.
20 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Am. Brake Shoe & Fdry. Com.
25 Ansco Co.
10 American Can Deb. 5s
25 Childs Co. Com. & Pfd.
50 Galena Signal Oil Com.
25 German-American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
50 Lloyd Plate Insurance
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
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Bonds
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The demand for Coal will now be greater than ever. Send for Circular T-X regarding Preferred Stock of a Prosperous Coal Co.

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Pyrene	Cent. Coal & Coke

LEONARD SNIDER & CO.

COAST LINES PLEAD FOR HIGHER RATES

Seven Steamship Companies Tell Commerce Board of Rising Wartime Expenses.

HEARING MAY END TODAY

Northwestern's President Declares Proposed Advance Won't Meet the Swollen Costs.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Spokesmen for railroads in the West and steamship companies operating along the Atlantic seaboard appeared today before the Interstate Commerce Commission and supported the plea of carriers in other parts of the country that an increase of 15 per cent. in freight tariffs is absolutely necessary if bills are to be paid in the coming year.

R. H. Aishton, President of the Chicago & Northwestern, said that the emergency confronting the roads was the same as that confronting every other commercial activity, and pointed out that commercial institutions generally had met advanced costs by raising prices to consumers. The increased revenue to be derived from the proposed advance of 15 per cent. in rates would not be sufficient, the witness said, to meet the swollen operating costs.

Mr. Aishton told the commission that his road had tried to effect economies. The system, he said, had considered reducing the tonnage of trains and speeding them up as a means of overcoming advances brought about by the Adamson law, but the method had been found to be unsound.

Statistics presented to the commission on behalf of seven coastwise steamship companies purported to show that because of the rise in the price of material and labor the concerns faced a deficit of more than $2,000,000 in their net income for the coming year. The companies represented were the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, the Old Dominion Steamship Company, the Clyde Steamship Company, the Mallory Steamship Company, the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and the Chesapeake Steamship Company. A 15 per cent. increase, the commission was told, would barely cover the deficit confronting the water carriers.

President Jenkins of the Merchants' and Miners' Company testified that the revenues of that company were falling off because of the war; that the cost of labor had risen greatly because of competition for the services of its men by steamship companies engaged in foreign trade, and that the price of supplies and materials for ships had increased as much as it had for railroads.

The arguments of the carriers may be concluded tomorrow, after spokesmen for other Western lines have testified.

The commission today disposed of a large number of applications for specific increases in rates on a variety of commodities which had been filed before the general advance petition, and were under consideration, by permitting the railroads to withdraw some of the applications and to postpone the effective date of others.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.13	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.06	Kentucky	.20
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.18	Ophir	.15
Challenge Con	.05	Overman	.03
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.13	Savage	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.86	Sierra Nevada	.18
Exchequer	.05	Union Con	.40
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.50

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.90	Goldfield Con.	.50
Hallilax	.35	Goldfield Merg.	.05
Jim Butler	.71	Jumbo Ext.	.03
MacNamara	.10	Jumbo Junior	.09
Midway	.14	Kewanas	.12
Mizpah	.09	Silver Pick	.12
Monarch Pitts	.13	Spearhead	.11
Montana	.11	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.18	Big Four	.06
Rescue	.27	Manhattan Con.	.37
Tonopah Ext.	2.62½	Morning Glory	.17
Tonopah Nev.	6.00	Union Amal.	.25
West End	.05	White Caps	1.40
West Tonopah	.29	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.70
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.23
Booth	.07	Packard	.38
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.67
Florence	.19	Round Mountain	.24
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5¾	Granite	.50	.59
Dr. J. Pot.	½	1	Isabella	.13	.14
Elkton	.6	.6¾	McKinney	.20	.30
El Paso	.26	.30	Portland	.150	.154
Fanny R.	.3	.5	U. Gold M.	.16	.20
Gold. Cycle	.21	.225	Vindicator	.66	.75
Gold Sov.	.3	.5½			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Co.

New York, N. Y., April 14, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1917. The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1917.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

New York, 9th, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 15th, 1917, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 137th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock, to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

THE UNITED GLOBE MINES.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the stockholders in the United Globe Mines:

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to a vote of the Board of Directors, there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of The United Globe Mines at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon, on the 14th day of May, at the office of the Company, 99 John Street, New York City, for the purpose of determining whether the stockholders will ratify the action of the Board of Directors in voting for the conveyance of the assets of this corporation to the Old Dominion Company, and to take any other action concerning such a conveyance, and to consider and act upon any action heretofore or theretofore taken by the Board of Directors, and to act upon any other matters that may come before the meeting. GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 1st, 1917.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, on Monday, the 21st day of May, 1917, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

NOTICE

To holders of PRODUCERS OIL COMPANY First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Producers' Oil Company has elected to redeem, and on July 1, 1917, will redeem, all of its First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds amounting to $3,000,000, principal amount now outstanding under the mortgage dated January 1, 1910, to the undersigned trustee.

Said Company has deposited with the undersigned for payment to the holders 110 per centum of the principal amount of said bonds, and in addition thereto all interest thereon to July 1, 1917.

Bonds and all coupons appertaining thereto should be presented to the Trustee at 37 Wall Street, New York, on July 1, 1917.

All interest will cease on said date.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

Dated, April 6, 1917.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA IRON CO. First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article Two, Section Eight, of Mortgage of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company, dated July 1st, 1902, that the undersigned, as Trustee, upon receipt of the required funds, will redeem bonds Nos. 1001 to 1100 inclusive, at par, on and after June 1st, 1917. Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1st, 1917.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Company.

By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

April 18th, 1917.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98
3s, registered, 1918	99	101
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101
3s, registered, 1946	..	99
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99
4s, registered, 1925	105½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	108
2s, Panama, 1938, reg	97½	99
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	99
3s, Panama, 1961, reg	90	96
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	90	96

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100½	100¾	100½
4½s	June, 1963	105¾	106	106
4½s	Mar., 1963	105¾	106⅛	106
4½s	Nov., 1957	105½	106⅛	106
4½s	May, 1957	105½	106⅛	106
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	..	100
4½s	June, 1917	100	..	100
4½s	May, 1960-30	100¼	101	100
4¼s	April, 1958	100½	101¼	100⅝
4¼s	Mar., 1964	100½	101⅛	100⅝
4¼s	Mar., 1962	100½	101	100⅝
4¼s	Sept., 1960	100½	101	100⅝
4s	May, 1959	99½	100	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅝	100	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1955	98½	99½	98⅝
4s	Nov., 1936	98¾	99¼	98⅝
4s	May, 1910	99¾	..	99⅝
4s	Sept., 1917	99¾	99⅞	99¾
4s	Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¾
3½s	Nov., 1954	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜
3½s	May, 1954	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1939	4.15	4.00 4.15
4½s	1918-1923	4.15	4.00 4.15
4¼s	1924-1932	4.15	3.75 4.15
4¼s	1921-1923	4.15	4.15
4¼s	April, 1920	4.10	.. 4.10
4¼s	1917-1919	4.10	.. 4.10
3½s	1940-1953	4.25	4.15 4.20
3½s	1930-1939	4.25	4.15 4.20
3½s	1922-1929	4.20	4.05 4.20
3s	1926-1930	4.20	4.05 4.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Odd-lot dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were on a broad scale. Prices made further progress toward improvement. Additional recovery from the low levels of Wednesday were recorded at the start of the market. This was followed by a reaction, and then a gradual strengthening, which, toward the close, became a rapid upward movement in many sections of the list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
230	Am. B. Sug.	93⅜	91	92⅜
340	Am. Can.	43	40¾	43
50	Am. C. & F.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
10	Am. Linseed	20¼	20¼	20¼
220	Am. Loco.	65¾	64½	65¾
310	Am. S. & R.	97⅜	97	97⅜
40	Am. Sugar	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
1,350	Anac. Cop.	78¼	76⅞	78¼
20	A. T. & S. F.	99	98½	99
20	A. G. & W.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
450	Bald. Loco.	52¾	51½	52⅜
150	Balt. & Ohio	69⅜	68⅝	69⅜
250	Beth. Steel B.	120⅝	118⅜	120⅜
100	B'klyn R. T.	58	57¼	58
10	Cal. Petrol.	18½	18½	18½
590	Cent. Leather	84½	82¼	84½
10	Ches. & Ohio	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
20	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	30	30	30
340	C., M. & St. P.	75¼	74¾	75
20	Chile Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
50	Chino Copper	53¼	52⅞	53¼
110	Col. F. & I.	46	45½	46
110	Con. Gas	105½	104¾	105¾
610	Corn Prod.	24	23⅝	23⅞
1,670	Crucible Steel	63¼	61¼	63
100	Cuba Cane Su.	30	29	30
210	Del. & Hud.	114½	114	114½
30	Dist. Secur.	13⅝	13½	13⅝
150	Erie	23⅜	23¼	23¼
50	Gen. Motors	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Goodrich Co.	49¼	49¼	49¼
50	Gt. Nor. pf.	105½	105½	105½
200	Gt. Nor. Ore	30⅜	30	30⅜
10	Inspir. Cop.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
310	Int. Mer. M.	27⅞	26½	27¼
980	Do pf.	79⅛	77⅝	79⅛
10	Int. Nickel.	41	41	41
220	Int. Paper	36	33⅞	36
90	Interb. Con.	9¼	9¼	9¼
350	Kenne. Cop.	44¾	43	44¾
30	Hous. Oil	20	20	20
..	Do pf.	..	..	60½
10	M. & M. pf.	80	80	80
..	N. Bank	204	204	204
..	Mary. Car.	80	80	80
..	Mt. Vernon	15	15	15
20	Do pf.	64	63½	64
20	Nat. B. of B.	150	150	150
67	Penn. W. P.	73½	73	73
3	Second N. B.	251	251	251
520	United Ry.	28¼	28	28¼

Bonds.

$1,300	B. C. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	$2,000	Elk. C. 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Con. Coal 6s	102½	102½	102½	3,000	Elk. Cp. 6s	100	100	100
10,000	Cos. Ref. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000	P. W. P. 5s	98	98	98
8,000	C. & O. G. 6s	100¼	100	100	7,000	P. L. Ry. in. 4s	65	65	65
1,000	C. & C. 5s	96½	96½	96½	5,000	Un. Ry. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2½	2½	2½
400	Alaska Gold	6¾	6¼	6⅜
20	Allouez	60¼	60¼	60½
60	Am. Zinc	31⅝	29¼	31½
105	Ariz. Com'l	12½	12¼	12⅝
1,000	Arnold	30c	30c	30c
300	Butte & Bal.	90	90	90
63	Cal. & Ariz.	78½	78	78½
5	Cal. & Hecla	532	532	532
40	Copper Range	61	60½	60⅝
130	Davis-Daly	4½	4½	4½
25	Daly-West	2	2	2
950	East Butte	12½	11⅝	12
20	Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾
55	Hancock	30c	30c	30c
50	Helvetia	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
100	Indiana	2¼	2¼	2¼
220	Isle Royale	29	28	29
40	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
50	Lake	12	12	12
20	La Salle	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
105	Mason Val.	5	5	5
50	Mass Con.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
60	Mohawk	84½	83¼	84½
105	Nevada Con.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
400	New Arcadian	3¼	3	3
125	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼
80	North Lake	1½	1⅜	1½
50	Old Dominion	58	56	58
70	Osceola	83⅛	58	58
245	Pond Creek	22¾	22	22¾
45	Quincy	84½	84	84½
70	Santa Fe	..	..	..
410	Shannon	8	7⅞	8
10	Shat. & Ariz.	24¾	24¾	24¾
115	St. Mary's L.	79	78	79
100	Sup. & Bos.	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Sup. Copper	9	8¾	8¾
55	Trinity	3¼	3¼	3¼
140	U. S. Smelt.	53	53	53
20	Do pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
510	Utah Apex	2	2	2
50	Utah Con.	14½	14¼	14¼
700	Utah Metals	5¼	5	5
105	Wolverine	41	41	41

Railroads.

25	Bost. & Me.	32	31	32
124	New Haven	38¾	38	38¾
10	West End	51	51	51
24	Do pf.	68½	68	68

Miscellaneous.

20	Do pf.	79½	79½	79½
22	N. E. Co.	8	8	8
2	Do pf.	88	88	88
3	N. E. Tel.	117½	117	117½
65	New River	25½	25½	25½
20	Pullman	143	142	142
10	Reese Fold.	38¾	38¾	38¾
836	Swift & Co.	135	133	135
195	United Fruit.	133½	133	133¾
515	United Shoe.	53½	52⅝	53
100	Do pf.	90	90	90
990	Ventura Oil.	6¾	6	6
10	West. Union.	92	92	92

Bonds.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	$2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
2,000	C. J. & S. F. 4s	85½	85½	85½	2,000	West. Tel. 5s	97	97	97
1,000	C. B. Q. Jt. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Am. Shipbg.	70¾	70½	70½
100	Booth Fish.	112	112	112
100	Ch. Pn. Tool	68¼	68	68¼
85	C. Ry. ser. 2	14	13	14
8	Ch. Cr. & T.	205	205	205
383	Cudahy	122¼	122	122
325	Com. Edison	123	120½	123
8	Deere pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾
59	Dia. Match.	118	117¼	118
70	Hartman Co.	82	81¾	82
40	Lindsay Lgt	20¾	20½	20½
50	M. Ward pf.	113	115	115
100	Midwest	66	65½	65½
51	Pest-o-Lite	127	127	127
110	Pub. Service	91	85	85
98	Do pf.	98½	98	98
165	People's Gas	76	74	76
2	Quaker Oats	200	200	200
45	Do pf.	111½	111½	111½
1,000	Sears-Roeb.	168	165	166¼
755	Stew-Warn.	74½	73	73¾
1,829	Swift & Co.	134½	133	134½
586	Union Carb.	196	193	193½
220	Wilson	74¼	72¾	74¼
70	Do pf.	103	102¼	102¼

Bonds.

$2,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	100	100	100
2,000	Swift 1st 5s	100	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Phila. Elec.	30¼	30¼	30¼
90	Penn. Salt	94	94	94
272	Phil. R. T.	29	28¾	29
467	Tono. Belmt.	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Tono. Min.	6¼	6	6¼
85	Union Trac.	43	43	43
4	Westm. Coal	73½	73½	73½
100	Welsbach	42¾	42¾	42¾
30	W. Cramp & S.	86	83½	86
10	York Ry. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾

Bonds.

$10,000	Un. Ry. 4s.	72¼	72¼	72¼			

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15½	16	15¾
Atlantic Refining	885	885	850
Borne-Scrymser	430	450	430
Buckeye P. L.	100	98	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	400
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	480	510	450
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	150	160	150
Eureka Pipe Line	205	215	210
Galena Signal Oil	147	152	145
Galena Sig. O. pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	213	218	220
Indiana Pipe Line	92	95	93
Int. Pet. Co.	13d.	12¼	12½
National Transit	16	17	16
N. Y. Transit	190	200	190
Northern Pipe Line	100	102	98
Ohio Oil	340	345	332
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	45	50	45
Prairie Oil & Gas	510	520	510
Prairie Pipe Line	275	280	280
Solar Refining	310	330	310
Southern P. Line	205	208	203
South. Penn. Oil	278	283	275
Stand. Oil of Cal.	250	112	100
Stand. Oil of Ind.	730	745	700
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	465	440
Stand. Oil of Ky.	330	345	335
Stand. Oil of Neb.	510	530	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	610	615	610
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	287	291	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	450	425
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Vacuum Oil	89	91	90
Washington Oil	28	33	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
Astna pf.	10	20	10
American Brass	300	307	300
Atlas Powder	140	150	146
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	120	124	120
Bliss	425	500	450
Do pf.	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.	155	160	155
Colt's Arms	101	104	101
Du Pont	231	236	233
Do old com	100	107	100
Do deb. pf.	101	104	101
Hercules Powder	233	238	230
Do pf.	115	118	115
Niles-Bem't-Pond	162	167	162
Scovill Mfg	580	600	595
Winchester Arms	..	750	..

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
American Cigar	107	113	107
Do pf.	93	99	95
Conley Foil	230	275	250
J. S. Young	160	175	160
Do pf.	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200
Do pf.	99	103	99
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds	500	550	550
Do pf.	115	118	118

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Co. 1st pf	94	94	94
95	Balt. Tube	94	92	92
5	Do pf.	100	100	100
378	Con. Power.	111¼	109½	111
10	Ctz. N. Bk.	44½	44½	44½
10	Col. Trust	29	29	29
1,205	Cos. & Co.	12½	12	12½
362	Cos. O. & G.	12¾	12	12
200	Do pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
193	Dav. Chem.	36½	35½	35½
18	Elk. Coal	29	29	29
10	Fin. & Guar.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
30	Hous. Oil	20	20	20
..	Do pf.	..	..	60½
10	M. & M. 1st	80	80	80
..	N. Bank	204	204	204
..	Mary. Cas.	80	80	80
..	Mt. Vernon	15	15	15
20	Do pf.	64	63½	64
67	Penn. W. P.	73½	73	73
3	Second N. B.	251	251	251
520	United Ry.	28¼	28	28¼

Bonds.

$1,300	B. C. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	$2,000	Elk. C. 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Con. Coal 6s	102½	102½	102½	3,000	Elk. Cp. 6s	100	100	100
10,000	Cos. Ref. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000	P. W. P. 5s	98	98	98
8,000	C. & O. G. 6s	100¼	100	100	7,000	P. L. Ry. in. 4s	65	65	65
1,000	C. & C. 5s	96½	96½	96½	5,000	Un. Ry. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
150	Cities Service	281	277	278	282

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	22	25	International Trac. pf.	90	92
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	78	82	Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
American Cities	5	15	Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
American Cities pf.	29	32	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
American Gas & Elec.	118	120	Miss. River Power	9	10
Am. Gas & Electric	131	133	Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
Am. Light & Traction	305	310	New England Co.	52	55

BIG GAIN IN EXPORTS DESPITE U-BOAT WAR

March Figures Show a Gain of $27,000,000 Over Those for February—Imports Increase, Too.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—American exports to Europe increased $27,000,000 in March, the second month of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, as shown in Department of Commerce figures today. They were $90,000,000 less than in January, however. April statistics have not been compiled.

Total shipments to Europe in March are put at $354,000,000, and to the whole world $553,000,000. The February total for all shipments was only $467,000,000. South American exports increased from $17,000,000 to $22,000,000, while those to Asia jumped from $31,000,000 to $56,000,000.

In the nine months ended with March exports to Europe reached a value of $3,231,000,000, against $2,095,000,000 for the corresponding period the year before.

Total imports in March were valued at $270,000,000, against $199,000,000 in February. Europe's share of the increase was $13,000,000, Asia's $15,000,000, and South America's $17,000,000. Much of the remainder was from Canada.

CAR TRACKS BILL PASSES.

Central Park West Measure Now Goes to Mayor Mitchel.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—The Senate today concurred in the Assembly's amendments to the Ottinger-Ellenbogen bill providing for a relocation of the street car tracks along Central Park West or else a removal of the easterly sidewalk by not more than fifteen feet. The original Senate bill provided that the Board of Estimate should decide as to the distribution of the expense. The bill in its amended form provides that the Public Service Commission shall be the arbiter of the financial details. In accepting the amended bill Senator Ottinger said:

"I opposed these amendments, but was ready to concur in order to relieve an intolerable situation and to prevent danger to human life."

The measure now goes to Mayor Mitchel for his approval.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SCARSDALE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24,160.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at the front door of the County Court House, Westchester County, in the City of White Plains, New York, State of New York, on the 22d day of May, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, all the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the following described real and personal property:

Lot 38, Overhill Road, Scarsdale, New York, corner of Overhill and Circle Roads, plot 75'x125', upon which is erected a two-and-one-half (2½) story frame and stucco dwelling, 32' 10"x42' 4", subject to a first mortgage of $8,000, held by The Home Savings Bank, White Plains, New York.

Bond of Laurence M. Loeb for $1,250, dated March 2d, 1916, due the 1st day of December, 1918, interest at 6% payable on the first days of March and September, together with the mortgage collateral thereto for $1,250 on 48 Lynwood Road, Edgemont, Scarsdale, New York, dated March 2d, 1916, due the first day of December, 1918, interest at 6%, payable on the first days of March and September, subject to a first mortgage of $750 held by Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

Bond of Clarence W. Eisner for $2,400, dated May 27th, 1916, due the 5th day of May, 1918, interest at 6%, payable on the 1st days of May and November, together with the mortgage collateral thereto for $2,400 on No. 9 Lynwood Road, Scarsdale, New York, dated May 5th, 1916, due the 5th day of May, 1918, interest at 6%, payable the first days of May and November, subject to a first mortgage of $6,650 held by William H. Sage.

Bond of Alfred D. Smith for $2,100, dated June 12th, 1916, due $300 on June 1st, 1917, $300 on June 1st, 1918, and $1,000 on June 1st, 1919, interest at 6%, payable on the first day of June and December, together with the mortgage collateral thereto for $2,100 on 35 and 37 Lynwood Road, Scarsdale, New York, dated May 24th, 1916, due $300 on June 1st, 1917, $300 on June 1st, 1918, and $1,000 on June 1st, 1919, interest at 6%, payable on the first days of June and December, subject to a first mortgage of $10,000 held by Title & Mortgage Guarantee Building Loan Association, 108 Park Avenue, New York City.

250 Shares Preferred Stock D. Appleton & Co., par value $100; 1 oil painting of Scarsdale, 1 McFarlan Touring Car 38 4-10 H. P. Model 1913.

The following personal property, located at Hicks & Co.'s Warehouse, White Plains, New York: 1 level rod, (self reading,) 1 Colby slide rule, 1 Remington typewriter No. 10, 1 Berger transit with plumb and tripod, 1 level, with tripod, 1 steel tape, 1 cotton tape 100, 1 steel tape, Kempel & Lesser, 100 feet, 1 plate camera and stand, Manhattan Optical Company, with six plate holders.

PERCIVAL WILDS, Trustee.

S. H. THAYER, Referee.

WINSLOW, KEENAN & BUDD, Attorneys for Trustee, 111 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SCARSDALE REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24194.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at the front door of the County Court House, Westchester County, in the City of White Plains, New York, State of New York, on the 22nd day of May, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, all the Trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the following described real and personal property:

Plot 75 Scarsdale Avenue, Overhill, Scarsdale, New York, plot 65'x90' front of 65' on Scarsdale Avenue, not subject to mortgages.

Plot 76 Scarsdale Avenue, Overhill, Scarsdale, New York, plot 60'x90' front of 60' on Scarsdale Avenue. Not subject to mortgages.

Plot 79 Scarsdale Avenue, Overhill, Scarsdale, New York, plot 60'x90' front of 60' on Scarsdale Avenue. Not subject to mortgages.

Plot 80D Scarsdale Avenue, Overhill, New York, plot 52'.29x88'.33x128'x115'.93 front of 60'.29 on Scarsdale Avenue. Not subject to mortgages.

Bond of Irving Brewer for $900, dated August 7th, 1916, due the 11th day of July, 1918, interest at 6%, payable on the 1st days of January and July, together with the mortgage collateral thereto for $900 on No. 25 Midland Avenue, City of White Plains, County of Westchester, New York, dated July 8th, 1916, due the 11th day of July, 1918, interest at 6%, payable on the 1st day of January and July, subject to a first mortgage of $5,000, held by Jessie Newman Prime of Yonkers, New York.

PERCIVAL WILDS, Trustee.

S. H. THAYER, Referee.

WINSLOW, KEENAN & BUDD, Attorneys for Trustee, 111 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REDPATH COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 17, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,480 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, and fixtures used in a cafe business.

AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCES CLYNE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 16, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 624 Fifth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, dresses, dress goods, trimmings, safe, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

MORTIMER C. HEWLETT, Receiver.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 John Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 23,890.

Notice is given that EDWARD L. BLOOM, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 11th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,319.

Notice is given that ANGEL LUPER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 11th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ORDER IN ADVANCE.

The price of printing paper makes it necessary to stop waste. Therefore, to insure delivery or reservation of copies of The New York Times, give newsdealers distinct orders.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Assoc Press<Int News Service.
Elliott Co<Roto Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Isler<SS G Verdi.
Sullivan<SS Anglo-Patagonian.
Cullen<Barge Interstate 43.
Owners, Tug S T Co 17, limitation.
Owners, Tug Saranac, limitation.
Cullen<CNY.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Autoplane Co<Higel.
Towne<Elsner.
Tweedie<Baldwin.
Fetzer<Sorg.
Broderick<La Violetta Comp.
Peck<D, L & W RR.
O'Reilly<Harris.
Weekawken<Timmins.
McElwee<Ship Helena.
Medlar<Standard.
C & G Theatre Corp<Triangle.
Miller<Gordon.
Newman<Interocean.
Mathews<Colt.
Westfield<Gotham.
Lyon<Hartford.
Arthe, Levy, Bernhard<Foelmer.
Aktiebolget Radius<Davis.
Dunn<Edison, (2.)
Pictorial Review<Curtis.
Am Coal Exp Co<Nova Scotia, &c, Co.
Nova Scotia, &c, Co<Am Coal Exp Co.
Low<Industria.
Gebhardt<Corey-Blokmore.
Arrol<Cons Coal Co.
Leonard<Maxwell.
Spencer-Kellogg<Bark La Argentina.
Foreman<Renas.
Young<Am Union Line
Chapman<Mills & Gibb.
Mosier<Fredericks.
Same<Thomas.
Cavanaugh<Tug Glen Cove.
B'klyn E D T<St. Rensselaer.
Bayles<Wissman.
Blesser<Tug W A Sherman.
Phila Shipping Co<Aldenham.
Mills<Christiansen.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Louis H Viemeister.
Admiralty.
Segranca SS Corp<SS Winfield S Cahill et al.
Re limitation of Winfield S Cahill, Re limitation of J L Wade.

The above cases on trial:
Hudson Tow Boat Co<Barge Rebecca.
Bankruptcy, at 2 P. M.:
Charles Hoppenfeld.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Discharges:
Samuel Gerson.
John D Turner.
Philip Averbush.
Ike Goldstein.
Emma Marie Eckart, Jr.
Sweeney & Nail Auto Co.
Celia Schear.
Alice Santry.
Henry L Wolfman.
Annie C Fitzmaurice.
Composition:
Peritz & Grossman.
Motions:
Gussie Nankin (2.)
Charles Armann.
Bay Ridge Ry Co Inc.
James K Cole, Inc (2)
Isidor Berman (2.)
Stern & Star.
Penobscot Pulp Corp.
Edward Greenberg.
Frederick Lundy.
James J Fiducia.
Liberty Mutual Ins Wks.
Joseph P Gmelch.
Franklin Brewing Co.
David Miller & Son.
Samuel Leischman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Goldberg<N Y Central, U S Asphalt Ref Co<Comtoir National D'Escompte de Paris.
Woodward<N Y Rys.
Hallock<Erie RR Co.
Gaffey et al<St Paul F & Marine Ins Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.
Cong B'nai Yeshuren O Kolma<Eichner.
Muller<Wendt.
Frohman Amuse Co<Blinkhorn.
Hall Ry Co<Wurm.
Zeeman<Olive.
Rosenthal<1,450 B'way Corp.
Davids Co<Hoffman & La Roche Chem Wks
Hirsch & Schofield<Gusmer.
Sherwood<Holbrook.
Richards<Robin.
United Sponging Co<President Ins.
Diegler<Thorn.
Valentine<Williams.
Bloom<Levison.
Re Amend.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re W P Bonbright & Co.
Schoemann<Schoemann.
Worral<W A Brady, (of 42.)
Greenwich Say Bank<Hopper.
Jacobson<Lindenstein.
Markey<Markey.
De Zwelling<Co.
Wein<Nass Elec Ry.
Re Robeson.
Karpin<Karpin.
Klein<Vorno & Co, (2.)
L & J Waist Co<Haas
Re Stern (2.)
Miller<Gordon.
Re Bonfort's Wine & Spirit Circular, Inc.
Re CNY, (Post Road.)
Re same, (Newton Av)
Leser<Leser.
Re Arnold.
Chapin<Leonard.
Kiefer<Kiefer.
Glasson<Goldschmidt.
Camps Co<Higgins Co
Clancy<Perry.
Rosenholz<Kaplan.
Re Schimmel.
Rosenblum<Smith.
McLellan<Whicher.
CNY<Moss.
Hier<Fletcher.
Unity Buttonhole Wks<Edison Elec Illum Co.
Van Alen<Walkoff.
Durphy<Chase Motor Truck.
Enders Sales<Penn Co
Herman<Herman.
Wolf<Goodstein (2.)
Pelker Co<Driscoll.
Kenworthy<same.
Cross<Kliborn.
Oszowa<Penn RR.
Re Ellis Weill & Co.
Weill Co<Salomon.
US Trust<same.
Bornheimer<Berger.
Burr<Clayton.
Hellyer<Bunnell.
Quacquarello<Remsen.
Seki<Seiki.
Capers<Clark.
Cohen<Cohen.
Lipskin<Goodstein.
Hyams<Park & Tilford.
Mass<Hughes & Co, Inc.
CNY<Maher (2.)
Hudson Nav<CNY.
Kennett, Cowan & Co<Rands.
Ajax Holdg Co<Cullen Barge Co.
Hunter<Snyder (2.)
Sheldon & Co<Burdett
Duggan<Duggan.
Palcik<Leh Val Coal Co (2.)
Sheppard<F & D Co.
Brunton<Reakirt.
Gerry<Hausman.
Freeland<Pinniah Newspaper Co.
King<Gleranofer.
Abelowitz<Nas E RR.
Adelaide Int R T.
Janow<Frank.
Farrell<Neuspalmer.
Bacon<Folkart.
Farley<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Busch<Empire City Subway Co.
Moriarity<Wandel.
Scorbin<Goldberg.
Friedland<Kaplan.
Reith<Kaiser.
Russo<Int R T.
Shattuck<N Y Edison.
Dommer<N Y Rys.
B. Bernhard<Cohn.
O. Bernhard<same.
C. Jones<Nat Lead Co.
H. Jones<same.
Gonick<Levy.
Stein<Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
Charantonovitch<Russian Orthodox St.
Nicholas Church.
Dressel<Mascello.
De Angelis<N Y Rys.
I. Townsend<Page.
H. Townsend<same.
Cheshes<Smith.
O'Keefe<Mailley.
Tanenbaum<Union Ry.
Pennsylvania Exhibition Co, Inc, (2.)
Neudorf<Greene.
Kleinman<Forsythe Holding Co.
Moore<Anspacher, (2.)
Neudorf<Greene.
Oxman<Goldman.
Wulff<Nyburg.
Cullom<Greenberg.
Gaughan<Rapid Transit Subway Cons Co.
Goodridge<Met Distributors, Inc.
McCue<N Y Rys.
Smith<Adam.
Upsprung<Lyon, (2.)
Brown<Ruppert.
Clare<CNY.
G. Cavanagh<Bernheimer & Schwartz<Pilsener Brewing Co.
A. Cavanagh<same.
Donras<Ehret.
Materna<Zobel.
Porr<Monahan Exp.
Salerno<Keeyan.
Flamholtz<John R.
Thompson<Fay<Sun P & P Co.
Lowe<Wall St Taxicab Co.
Green<Cormana Rty.
Gilbert<Patterson.
Goldstein<C I & B RR.
Heller<Scheinman.
F. Kurrak<N Y & N J RR.
S. Kurrak<same.
Maslan<Taylor.
Raisman<Fay & B RR.
Thien<N Y Cons RR.
Sheppard<F & D Co.
Brunton<Reakirt.
Gerry<Hausman.
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Reith<Kaiser.
Russo<Int R T.
Shattuck<N Y Edison.
Dommer<N Y Rys.
B. Bernhard<Cohn.
O. Bernhard<same.
C. Jones<Nat Lead Co.
H. Jones<same.
Gonick<Levy.
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Nicholas Church.
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G. Cavanagh<Bernheimer & Schwartz<Pilsener Brewing Co.
A. Cavanagh<same.
Donras<Ehret.
Materna<Zobel.
Porr<Monahan Exp.
Salerno<Keeyan.
Flamholtz<John R.
Thompson<Fay<Sun P & P Co.
Lowe<Wall St Taxicab Co.
Green<Cormana Rty.
Gilbert<Patterson.
Goldstein<C I & B RR.
Heller<Scheinman.
F. Kurrak<N Y & N J RR and N C RR.
S. Kurrak<same.
Maslan<Taylor.
Raisman<Fay & B RR.
Thien<N Y Cons RR.
Prager<Levy.
Case on.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until May 14.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. May<Third Av RR.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Levy<Dyckman.
Lansing Liquidation Co<Heinze, (11.)
Lang<Harrison.
Beck Only Child Co.
Di Roma<Gilbert.
Hirsch<Moss.
Jeffery<Cook.
Eearle Bridge Bond Co of Balt.
Webber<Gt Neck Villa
Bernstein<Vedder.
Hamburger Fire Rub Co<Stand 'n Pen Co.
J Dryden Co<B S Moss Theat Ent, Inc.
National Biscuit Co<Travelers Ins.
Goldstein<NY L Ins.
Nat Aniline Chem Co<Lamburger, (2.)

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part XVIII Room. Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Ragland<Ragland.
Samuel Goldblatt.
James A Jones.
Emilie W Kerr.
Isaac Levenson.
Nicolina de Escoriaza.
Mary L Fanning.
Jessie Gillender.
Sarah Hammond.
Milton P Day.
August Saltman.
Catherine Kerrigan, &c.
Pierce Curtis Dunn, &c.
Alter Rothstein.
John A O'Connor.
Kath F Lindemann, &c.
George and Schefer.
Daniel Sommer.
John H Degolman.
Johanna Cohen.
Louis Champion.
Samuel Shenfeld.
Minnie Bauer.
S A y Rodrigues.
Kate Fuhrer.
Edward Micholls, (2.)
Metta B Wichelms.
Mary G Pinkney.
Jacob Schmitzer, &c.
Caroline Stern.
Ida C Townsend.
Alonzo W Baloh.
John B Morgan.
Amelia Stoff.
Maria Krag.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—Room 503, at 10:30 A. M.
Estate of James H Ackerman.

Bronx Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Saunders<Stern Bros.
Williams<McGee.
Bowes<McCabe.
Seeman<Coma.
Ostrander<Archibald.
Brodsky<Radt.
Wallace<Kelly.
Ball<Earley.
Isoscene<Pressburg.
Cox<Trainer.
A Stoecklein & Co<Camero.
Heaton<Candel.
A A Volk Co<Kahn.
White Studio<Allison.
Fried<Perman.
Millendorf<Sherr Co, (2.)
Handell<Schanck.
Rosenblum<Hirschman Realty Co.
Greenberg<Globe Rye Bread Co.
Davies<Levett.
Rudderman<Amend.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Green<Sperling.
Gronick<Weingarten.
Welscher<NY Rys.
Tisch<Knobel.
Polonofsky<Blaka.
Lesser<Schwartz.
Rosoff<Cent R T.
Univ Textile Co<Arlington Cotton Mills.
Berlin<Allen Hat Co.
Beckerman<Bernstein.
De Miracle Chem Co.
Goldman<5th Av Coach Co.
Tanzillo<Dolce.
Pryce<Int R T.
Jurow<Westch'r F I.
Kallar<Prager.
Leavitt<Mack.
Ring<NY City Int Ry
Zadodink<Goldberg.
Nesbit<Chelsea Waist.
Yeack<Steiner.
Marcus<S S Brown.
Scebal<Berman.
Tallansky<N Eng SS.
Fingerhut<Rabinowitz.
Grossman<Marcus.
Nemerofsky<H & N Carburetor Co.
Rosenblum<Michael.
Staretz<Hart.
Mass<Dworsky.
Koch<Auerbach.
Markowits<Arrow Const Co.
Gotthelf<Cohen.
Rosenstein<Ry Rys.
Beauty Waists, Inc<Unger.
Newark Cheese Co<Heller.
Pryce<Int R T.
O'Hara<same.
Pryce<same.
Ruggiero<Rinaugua.
Mutchnick<Flynn.
Helmoff<Lefrak.
Reich<Aronson.
Moorhouse<Foster Mot
Abrams<Schonfarb.
Duntley Pneu Sweep Co<Taylor.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Rabman Co<NY Socy
Shippmeister<Vice.
Hammer<Ehrich.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
McCabe<March.
Harvey<New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Lebovitz<Blauner.
Greenberg<Hinman.
Kepler<Aetna L I Co.
Brown<Loveridge.
Sherman<London & Lancashire Ind Co.

Klinger<Cohen. Case on.
Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Ferguson<Cabell.
Lieberman & Sanford Co<Rodgers & H.
Friesinger<Christiana.
Kletsky<Rapid Paper Box Co.
Rudolph Co<Boston Ins Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Strasburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Suydam<McCauley (2)—Orson A. Raynor.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Wilson<Ranger—Abraham L. Gutman.
SUPREME COURT—Blun, J.—Shumway<Shumway—Benjamin Berinstein; Meuser<Singer—Harry N. French; re Caldwell (McCarthy)—Jos. M. Hersberg; Bank for Sav<Werner—Vance Hewitt; Frank<Roberts—Charles L. Cohn; Levin<Lunitz—Marcel Levy; Met Sav Bk<Stack—Louis M. Levy; Sanborn<Male—Abraham Oberstein; Union Dime Sav Bk<Bella Hazen Realty Co, Inc—Wm. H. Freedman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Walter F. Kingsland<Fannie Beckmann — John J. Mackin; Fitz Schulz, Jr. Co<Raimes Co—Theodore K. McCarthy; Philip S. Henry<Randegg Realty Co—Alexander Rickard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM — Ordway, J. — Motion calendar.
McNany<Morse.
Van Dyck Est<Infantino, (2.)
Wilson<Kelly.
Brady<Belmont Sq Market, Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J. Case on. No day calendar.

Trueleson<Sedden Rty.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Paul<Roger Const Co, Inc, (2.)
Grunnert<CNY.
Wallace<Zeiger.
Hilsenrad<Van Hoven.
Assy<Cor Trin Church
Woers<Rosenfeld (2.)
Johnson<Int R T Co.
Ruhl<Lenox Av Union Church.
Sweet<Sweet.
Re Boylan.
Mulligan<Uni Hld Co.
Cehn<Wolff.
Dowman<Newman.

Highest number reached in regular order 807.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case unfinished.

Columbia Const Co<Wolf.
Hannon<Cranford, Inc.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
McCown<Plaser.
Weinberger<I R T Co.
Katz<Same.
Heltzky<Same.
Berman<Same.
Rieth<Same, (2.)
Gaffen<Same.
Mant<Same.
Gans<Same.
Hannen<Same.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Re S Friedman, decd. Altkrug<Cohen.
Enumerated day calendar:
George<Nassau RR.
Obler<B H RR.
Chrosciel<N Y C & H R RR.
Peck<Old St. Ry.
Bischoff<Equipment Co.
Blank<Marine Co.
Peo<Dempsey.
Kelly<Washburn.
Kafline<B Term Co.
Castle Hghts Water Co<Price.
Kentucky Derby Co<Woods.
Smith<Smith.
Re Elliott.
Frend<Halsted.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Laycox, and Benedict, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M.
Callahan<Swanson.
Mulligan<Turnbull.
Royal Palace Realty Co<White.
Cohen<Blackb'n et al.
Jutkovitz et al<Goldman.
Berdux<Otten.
Tucker<Heffron.
Standard Mot Serv Inc.<Gillig.
Levine<Lankowitz.
Royal Table Co<Shulsky.
Woodworth<Holy Family Hospital.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Sinsabaugh<Maher.
Levy<Lindon.
Lipshitz<Rudeman, (2.)
Re Gorman.
Isaacks<Himmel.
Re Gutweller, (2.)
Vitola<Vitola.
Torterolo<Estey Bros Schieffelin & Co<Bradley.
Re Burnett.
Westfall<Westfall.
Pallimini<Semmer.
Stanley<J F Con Cor.
Orthey<Bogan.
Waterman<Fort Mason.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Dalliger<Burtis.
Duffy<West St RR.
Bricker<Burtis.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Cooley<same.
Scott<De Vinne.
Bossert<The McAllister S S Co.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

No calendar call Friday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Samuel Bloomfield.
Mary E Van Tassell.
Jacob Koch.
Robert Lorzing.
Petition of admins:
Sarah E Smith.
Administrators' acct:
Ida Cohen.
Edward S Willson.
Accounting:
John Daly.
Judicial acctng.:
Maria Deveny.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,446.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM B. LOEWY and SAMUEL WASSERMAN, individually and trading as LOEWY & CO., Alleged Bankrupts.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham B. Loewy and Samuel Wasserman and a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1917, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, May 9th, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A deal involving Bronx properties and several large plots in Yonkers, representing an aggregate value of about $350,000, was closed yesterday between Frederick Brown and the Thorne estate. The latter purchased from Mr. Brown two five-story apartment houses in the Bronx, one being at 2,120 Honeywell Avenue, southeast corner of 181st Street, 65 by 83, and the other at 2,117 Daly Avenue, southwest corner of 181st Street, 65 by 75. The houses are fully tenanted.

In exchange the Thorne estate gave twenty parcels, two being in the Bronx and the others in Yonkers. The former were the northwest corner plot at Delafield Avenue and 259th Street, 100 by 170, and the northwest corner of Huxley Avenue and 259th street, 20 by 135.

In Yonkers the most important parcel was the old Cleveland Thorne homestead, owned by the family for sixty years, on the west side of Broadway, near St. Mary Street, being three blocks below Getty Square. The plot is 191.6 by 189 and irregular. The homestead is now occupied by the Crescent Club. Negotiations are pending to lease the site for the erection of a large theatre. Other parcels included about sixty lots in the Nodine Hill section of Yonkers, on the south side of Elm Street, between Alder and Cedar Streets; the southwest corner of Cliff and Elm Streets, south side of Elm Street, between Alder and Cliff Streets, and several plots in the Rockledge and Grant Park section of Yonkers.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Mrs. Mary Richardson sold to Helen McGrath, 109 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story high stoop dwelling on a lot 20 by 55 by 102.2. The buyer holds title to 111 and 113, similar properties, adjoining, and now controls a plot 60 by 102. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale. The same brokers also sold for Charles W. N. Akberg the three-story dwelling 123 East Twenty-sixth Street to Dr. Harry P. Swift, who now owns the adjoining property.

Tenement for Investment.

Charles S. Kohler sold for Reher & Volk the five-story tenement and store property 1,942 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner 177th Street, on a plot 86.5 by 100, to a client for investment. The property was held at $75,000.

Emma Bruestle purchased for investment from Rosie Rosenthal 81 Goerck Street, a five-story tenement with stores, on a lot 24.8 by 50, on the northwest corner of Rivington Street.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Mary Raynor the five-story triple flat at 2,079 Eighth Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100, to a client of George Sasse for all cash above the mortgage.

Bronx Sales.

The Gramont Construction Company purchased from D. Lyle Moore of Philadelphia, Penn., 1,892 Franklin Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 37 by 100, adjoining the corner of Jefferson Avenue. Meehan & Harlam represented the buyer, Charles B. Van Valen being the broker.

The five-story, twenty-four-family apartment house, occupying a plot 60.3 by 100, on the southeast corner of Ryer Avenue and 184th Street, has been sold by Charles H. Leimbacher to Max Wettstein.

Brooklyn.

E. T. Newman sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 729 Carroll Street for Emma W. Speer to a client for occupancy.

O. E. Larson sold for the Johann Construction Company two six-family flats on the north side of Fifty-fifth Street, known as 715 and 717 Fifty-fifth Street, to a client for investment.

James Watters sold for Luemma Hamilton the two-family brick dwelling 450 Seventy-second Street to a client for investment, and Annie Bowen sold the one-family stone front dwelling 424 Seventy-fourth Street to a client for occupancy.

Jessie K. Dowling sold to clients of M. McKinnon, Jr., 436 and 438 Ninety-ninth Street one-family dwellings.

The Aladin Construction Company sold several one-family dwellings on the westerly side of East Twelfth Street and Avenue K to the following: 1,118 to A. Kallsher, 1,126 to M. Rosenbloom, 1,130 to M. Vortreflich, and 1,132 to E. Reiber.

Long Island.

The Wilmer and Vincent Theatre Company have purchased the property of A. M. Fischer on Broadway and Farrington Street, Flushing, for $26,000, giving a purchase mortgage for $15,000. A theatre will be erected on the land.

Jacob Buhler purchased a farm of three acres with buildings on the corner of Eleventh Street and Huntington Avenue, Huntington, L. I., from Sarah E. Hall. Theodore S. Hall was the broker.

Edwin Brenet sold to Bernard Rooney for investment two lots on Ipswich Avenue in the Stanton addition to Great Neck Station, L. I.

Westchester County.

The estate of A. E. Moore sold at Mount Kisco through George B. Cranston, a plot of one acre with dwelling, to George W. Walker.

Griffen, Prince and Ripley, Inc. sold for Robert F. Gyncaco to Marie J. Meyers of Scarsdale, N. Y., the former Orth residence in Prospect Park, White Plains. The consideration is said to be $12,000.

Staten Island.

Arthur G. Thompson sold through Cornelius G. Wolff to Sheick a plot 50 by 92 feet on the northerly side of Belair Road, 90 feet west of Thompkins Avenue, Fort Wadsworth.

L. V. Bright Buys Summer Home.

Louis V. Bright, President of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company, has purchased through George Howe a country estate at Cold Spring on the Hudson. It is near the estates of Augustus and Frank Healy and Seton Lindsay.

Recent Buyers.

The estate of Daniel Edgar was the buyer of 212 Fulton Street, just sold through Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd and Horace S. Ely & Co.

Arthur L. Kaus was the purchaser of the six-story apartment at 555 West 170th Street, sold by the Henry Morgenthau Company.

J. Romaine Brown's Nod-a-Way Company was the buyer of the flat 236 West 144th Street.

Hearing on Proposed Boulevard Across Jamaica Bay.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will hold a hearing today at 10 o'clock at the City Hall on the proposed boulevard across Jamaica Bay, connecting the mainland with the Rockaways, making a total cutoff of ten miles.

The purpose of this boulevard is to make direct connection with the mainland and Rockaways, thereby saving a long, tedious route by way of Valley Stream.

Commercial Leases.

Char

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HARMON
On-the-Hudson

Over 100 trains daily. Only 56 minutes from Grand Central Station. The miniature Adirondacks. The ideal place to build your home. Will sacrifice

125 Bungalow Sites

to settle the Wood estate, at one-half list prices. Plans, booklets, etc., on request.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co.
51 E. 42d STREET
New York

GENUINE BARGAIN

Residence and 3 Acres

In Westchester County, within 40 minutes of Grand Central Station. 5 Master's—5 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, Library, Drawing Room, etc. Garage. Very desirable community. CAN BE PURCHASED AT HALF ITS COST.

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Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.
1100 Murray Hill 10 East 33d Street

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.
Tel. 9326 Murray Hill

SUBURBAN HOMES AND ESTATES

HILLS | BRONXVILLE TO BREWSTER
HUDSON | HASTINGS TO PEEKSKILL
SOUND | PELHAM TO DARIAN

Send for printed lists showing properties for sale or rent, all prices.

Attractive Home in Mount Vernon

Convenient to Station, Trolleys, Schools, Churches and Markets.

$6000. FIRST MORTGAGE $4500

9 Rooms, Tiled Bath, Electric Lights.

Anderson Realty Co. near New Haven Sts., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

—STATE—5 ACRES—

Charming brick dwelling, 4 baths, all improvements, large brick garage, attractive grounds; house sets well back from road; excellent views; easy commuting distance; for quick sale at absolute sacrifice, or rent furnished for season or year.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St., N. Y.

$1,000 UNDER VALUE

Built to order, owner moving away. Artistic house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, all improvements; garage, large plot, garden, trees; delightful location. Pelhamwood; 35 minutes Grand Central, near station; $11,000, terms. Personal, Suite 505, 489 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES—NEAR WATER

SOUTHFIELD POINT ON THE SOUND;
RENT $1,500 TO $2,500;
SALE $15,000 TO $30,000.

BOATING, BATHING, TENNIS & GOLF;
Five minutes to Stamford Station.
F. E. CLARK, 18 EAST 41ST ST.
Tel. 8381—Murray Hill.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

WAR TIME REAL ESTATE

To Close Estate of Late Chas. E. Wood.
100 New York City Lots, $100 each.
$1 First Payment. $1 Per Week
These beautiful lots, within 5c fare on Staten Island, are ready for cultivation; an ideal spot for the Summer's garden. See further announcement in Times May 12. Phone, write or call for free tickets.

Wm. E. Harmon & Co., Inc.
(Formerly Wood, Harmon & Co.)
Phone Barclay 6500. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND HOME LESS THAN COST TO BUILD

Change of business compels owner to sell home in best commuting centre on Long Island, convenient to water; all improvements; garden; very desirable and great bargain; convenient terms.
BARGAIN-BUYER CO., Inc.,
505 Fifth Ave. Phone Vanderbilt 3742

Beautiful New Modern House

in LYNBROOK, only 30 minutes from Broadway, 5 minutes' walk from depot, trolley, stores; in select residential section; large garden, shade trees, sidewalks, gas, water, steam heat, and electricity; six splendid rooms, bath, pantry; $3,100; take $350 cash. Wonderful value. Ideal commuter's home. Laurence Adlersheim, 414 West 129th St., City. Phone Morningside 8420.

GARDEN CITY
131 STEWART AV.
SHOW PLACE

Three acres; beautiful modern residence; planting alone cost $8,000. Sacrifice.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
1 West 34th St. Tel. 2295 Greeley.

100 ACRE FARM Price $100 PER ACRE

Excellent soil, good farm buildings, State road front; 1½ hours out, North Shore of Long Island. Details from
STEPHEN YATES, 243 W. 34th St.

BARGAIN—YOUR TERMS.

LARGE corner; with trees, shrubs and fruits, 10 room modern house, every improvement. No. 313 Pine St., Freeport, Long Island. Open daily.
R. C. GILLIES, Owner, 101 Park Av., N.Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful Sound Cliff
On Long Island Sound.

Five acres, with a handsome dwelling of 16 rooms, every modern convenience, barn, garage, superintendent's cottage, ice house, grapery, &c. This property easily worth $40,000, but will sell reasonable and on easy terms.
No exchange; brokers protected.
Address W. B. Brotherton,
Milford, Conn.

110 ACRE NEARBY $4,000
CONNECTICUT RIVER FARM

One mile to R. R. Station, on State road; good soil, fruit; good 15-room house, 2 barns, wagon shed, etc.; 750 ft. on Housatonic River; fine boating, bathing, fishing; shown by agent; 1½ hour train ride. COLONIAL FARM CORP., 2 RECTOR ST., N. Y.

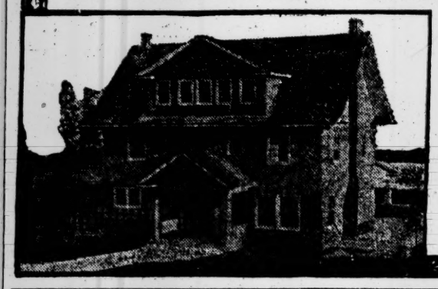
MARYLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at Baltimore, Md.

Large and modern manufacturing plant, with brick buildings, boilers, engines, generators, motors, etc.; all in first-class running condition. Lot contains about 43,000 square feet (portion unimproved); situated in one of the city's best manufacturing districts; right on deep (24 feet) water, with B. & O., and P. R. R. tracks at our door. For further detailed information address X 229 Times Annex.

Real Bargain, $3,000, Easy Terms,
and $5,000 on 1st Mtge. buys this
Picturesque English Home, 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Overlooks Lakes—Plot 100 by 149 Ft.; Actual Lake Rights.

Well built by day's labor. Contains all modern conveniences. Interior designed in faultless good taste. Walls are done in wood panelling, ceilings beamed, mission effect, floors parqueted. Golf, country club, splendid boating, bathing, and fishing right at hand. High and healthy where epidemics are unknown. See this house, compare it with any $10,000 home elsewhere.



Call or send for complete particulars and photograph.

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170 B'way,
N. Y.

Tel. 1821 Cort.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RENT WITH OPTION TO BUY
All Rent Money to Apply on
Residence and 3 Acres

This Colonial house, 7 rooms, all improvements; plot 50x150; plenty trees; facing 18-hole golf course; 14 miles out. Write for floor plans and tickets to inspect.
Attorney, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City

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TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

An unusual chance to build your own house from your plans and to your liking; I will sell you the ground and I will build you a house, or you can do it yourself; no obligation to use my plans or my builder; for house and lot costing $5,000 you pay $1,000 and I furnish the balance, you paying me monthly in lieu of rent after house is finished; location, Crawford, finest beautiful suburban spot in New Jersey, 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; all city conveniences; no agents. Address EXECUTOR, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York.

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Asbury Park Allenhurst
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and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "P."
MILLS ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME.

70 acres, buildings all new and up to date; 10 room dwelling, tenant house, outbuildings, elevation; beautiful views; commuting distance N. J. Central; cost $25,000; sacrifice one-half. Address OWNER, room 703, 141 Broadway, New York.

CHOOSE
BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
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SPRING LAKE
SEND FOR BOOK "T" OF SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
E. V. Patterson & Son N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Lakewood Farm Inn
ROSCOE, N. Y.

Altitude, 3,000 feet; tennis, billiards, bowling, clock golf, fishing; beautiful drives, good roads. Excellent cuisine and service, spring water; dancing, music. State Road Route No. 4; booklet. Terms, references upon application.

ADIRONDACK CAMP.
For Sale or Rent.
Lake Oseetah (Saranac Chain)

Superb outlook. Beautifully wooded with White and Norway Pines. Substantial, modern camp of Chalet type. Living room 81x27, with fireplace; 6 master's and 2 servants' bedrooms; 3 bathrooms. Fully and attractively furnished. Boat house, ice house, all necessary outbuildings. Accessible to supplies. Post Office & churches.
Apply to Duryee & Co., Real Estate, Saranac Lake, New York, or to Walter B. Safford, Executor, 52 Nassau Street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

SEASHORE HOME FOR SALE

A step to magnificent, safe beach, ¼ mile long, from which transients are excluded; still-water bathing in bay, well-appointed club close by; 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; stucco on hollow tile, steam-heated year round home; first floor, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen; second floor, 4 bedrooms and bath; third floor, 2 bedrooms; liberal terms. Address V 282 Times Downtown.

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INCOME BARGAIN.
DETACHED 20-FAMILY APARTMENT
every improvement, 60x130; one mortgage; $40,000 equity; exchange for good nearby Farm. Owner, room 703, 141 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Large, comfortable country house, completely furnished, never rented before; 7 miles from Williams College on Boston Post Road; spacious veranda; running water; large garage. Address
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HAVILAND BUILDING
11 East 36th Street
Very light floor, (7,500 sq. ft.), for offices and show rooms.
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ATTENTION

Subleases for two years 4,000 square feet on 5th Ave., near 27th St. Extra fine shipping facilities. About half regular rent.
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LOFTS Two desirable lofts, 28x70, in strong, light building, with elevator service.

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133 WEST 72D STREET
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

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TO SUBLEASE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, SIX ROOMS. HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX, 204 WEST 55TH ST. SPECIAL PRICE.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 rooms and 2 baths; unfurnished, to suit tenant. Rates, $80 monthly and up; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner served daily (optional). MOTEL NORLEANS, 126 West 72d St. One block from subway express and elevated sts. All cars and bus lines. References.

96th St., Near Riverside Drive
5 rooms and bath; will sublet unfurnished $42.50.
K. W. Dalzell, Maplewood, N. J.

For rent, furnished, 208 West 184th St. 5 rooms and bath. L. P. Ferguson.

NEAR 5th AVE. and 39th ST.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $150 per month; June to October; unusually desirable.
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14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 840.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN APARTMENTS
29 West 52nd St.
REFINED NEIGHBORHOOD.
2 ROOMS & BATH, $720 TO $1,000.
TO LEASE—ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
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THE LORINGTON
2226 LORING PLACE.

Near New York University Hall of Fame. High class apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood; attractive rents; concession.

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Sublet for summer, handsomely furnished apartments of two rooms, bath and kitchenette. Restaurant, maid and valet service. Rent $75 to $150 per month.
HERBERT GULICK CO., Inc.
402 Madison Av., at 47th St.
Opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

120 EAST 40 ST.
STUDIO APARTMENTS
MAID SERVICE
Apply on premises or
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
280 Madison Ave.

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"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A clean-cut apartment house, 100 feet, fully rented; first mortgage due 1920; might trade for country one hour from city.
M. M. HARWOOD & CO., 2,040 Broadway.

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Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive view; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; wide veranda; quarters; oak trim, parquet floors; large fireplace; all improvements; sun parlor; well heated; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl Station; $11,000; terms to suit. Or will rent for $85 monthly. E. M. FAIRBANKS, 54 Manhattan St. Telephone Morningside 8924.

For Sale.—At Larchmont; six-room stucco house; Sound view; in a restricted park, with over one-half acre of ground; a bargain for $7,000. A. M. Olcott, Phone Murray Hill 2826,) 51 East 42d St., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

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A beautiful, all-year Colonial home, $9,500; terms arranged if desired; in the fine old McCreery estate, Flushing, L. I.; not a development; high ground on Long Island; convenient to water, yacht club, golf links, country club; in one of the most exclusive, picturesque sections of the island; 20-minute commutation trains to Penn. Station; house has central hall living room, with fireplace, dining room, maid's quarters, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, reading room, two tiled baths; spacious grounds and attractive entrance porch; beautifully decorated; another charming English home, $13,500; also a fine home site available; will build for you or loan money to build. Write me for pictures and information. J. Bleecker, 150 Broadway, N. Y. Tel 492 Cort.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY.

Beautiful home, six rooms, handsome bath; open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Nice small farm with a good 5-room house and garden plot, with room for small poultry yards; other needs suitable for same; will make a good year-around home for family wanting such place; stores, schools, churches and water nearby; $100 cash and $10 monthly; price $1,675. B. James, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

I want an occupant for my house—9 rooms, baths, garage, &c.—who appreciates an artistic home and grounds, who can pay small price, either as rent or on account of purchase. This is sentiment as well as business. Room 1,808, 27 William St. Tel. Broad 1744.

$500 for little old house, now located in a restricted neighborhood, to be moved on 2 lots near bay, making an ideal spot for boating, bathing and fishing; will sell complete for $1,200, with all water privileges, &c.; easy terms. Write for further details to "Old House," Box 279 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

Farmingdale.—Large house; stable; good land; suitable for residence or boarding house; raise your own vegetables; 500 students near by; sacrifice; $250 down. Clark, Suite 1200, 45 West 34th St., New York.

Small Farm, (Farmingdale.)—Best soil; near Agricultural College and station, trolley; water and electric light; 45 minutes from City Hall; $10 down, $5 per month. Geiger, 45 West 34th St., New York.

Small hilltop bungalow; fine view; garden plot, &c.; near depot and harbor; makes pretty Summer home; $100 cash; balance easy. Hilltop Bungalow, Box 264 Times Downtown.

$5 monthly buys my 2-acre farm; hour from city; lake town; near depot; only $25 cash. Nolan, Box 289 Times Downtown.

Will sacrifice lot, 40x100, in Garden City Estate. Garrett, 66 West 40th.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Malden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

Lowest price lots in MORSEMERE for factory sites or cottages; beautiful residential plots in PALISADE, some with view of river, at less than half original cost; builder's sacrifice of 2 new 6 and 7 rooms stucco houses in EDGEWATER; plots, 45x100; all improvements; on wooded hillside, close to school; $5,000 to $5,500; also lots, 20x100, on same tract, $400 each; sewer, water, gas, electric. Reid & Lowery, at the Junction, Palisade, N. J. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.

Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

New house among big trees, choice location, Plainfield; big living room, sleeping porch, 3 baths, white trim, silver fixtures; every modern convenience; very high grade; $7,500; terms like rent. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

IN PARK SECTION, West Englewood, a delightful place to live; convenient and restricted. For the two greatest bargains in this beautiful residential park write or see OWNER ONLY, 9 Ogden Av., W. Englewood.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Private offices, or desk room, furnished and unfurnished. Efficient and stenographic service. Rents moderate.
404 4TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST. OFFICE SERVICE CORPORATION. ephone

For Rent.—Factory containing about 5,000 sq. ft., located near Newark; equipped with motors and sewing machines; suitable for shirt and garment factory; plenty of female help. T 320 Times Downtown.

Will divide office, two private, one anteroom, with refined, acceptable party; best downtown location; references necessary; state extent, nature of business. C 246 Times Downtown.

STUDIO, 1 room, kitchenette, and bath; north light; 28 West 63d St., between Broadway and Central Park; all night elevator service; to sublet; rent $65. P. T. Frankl.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5464 Rector.

Attractive light offices, $15 month upward, including continuous service; superbly located; magnificent modern office building. 110 West 40th.

PART of most centrally located office in New York, completely furnished. Suite 901, 171 Madison Av., corner 33d St.

STORE TO LET.—216 West 56th St., corner Broadway; suitable milliner or ladies' hairdressing parlor. Apply Supt., on premises.

Desk room, furnished; telephone and stenographic service; Madison Av., near 34th St. A 449 Times Annex.

To Let—Attractive outside room, in suite on 29th floor, Equitable Building. C 208 Times Downtown.

36th, 62 West.—Parlor to let for business; part or whole.

Desirable large front parlor and basement, suitable dressmaker, reasonable. 112 E. 57th.

Large and small offices, near Broad St., sublet cheap. Blisse, 61 Pearl.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Cloak plant, 75x100, or 2 lofts, 50x100, good location; immediate possession. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

SMITHTOWN, L. I.—Large or small house for rent season; excellent location; fully furnished; modern improvements throughout; garage. Address Owner, Edwin Melvin, 1 Broad St., New York City.

Rampo Hills, N. J., 55 minutes from New York; superb views; for rent, furnished semi-bungalow, with large garden; double garage; 36-foot living room, four chambers; three porches, large sleeping porch; all modern improvements. McDevitt-Wilson, Inc., 30 Church St., New York.

COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS, FURNISHED.

Every modern convenience; electric lights, open fireplaces; free mail delivery; coolest and driest climate at Rockland; good automobile road; purest spring water in State. E. Eustace, Mt. Pocono, Penn.

Sea Cliff, L. I.—Beautiful view of Long Island Sound; 14 rooms, 3 baths; fine billiard room; hardwood floors; steam heat, electric; beautifully furnished; suitable for large family or exclusive club; $1,200 for season. L 57 Times.

Three, five, and six room furnished bungalows to let at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island; rent, $125 and upward for season; 50 minutes from Battery; commutation, $525; also lots for sale. Address E. B. Fox, Oakwood, Staten Island, or phone Orchard 8767.

Summer homes for rent on the Sound at Madison, Conn.; houses furnished; running water; electric light; garage; country club; rentals, $350 to $800 season, request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Mamaroneck.—Attractive twelve-room house and garage; convenient to water, fine view; large sun parlor; vegetable garden and fruit trees; desirable neighborhood. 48 Stuart Av. Telephone 230 Mamaroneck.

For rent, in Kent, Conn., eight-room house; June 10 to Sept. 10; completely furnished; all modern improvements; large grounds; boating and fishing. F. L. Bull, Kent, Conn.

Long Island.—For rent, shore-front cottage, 8 rooms, 2 baths, laundry; garage, private dock, 6 acres, trees; phone; $150 per month. Particulars 8252 Audubon.

Country houses everywhere; all inspected. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

To let, cottage on Prudence Island, R. I., with all modern conveniences. Address Box 122, Providence, R. I.

Unfurnished.

Tarrytown, opposite "The Castle," house, 4 master bedrooms, hardwood floors; river view; garage; half acre ground; $125 per month. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Wanted—Furnished.

Careful, refined couple would rent small, better-class house, possibly with garage, healthy, desirable neighborhood, within hour New York, season or year; well furnished; high-est references; state full details; photo; speculators or agents not considered. X 284 Times Annex.

Furnished Bungalow —5, 6, or 7 rooms wanted for the Summer season; must be close to bathing beach and within easy commuting distance; family consists of two adults and one child. Theodore C. Young, 18 East 41st. 7100 Murray Hill.

WANTED—Furnished house within commuting distance for July and August; near seashore preferred, or along the Sound; five or six sleeping rooms and three baths; please give full details, rates, &c. Z 332 Times Annex.

Bungalow for Summer; furnished, 3 or 4 rooms; commuting distance Manhattan; convenient to bathing beach; safe for children. H. H., 53 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Distinctive, well-furnished home; excellent studio; large, cool living and bed rooms; side yard with shade trees; moderate rent, June to November; references required. Tel. Chelsea 4145. 29 West 14th.

79TH ST.—PRIVATE HOUSE; COMPLETELY FURNISHED; EXCELLENT, CENTRAL LOCATION. APPOINTMENT BY TELEPHONE. SCHUYLER 4014.

Out of Town—Furnished.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the fine old houses for which Litchfield is noted; has 18 large rooms, including 6 master's rooms and 3 baths; all improvements; beautiful grounds; new garage with room for man.
C. R. DUFFIE,
(784.) Columbus 834.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APTS. OF THE WILSONIA,
228-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
FOR TENANTS OF
UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER ONLY.
8 rooms, bath & kitchenette, $50 & up monthly.
$14 & up weekly; completely equipped.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
Phone and elevator service. Maid service optional. Very central location, near subway, "L," 5th Ave. bus and street cars. References absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 305 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 878.—Corner apartment overlooking park; six rooms, bath; cool, attractively furnished; until October. Apply Superintendent.

CLAREMONT AV., 126.—To sublet, June 1, 5-room apartment, fully furnished; just off Riverside and Grant's Tomb; references required. Edward Fox.

FIRST-CLASS apartments, furnished, $85-$100 per month. For particulars address Glaenzer, 254 West 84th. Telephone 2989 Schuyler.

FOUR-ROOM furnished apartment; splendid river view; Washington Heights; $45. W 238 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. See SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY furnished two-room apartment, heart of city, each room 21x41, three large windows to room; southern exposure; high ceilings; ideal for Summer; rent $125 month; short period of until December. 448 Vanderbilt, mornings.

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30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HAVEN AV., 120, (Near 172d St.)—3-room apartment, furnished, overlooking Hudson; $65.

MADISON AV., 299.—Four rooms and bath, southwest exposure, handsomely furnished, Steinway grand; no children; seen mornings. J. Romaine Brown.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.
Completely furnished apartments, two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator buildings; for particulars see first page New York Telephone Directory. Telephone Academy 1647.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40, (cor. 118th St.)—Five elegant rooms, nicely furnished; May 15 to Sept. 15; high-class elevator apartment, facing beautiful Morningside Park; seen mornings or by appointment; must be seen to be appreciated; $80. Telephone 9489 Morningside.

NINETIES.—New building, 11th floor, 6 rooms, handsomely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Nineties.) — Eight rooms, 2 baths, corner apartment. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, corner 119th.—8 rooms, 2 baths, corner apartments; best section on the drive; completely furnished.

SEVENTIES.—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms; sacrifice Summer; immediate possession. Columbus 3974.

SPECIALIST.
Furnished, subleases of private apartments, all sizes, periods; reduced Summer rates. MACKLIFFE GRAY, 380 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

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Handsomely furnished apartments; Summer rates. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Sublet, for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, rent very reasonable. Apply R. Buckhardt, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82 WEST.—5 and 7 room, completely furnished, apartments; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms, completely furnished; piano. Meek, Apt. 43.

WILL SUBLET 5 rooms and 2 baths, from May 15 to Sept. 15 or longer; price $225 per month. Phone 7279 Columbus.

Brooklyn.

SUBLET to Oct. 1, attractive 2-room apartment. 11 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,374, (corner Fordham Road.)—Elevator apartments, 5-6 rooms; opposite Devoe Park; all outside rooms; University Av. and Fordham Road trolley line and Jerome Av. subway adjacent. WOLFSOHN & AUGUST, agents, Grand Concourse and Fordham Road. Phone Fordham 2904. Superintendent on premises.

New Jersey.

SOUTH ORANGE:—Beautifully furnished, 7 outside rooms, bath, maid's toilet; attractive, open porch, overlooking tenants' private tennis court, trees and brook; janitor service, electricity and all city conveniences; express train service; 23 trains daily; June 15 to Oct. 1, $125 month. Telephone South Orange 1116, for inspection appointment.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, airy floor, three rooms, bath; $125 monthly.

THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.
An apartment to sublet for the Summer at reduced rental, with option of leasing October 1st.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Whole floor, 3 large, handsome rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $100.

11TH ST., 73 WEST.—Studio apartment, 5 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; excellent north light; $58 monthly. J. Irving Walsh.

11TH ST., 112 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, with veranda; $35-$40.

12TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful 5 room and 2 bath apartment. Apply on premises or Carstein & Linnelin, Inc., 221 4th Av.

21ST STREET, 234-8 WEST.
Four, five and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

59TH ST., 200 WEST. (7 East.)—Three-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; $100 month.

63D. ST., 28 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, bath; 9th floor; all windows face corner of park; big bargain. Davis.

92D, 304 WEST.—Sublet, unfurnished, balance lease on exceptionally well arranged modern apartment; six rooms, two baths. Apartment 44.

95TH, 150 WEST.—4 rooms, bath, from June; light 3 sides; ideal, cool Summer apartment. Palmer, Apt. 4D.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Elevator apartment. Six large rooms, living rooms overlooking park; reasonable rental to finish lease to Oct. 1. Apt. 11.

161ST ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—3 rooms, $40; 4 rooms, $45 to $52; 6 rooms, $70; 8 rooms, facing Riverside, $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4037 Audubon.

ACADEMY ST., 678, (Near Dyckman St. Subway Station.)—New apartments, 3 and 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, including private telephone, electric light, &c.; rents, $25 to $36.

BROADWAY, 3,080, (122d.)—Seven high-class apartments, furnished and unfurnished, 3 to 7 rooms; elevator; improved; good management.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$32 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—9 large rooms, 3 baths; all rooms facing Riverside Drive; sub-lease from Oct. 1; rent very reasonable. Apartment 5A. Phone Franklin 676. R. C. Herman.

WEST END AV., 393, (79th.)—7 rooms, bath; all outside; elevator. Phone Schuyler 6180.

315 WEST 118TH, GEORGETTE COURT. $50—5-room up-to-date apartment, all to the front; elevator service night and day; phone in apartment; near parks, subway, elevated, cars and bus pass door; no sign. See Supt.

Brooklyn.

HANDSOME, new steam heated apartment to let, $30 to $45 monthly. 175 Coney Island Av. (Prospect Park.) Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

YOUNG business man, refined and gentle, would like a small, modern apartment; one or two rooms; give full details and price. G 98 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—Small children to board, healthful country location; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address X 233 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFF HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers; unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Good country home for elderly people. Mrs. A. La Pointe, 320 Main St., Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City. Tel. 480-W Hempstead.

New York State.

Long Lake Cottage, Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y.—Located on most beautiful lake in Adirondacks; best of table service; accommodates 40 guests; low rates for June. P. J. Ryan, Prop.

Country Board Wanted.

YOUNG business man wishes room and board in private family, all conveniences, in easy commuting distance to New York; state all particulars. W 263 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER ONLY. FOR TENANTS OF

APTS. OF THE WILSONIA,
228-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Phone and elevator service. Maid service optional. Very central location, near subway, "L," 5th Ave. bus and street cars. References absolutely essential.

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Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,374, (corner Fordham Road.)—Elevator apartments, 5-6 rooms; opposite Devoe Park; all

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

"A LOCOMOBILE"
1917—48 H. P., 7 PASS.
TOURING CAR.

Exceptional opportunity for quick buyer. Our client must dispose of car at once. Has been run 608 miles. Two extra tires. Car equal in every respect to new at considerable reduction in price. For further particulars inquire

E. D. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept., THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA. 20 West 61st Street. Columbus 7750.

BUICK, 1916, little six roadster; perfect condition. Smith, 154 West 124th St. Morningside 175.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
MARMON "34," 1916; TOURING.
Fiat "S-35" Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
MERCER 1915 Roadster, New silvertowns.
MERCER SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
PIERCE ARROW "38," TOURING.
SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC "8," 7-PASS., TOURING.
DEMOUNTABLE WINTER TOP.
PRICE, $950.

Model 51, in exceptional condition; original paint without a scratch and a car that has had very little use and the best of care; has every standard equipment, with many extras, including slip covers, &c.; car is ready to be used immediately without spending one penny for anything; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
Seven-passenger; has 1917 improvements; used less than 5,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; reasonable offer accepted. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1916 limousine car in first-class condition. Apply G. R. Beach, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City

CADILLAC, 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires, just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumils.

CADILLAC 7-passenger touring, perfect condition, $285. May, 1,796 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CADILLAC 1914 five passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

CHALMERS, 1914, Master Six Touring; first-class order; sacrifice price, $400; Chalmers, 1913, six-cylinder touring; fine condition, $300. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, at 56th St.

CHEVROLET, 1916, Royal Mail. Call between 3-4 or telephone Morningside 8522, McGee, 121 West 118th St.

CHEVROLET ROADSTER, wire wheels, fine condition; equipments; must be sold. Broad 806.

CLEARANCE SALE.
1917 Stutzbaker. 1916 Silver Chummy.
1916 Overland. 1915 Scripps Booth.
1916 Lozier. 1914 Hupmobile R'ster.
1916 Oldsmobile. 1914 Michigan.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 1260.

COLE Eight, seven-passenger touring, practically new, upholstered brown, $800. Gross, 143 Lewis Av., Brooklyn. Phone 7748 Bushwick.

DODGE BROTHERS
Runabout and Touring Cars.
All have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

For Sale.—Federal two-ton chassis, 1916 model; been used only four months; price $1,500. Sloan & Clapper, Inc., 10-12 Lander St., Newburgh, N. Y.

FRANKLIN sedan, brand new, for sale at sacrifice. G 110 Times.

HUDSON.—Exceptional opportunity secure Hudson super-six, seven-passenger; 3,800 miles; seat covers; beautiful condition. W. D. Marshall. Phone 3480 Bronx. 1,000 J.

HUDSON 1917 three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1916 six-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 SEDAN.
H. A. L. 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LAFAYETTE 1917 CHAMMY MOLESKIN.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA, 22 H. P.
FOUR-PASSENGER, SPORT TYPE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE limousine for sale, 1916, splendid condition; can be seen by appointment only; no dealers. Holt, Rector 3109.

MERCER 22-70 H. P. six-passenger, 1916 touring; good condition; $1900. Room 1,249 Biltmore.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE Sedan, 1916, four passenger. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

OVERLAND, 1916, touring car, seating seven; 1916 Willys-Knight coupe, slightly used; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige, six-cylinder, touring car; 1916 Dodge roadster; 1915 Buick touring car; 1916 Overland, 5-passenger, touring car; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc.'s Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

OWEN Magnetic Demonstrator for sale; seven-passenger; new; newly painted; appearance and condition like new; now is your chance to buy a beautiful car at big sacrifice. The Heublein Garage Company, 39 Gold St., Hartford, Conn. Phone Charter 3444.

PACKARD.—An exceptional opportunity; must sacrifice immediately practically new seven-passenger; Springfield body, absolutely mechanically perfect; $675; actually worth $2,000. Also National six-cylinder touring, like new; electric starting and lighting system, $550; ready for immediate use. Information, particulars, phone Melrose 8744.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, 1913-48-5, perfect condition; new tires. Phone Columbus 9869.

PACKARD, 1-25, salon touring car, painted blue, with yellow wheels; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, slip covers, two extra rims, (No. 1838.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,561 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet, run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 B'way.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PAIGE 7-passenger touring car, 1916 model; good condition; all equipment; price $900. Blue Sprocket Garage, 139 East 31st St.

PIERCE-ARROW seven- passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

RENAULT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO ROADSTER, 1917; practically new; run less than 3,000 miles; $700. 150 West 55th.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 38 H. P.,
TOURING, 7-PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916; beautiful 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; appearance and condition like new; has 6 tires, 3 slip covers, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL; run only 200 miles; big discount; we also have one or two good 1916 models. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1917 Model R, with high-class equipment; 2 extra wire wheels and tires; price $2,000. C. D., Times.

STUTZ, 1914, runabout, very fast; $450 takes it. Dugan, 210 West 50th. (B'way.)

USED CARS.

1916 Packard Twin-Six, touring and runabout.
1916 Limousines, touring.
1914 Cadillac, 5-passenger, touring.
1915 Cadillac, 7-passenger, touring.
1914 "38" Packard, landaulet.
14-48 Packard, limousine.
9-58 Packard, limousine.
1911 "30" Packard, touring.
1914 "48" Peerless, touring.
1917 Haynes, 5-passenger, touring.
Crescent, 5-passenger, touring.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
OPEN SUNDAY. Phone Flatbush 8884.

WE HAVE 5 high-class cars that were sold for export which we cannot ship, and will sell them at $600 less than list price. Address Export Manager, G 101 Times.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, touring, a car that improves with use; 1915 Stearns-Knight touring car, with wire wheels; 1916 Overland touring car; 1915 Buick roadster; 1915 Maxwell touring car; prices reasonable. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

$1,850 BUYS PACKARD TWIN "6" touring car, 135; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 225 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 903 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I. explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL. our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 221 WEST 50TH ST. | Practical, thorough, moderate, reliable. Ladies' class. Booklet.

Automobiles Wanted.

RUNABOUT or five-passenger automobile wanted; must be reasonable; spot cash. G 108 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, expert; systematiker; extensive experience; complete charge; references; $20. W 220 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Modeling and remodeling; experienced help. Delil, 218 W. 70th.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess. 230 West 97th. Apt. 7B. Riverside 9811.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Experienced, refined American housekeeper; small, private family; country; full charge servants; good home more essential than high salary; personal references. W 261 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English woman desires position as housekeeper, in small household, where one or two maids are kept or any position of trust; references; out of town preferred. Write Housekeeper, 708 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced; can be recommended. L 50 Times.

LAUNDRESS. — French laundress, experienced, wishes fine family washing, home. Spanoghe, 449 West 43d.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place young French nursery governess, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every way; understands physical care of young children; has best of accent and disposition. Reply Room 6, 68 Wall St.

NURSE, undergraduate of hospital, well educated and refined, desires permanent position with invalid or children; $35. O 325 Times Downtown.

NURSE, specialist in nervous breakdown. G 111 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Three years' experience, execution, accurate; references; $9. O 319 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, all expert details, present employed, seeks responsible position. W 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and well educated, with general knowledge of office work, wants position with opportunity for advancement; salary $18. O 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education; neat, accurate typist; good speller; willing worker; $13. Miss V., 1,605 Candler Building, Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. O 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced office detail; neat, punctual, willing; $18. W 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient, exceptional ability, educated, initiative, clean cut; $18. L 40 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Capable handling busy board; refined Christian; $9-$10. O 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, neat appearance, desires position as doctor's assistant; 2½ years' experience; references exchanged. K 147 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upwards; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5685.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements flaws not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 32 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, long experience, desires position with good sized concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

AMERICAN, 26, refined, educated, conversant cost, financial accounting, office systematizing, exporting, Spanish, seeks connection in executive, secretarial, or similar capacity. Aggressive, Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER (28) desires change; honest and accurate; knowledge of stenography. O 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—24, thoroughly experienced, reliable, trial balance; moderate salary; permanent. V 852 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, manufacturing; controlling accounts; modern methods; 6 years' experience. L 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, capable, experienced; excellent references; salary moderate. L 48 Times.

BUTLER and general houseman; colored, reliable; bachelor's apartment preferred. Bailey, 47 West 131st.

BUTLER.—Young man as butler, by lady or gentleman. Mertin, 2,420 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Family desiring highly recommended, sane driver on leading cars, foreign man (domestic Swiss, (27,) single; well groomed; 10 years' experience; always polite. L 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, 28, single, absolutely sober, honest, neat, and willing; careful driver and first-class mechanic; seven years' experience; excellent references; $30 per week. L 38 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, want good position; references, Mr. Rupp, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, long experience, expert driver, desires position private family; willing do any kind work; wages $60 month with board, room. L 61 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, two years' experience; graduate West Side Y. M. C. A.; can make own repairs; capable of demonstrating. W 238 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, single, good mechanic, careful driver; strictly temperate; country preferred. 5492 Columbus. Hull, 141 West 64th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family. Fischel, 312 East 72d. Phone 9908 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR, sober, reliable, six years' experience, wishes steady position; $20. K 198 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, experienced, careful driver, all repairs, steam, gasoline, electric. Write L 20 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; best references; good mechanic. L 33 Times.

ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED SELLING, MANUFACTURING; would sell good specialty this territory. N 350 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—EXPERIENCED; CLOAKS AND SUITS; GOOD SALESMAN AND WINDOW TRIMMER. W 236 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE WRITER of ability seeks REAL CHANCE, where brains count. M C., 104 East 14th.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, architect, intends discontinuing office, desires good connection with real estate concern; understands all repairs; careful manager, with executive ability. L 51 Times.

SALESMAN.—College man, 24 years old, aggressive, who has a successful four-year selling record, wants to connect with a live concern; this young man works and produces. W 265 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of education and appearance, 10 years' proven ability, desires change owing to limitations of present occupation; best references furnished. W 255 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY—Young man, 29, executive ability, good stenographer; $25. L 49 Times.

SPANISH BOOKKEEPER.—Good business school training, modern method; manufacturer preferred. L 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; good speller; good grammarian; conscientious worker; $12. Mr. B., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; efficient; executive ability; business and law experience. O 331 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL SPECIALTY SALESMAN WISHES CHANGE; TWO YEARS WITH PRESENT EMPLOYER; HIGH-GRADE PROPOSITION ONLY. K 132 TIMES.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Young man, 25, married, seeks superintendent's position in small apartment house; apartment for services; references furnished. O 30 Times.

WHO wants me? Experience covering 11 years as confidential stenographer, private secretary; knowledge of accounting; possessing good common sense, initiative and ability; would like to connect with busy executive in similar capacity; unquestioned character and references. O 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, RELIABLE AND CONSISTENT, WISHES TO CONNECT WITH RESPONSIBLE FIRM AS ASSISTANT BUYER IN GROCERY AND PRODUCE LINE; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED BY BIGGEST RETAIL HOUSE IN NEW YORK. ADDRESS RESPONSIBLE, K 200 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 26, with prominent banking house in executive capacity, wants position with large industrial concern; sales department or assistant to executive; hard worker. W 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 24, desires position with chance of advancement; 2 years student accounting, law, finance; 5 years general railroad engineering experience; best references. L 59 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college education; two years' office experience; excellent penman, figurer; best references; moderate salary. W 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) experienced, desires clerical position; typist, excellent penman, quick figurer; salary $12; start Monday. L 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, highly recommended, 2½ years' general office experience, desires to connect with large concern. L 35 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) wishes position in office to learn bookkeeping; reasonable salary. Hyman, 1,921 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) willing worker; 3 years' experience office work. W 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) wants clerical or advertising position; about $16. L 55 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—We want a woman who can take entire charge of the office of a textile manufacturer, who has thorough accounting experience and improved methods and knows how to conduct an office of forty people. Applications will be considered in the strictest of confidence. Applicants, for consideration, should give their present and past experience. Position permanent. Future rests entirely with the successful candidate. L 18 Times.

CANVASSERS. — Experienced canvassers wanted by prominent committee, high-class organization, to enroll members; moderate salary. Apply 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., Room 414, 665 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID - LAUNDRESS, excellent, young, country; permanent; good wages; references. Morton W. Smith, 136 West 52d St.

COOK and laundress, French, for lady with little girl, (6,) country, short distance from city, $30. Call Thursday and Friday, Dunlap, 804 West End Av.

COOK, GENERAL HOUSEWORKER; two in family; German-Hungarian; reference. Call 9 to 10:30 A. M., Apt. 31, 762 West End Av.

COOK, excellent, young; country; permanent; good wages; references. Morton W. Smith, 136 West 52d St.

DESIGNER.

A1 for A1 house, on infants' dresses; permanent position. K. B., 268 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Lady wanted, by New Jersey manufacturer, on ladies' neckwear; state all particulars; best reference required. X 210 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK—2 or 3 years' filing experience necessary; state age, experience in detail, salary desired, and telephone number. G 96 Times.

GIRL for general housework; 6-room apartment; two in family. Call any time today or Saturday morning, 251 West 98th St., Apartment 5C.

GLOVE REPAIRER.—Experienced on Brosser machine; repairing fine kid gloves. Address Importer, G 100 Times.

GLUE WORKER, experienced; one who could take charge of workroom; pleasant surroundings; good pay. Maison des Beaux Arts, 141 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS, Swiss, good disciplinarian, pay $45, for two children, 6 and 9 years of age. Apply G., care P. O. Box 794, N. Y. C.

NURSES, (TEMPORARY.)
SALARY, $10 PER MONTH.
Between the ages of 21 to 50 years, who have graduated from a training school for nurses of approved standing. Subjects and weights: Experience, 6; duties, 4. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to May 25 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see "City Record," published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

NURSE, competent, and mother's helper, good references, to go to New Rochelle. Apply Mrs. Worms, 1,261 Madison Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in sales department, machinery line; position requires good English education, some office experience, quickness, and responsibility; reply by letter, stating age, religion, qualifications and salary desired. S. M. Co., 1,303 Vanderbilt Courses.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for automobile company, side line; big money made by sending addresses of prospective buyers; commission. Vanderveer, 1,418 Bedford Av.

SALESGIRL WANTED.—Hair goods. Those having parlor or department store experience preferred; salary. Apply morning between 11 and 1 or by appointment, Ph. Glemby, 12 East 22d St.

SALESLADY. — EXPERIENCED, WANTED; ALSO TO ASSIST IN BUYING LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY. TOMPKINS DEPT. STORE, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

SALESWOMAN to call on small and large investors with proposition of exceptional merit; (no stock;) big commission earned by present sales force. Call 9-12, Room 1117, 11 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted; also capable of filing, address in own handwriting; must give references, state age, and salary expected. Stenographer, 200 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, with little knowledge of bookkeeping. Arlington Underwear Co., 88 East 21st St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and Office Assistant.—Bright, ambitious girl; good opportunity; $8 to $9. Neubert, 310 East 22d, 6th floor.

TELEPHONE GIRL in law office; state experience, schooling, salary desired, references. O 315 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, for Wall St. broker's office. Address O 330 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Girl to attend switchboard. Arnold Schiff Co., 85 6th Av.

TYPEWRITER ADDRESSERS, experienced, wanted; must be able to typewrite at least 1,000 addresses a day; only those skilled in this work need apply; salary, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., N. Y.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Girl, bright typewriter-operator for billing; references necessary. Apply 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1006.

TYPIST.—Young lady having some knowledge of bookkeeping. One familiar with Moon-Hopkins bookkeeping machine preferred. Reply, stating age, experience and salary expected, A. B., Room 74, 45 Broadway.

TYPIST—Rapid, accurate, preferably experienced; give your age and salary requirements in typed letter to G 97 Times.

TYPIST accountant's office; accuracy, neatness essential; state experience and expectations. W 260 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Addressing and filling in good, plain lists; good conditions. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d.

WAITRESS.—Experienced, tea room. Piccadilly Tea Room, 170 West 72d St.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, to asesist in mail order department. Werbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th St.

YOUNG LADY to do billing, assist with books, &c.; must be good at figures; stenographer preferred. Address in own handwriting, giving experience and salary, &c. L 15 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN FOR COST DEPARTMENT IN CLOTHING FACTORY; MUST BE NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND ACCURATE AT FIGURING. WRITE STATING AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY EXPECTED. C 260 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement and education wanted to take care of girl of seven years and assist with light housework, to go to Adirondacks for Summer. Apply to Mrs. M. Berry, Hotel Netherland, 5th Av. and 59th St., Saturday of this week at 12 noon.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, accustomed to inside office work; stenography not necessary; state age, experience, and salary; references required. Address D. A. W., O 316 Times Downtown.

YOUNG woman for filing or clerical work, not over 25; high school student preferred; experience unnecessary though desirable; salary moderate to start. G 98 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN for filing and typing; experience in transportation filing preferred; give age, salary expected, and references. C 259 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call Immediately.
HIGH - CLASS, REFINED STENOGRAPHERS (American) for permanent positions as follows:
Two, (CORPORATION LAW,) $20.
Two, (SECRETARIAL,) $18.
Seven, (GENERAL,) $18.
Ten, (GENERAL,) $12-$15.
Five TYPISTS, $10-$12.
Ten CLERICAL ASSISTANTS for BANK, $600 per year.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, knowledge bookkeeping, $18; stenographer-bookkeeper, $15; stenographers, $12; addressers, $10. MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHERS, commercial, beginners, seven; law, insurance bookkeeper, stenographer. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 93 Liberty St.—High school girls for bank clerks, bank statements, bookkeepers, and add mach. operators.

STENOGRAPHERS, (several), $10-$12; typists, $8-$10. Call Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 84 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

One of our clients, operating a large country estate, model farm, garage, and other activities on Long Island, requires a well-educated and thoroughly experienced accountant who will appreciate the co-operation and idealistic aspects of the enterprise and develop with it; college graduate preferred; reply by letter only, stating as briefly as possible, age, education, whether married or single, specific chronological account of business and accounting experience, present and expected salary.

SCOVELL, WELLINGTON & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants,
Industrial Engineers,
902 Woolworth Building, New York City.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Certified or chartered senior accountants wanted; must have degree; permanent positions assured to experienced men; write, giving full particulars and salary expected. G 103 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, senior, wanted immediately; qualified men given preference. Call Friday, 42 Broadway, Room 447.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.
High-class, capable experienced men wanted to sell advertising spaces in New York City. A big proposition that will pay good salary and demand only big people with big capabilities. Call in person, 11 o'clock sharp, Friday morning, S. K. Freid, ninth floor Columbia Theatre Building, Forty-seventh Street and Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS.—Wanted, three capable, alert, progressive automobile mechanics; 48-hour week; clean and light shop; average wage, 36 to 50 cents per hour; advancement determined by ability of individual; those interested in permanent position report for interview. Isotta Fraschini Motor Co., 1,763 Broadway.

BILL CLERK, Underwood machine; permanent position; rapid advancement. Call Frank Levy, 9 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk wanted; must be accurate and neat; good chance for the right man; enclose copies of references; $15 to start. C 261 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office work; must be 16 years old; we promote from the bottom; boys who enter our employ have splendid opportunity to advance themselves in position and salary. Apply 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS.—Wanted, bright young boys for office and apprentice salesmen, 15 to 17 years; permanent position. Apply by letter, stating age, &c., Revillon Freres, 26 West 56th St.

BOY, about 16 years, for chemical house; good future for bright, energetic boy. Apply in letter or person, Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc., 80 Maiden Lane.

BOYS, 15 to 17 years, for positions in wholesale house, where advancement is offered; if under 16, working papers required. W 209 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14 or 15 years old, who is ambitious to learn real estate and insurance business. Apply by letter only, M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 25 Pine.

BOY, willing, bright, and eager to advance; we have an opening for such a lad. 190 Diamond St., Brooklyn. (Greenpoint.)

BOY wanted in law office; must be bright and energetic. Apply 8:30 to 9:30. Harry R. Kohn, 42 Broadway.

BOY, bright, 16 or 17 years of age, wanted as office boy by cotton goods commission house. O 320 Times Downtown.

BOY.—In wholesale drygoods house; state age, experience, salary wanted. V 387 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted good, strong boy, 16 to 18; fine opportunity to advance. Apply 9th floor, 549 West 52d St.

BOY for office work in builder's office; salary $6; advancement. G 102 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—CLERK.
Bright young man, about 20, as office assistant in shipping department, export business; one having experience and can drive; operate pleasure car Saturdays and Sundays; day off being allowed each week to make up for Sunday work; excellent opportunity for ambitious chauffeur who desires to learn important office position; young man living in Brooklyn preferred. O 328 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.
Man, between 26 and 34, experienced in handling cost and general accounts in machine industry, wanted by large manufacturing concern. An opportunity for an up-to-date man with executive ability; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. C. T., Box 205 Times Downtown.

COUPLE—Belgian, French, Finnish, general housework, except laundry; moderate-sized house, country; steady all-year position for couple who suit; wages $75. L 19 Times.

CUSTOMERS' MAN WANTED WITH CLIENTELE; STOCK AND BOND HOUSE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. C 262 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER AND MARKER.—Experienced; with original ideas for popular price line boys' waist suits. One capable of taking charge of cutting department. L 31 Times.

DRUGGIST, from 25 to 40; registered or assistant; capable of managing; takes a hustler with a good record to land this job; salary up to $100 a month and commissions; a live wire ready to work June 1 in a live city outside New York; give all information in first letter. X 212 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR on structural and miscellaneous steel work wanted; must have experience and executive ability; splendid chance for live wire; state age, experience, and salary expected. Patapsco Iron Works, Ostend and Wicomico Sts., Baltimore, Md.

FURNITURE DESIGNERS and draftsmen wanted; only experienced men need apply; bring references and drawings; call between 8 and 11 A. M. D. S. Hess & Co., 3 East 40th St.

FURNITURE MAN.—All-around, experienced, with good references. H. Stern, 805 Westchester Av.

GENERAL MANAGER WANTED.
$5,000.00 PER ANNUM.

A concern manufacturing and marketing a line similar to laundry machinery requires an able executive as its General Manager to take entire charge of its well-established business.

If you are holding a position of this kind and are now drawing a salary of at least $3,000, and are capable of earning $4,000 or $5,000, we will be pleased to learn of your qualifications.

Give full details of your business experience and state age.

All letters treated confidentially.

Official, A 447 Times Annex.

MACHINISTS.—Gisholt engine, lathe and hand screw machine operators, accustomed to blue print and micrometer work. Apply employment bureau, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., L. I. City.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEER.
Man, between 30 and 40, who has had extensive experience as a practical mechanic, wanted by large corporation; one with some technical training preferred; exceptional opening for a man experienced in the maintenance work of a large manufacturing organization; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L. D., Box 227 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, theatrical, for pictures and vaudeville, to take charge of two of the largest houses in Greater New York; must understand the picture game thoroughly; salary no object to right man. Confidential, 289 Times Downtown.

MANAGER FOR TEA ROOM AND RESTAURANT; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE WIRE. L 67 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
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Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Technical graduate wanted for testing department of laboratory in manufacturing concern; man between 26 and 32; excellent opportunity for one who is adaptable and capable in executing any special assignment along these lines; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. T. G., Box 202 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN having good technical training; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call 30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 37 Bethune St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced on industrial plant work; give experience in detail, age, nationality, and when available; salary $110 to $125 per month, depending on experience; location, Perth Amboy, N. J. X 214 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY BETWEEN THE AGE OF 15 AND 18; MUST HAVE REFERENCES. CALL 80 5TH AV., ROOM 1401.

OFFICE BOY wanted, age about 16. Apply 9 A. M. Norma Talmadge Studio, 318 East 48th.

OPERATORS.—Wanted, first-class operators for Manville headers; steady work; good conditions; only competent operators need apply; state wages required. Abbott Ball Company, Hartford, Conn.

PAINT SALESMAN, experienced, wanted (no other need apply) to travel Western New York and Pennsylvania; state experience, references, salary or commission expected. X 232 Times Annex.

PURCHASING.

AN EXPERIENCED, HIGH-GRADE PURCHASING MAN, CAPABLE OF GRASPING A BROAD OPPORTUNITY, IS WANTED BY A LARGE MANUFACTURING RUBBER CONCERN AS ASSISTANT TO THE HEAD OF ITS PURCHASING DEPARTMENT. X 216 TIMES ANNEX.

REPRESENTATIVE MAN of education, ability, and address, to promote interests of established organization; name formal occupation; commission. G 94 Times.

SALESMAN for inside work at our exhibits in cities outside of New York; salary and transportation; minimum age 21; high school graduate only; selling experience necessary; good future. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St. (Mr. Clampitt.)

SALESMEN to carry a side line of one of the finest lines of composition and character dolls on the market; side line only; one traveling west of Chicago and one south of Washington; must have wide acquaintance among the department store trade; commission basis. Write, stating full particulars, X 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
We are paying $50 to $150 per week on commission and drawing account basis to salesmen working on a side line; we have more leads than present force can handle! Good workers only need apply. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., City.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men who know how to talk and possess neat appearance; solicit advertising for growing publication; experience unnecessary, but must be hustlers; commission basis; drawing account. Mass Publishing Co., 71 West 23d. Call after 10.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Energetic; to canvass on commission a limited number of professional men in New York City; those who are satisfied with less than $40 a week need not apply. Answer in own handwriting, stating references and qualifications, X 227 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced and capable man for furniture and interior decorating concern; must be a practical man, having a thorough knowledge of the line of business in all its branches; big opportunity for right party; state references, experience, &c.; salary basis. G 80 Times.

SALESMEN to sell stock in rapidly growing food products company; commission basis; salesmen earning $100 to $250 week. Phone Murray Hill 1081. Ask for Sales Manager.

SALESMAN.
Thoroughly experienced motor truck agency getter for popular chassis; drawing account and liberal commission basis. 9 to 11, 9th floor, 250 West 54th St.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national financial institution for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; principally commission. Address Manager, W 267 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Thoroughly experienced motor truck agency getter for popular chassis; drawing account and liberal commission basis. 9 to 11, 9th floor, 250 West 54th St.

SALESMAN to call on investors for proposition of exceptional merit, (no stock;) big commission earned by present sales force. Call 9-12, Room 1117, 11 Broadway.

SALESMEN, TRAVELING,
advertising cuts for newspaper advertisers in small towns throughout United States; commission $15 on every contract.

PRESIDENT INSISTS ON NEW FOOD LAWS

Presses for Immediate Passage of Legislation to Cope with the Situation.

MORE TALK OF HOOVER

Increasing Likelihood That He May Be Made America's Food Controller—Houston Wants Quick Action.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The suggestion that Herbert C. Hoover may be made American food controller received support today when there were definite indications that the Administration plans the creation of an emergency food organization to direct food distribution during the war. President Wilson went over the food situation fully at a conference with Secretary Houston, Chairman Lever of the House Agriculture Committee, and Representative Haugen of Iowa, a Republican member of the committee. The President urged immediate passage of the Administration Food bills, one of which would empower the President through some Government agency to take drastic measures to deal with the food situation.

Plans for an emergency agency to handle food problems have not been completed in detail, but it is believed that the President will name one man to be directly responsible for carrying out the provisions of the legislation that is sought. This man would administer regulatory features of the laws governing distribution and price fixing, leaving to the Department of Agriculture the enforcement of provisions to stimulate production. He would surround himself with the best men available from producing and distributing circles tot serve as advisers, some of them, perhaps, without pay.

The emergency organization would be formed to last throughout the war, ceasing operations with the re-establishment of normal conditions. It would follow the lines suggested for such an agency by Mr. Hoover after a study of similar organizations in the allied countries. Many Administration leaders are convinced, it is said, that the creation of the emergency organization is vital to conservation of the food supply and necessary to prevent speculation and an undue inflation of food prices.

It is probable that slight changes may be made in the bills now before Congress to transfer to the President some of the powers they vest in the Department of Agriculture for enforcement of regulations through the emergency agency.

The Senate agriculture sub-committee agreed today on provisions of a food control bill to be introduced tomorrow by Senator Gore. It is similar in most respects to the first of the food administration bills offered in the House by Mr. Lever, and would make immediately available an appropriation for a food survey. It also embodies the House bill's provisions to stimulate production by giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to see that seeds are distributed more evenly and more promptly. Hoarding for the purpose of manipulating the market would be made unlawful, as would combinations to control food resources.

Secretary Houston in a statement today said that early passage of the bills was essential to the successful conduct of the war.

"The Government," he asserted, "is anxious to get the power conferred by the bills, and this power is no greater than the power already given all European Governments. It is not so great as in some countries. Some of the countries have not found it necessary to exercise the power, but its existence gives them control.

"There is no more urgent matter before us than the food question. We need food for ourselves and our allies. The planting season is passing, and it would be a great aid if we could put our agents out now. It is impossible to exaggerate the need for passage of provisions having to do with production, and the need is as great for the provisions having to do with distribution.

"Until the bills are passed we cannot co-ordinate our efforts properly with our allies. Until this action is obtained we cannot co-operate in the big way necessary. Unless the first measure is passed now, some parts of the country must go seedless."

Power for the President to give food shipments preference over other commodities probably will be asked in a separate resolution instead of incorporating it in the present bills. Congress will be asked to hurry consideration of the bill giving the Government direction of exports, as Administration officials feel that this is one of the most necessary of the Government measures if the United States is to co-operate fully with the Allies.

HOOVER IS ALARMED BY WHEAT ADVANCE

Says Food Control Is Needed to Keep Nation's Bread Prices Down.

Herbert C. Hoover, who is being talked of as Food Controller, in an interview last night at the Harvard Club asserted that flour was rising in price to an extent that might alarm the nation.

Unless there was official control of prices, he said, flour might advance to $20 a barrel, which would mean that bread would rise to an unheard-of price here.

"What this nation must have immediately is control of food prices," Mr. Hoover said. "If the output of wheat is taken over by the Government, the present price, which is high enough, can be reduced 40 to 50 per cent. At the same time the producer can be treated in a liberal manner.

"There is absolutely no occasion for food panic in this country," Mr. Hoover said, "nor any justification for outrageous prices unless the opposition of special interests defeats the President in obtaining the necessary powers to control the nation's food fully and adequately. America's problem is not one of famine, for we have now and will have next year a large surplus. Our problem is, after the proper protection of our own people, to give to our allies the last ounce of surplus of which we are capable. Therefore the nation needs a food control for two purposes—to regulate prices and to increase the surplus."

Mr. Hoover predicted that wheat would reach $5 a bushel before the year ends unless control measures were inaugurated.

"On the other hand," Mr. Hoover continued, "if we overcome the submarine and if we open other markets to our allies we may see wheat at $1 a bushel and flour under $6. In any event, with sufficient control the present price of flour can be reduced by 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. and at the same time the producer treated in a liberal manner.

"Without any form of control we are likely to see an even worse situation than the high prices prevailing, resulting from the unrestricted drain on our wheat abroad. It is possible that the last three months of next year we may be bare of breadstuffs in this country.

"Food control does not mean bread cards to the American people. It means the broad conservation of our food, the better handling by elimination of waste and speculation. With proper control for America the Government would ask only one thing from the individual consumer that he eat plenty, but wisely and waste nothing, and if democracy is a faith worth defending our people will do this service voluntarily and willingly.

TO FIX MINIMUM PRICES.

Westchester Commission Proposes to Protect Farmers' Surplus.

The Westchester County Commission of General Safety in its efforts to increase crop production has decided to underwrite a $25,000 corporation to guarantee to farmers who increase their area of planting a minimum price which will yield them a fair profit. The corporation will act with the commission in fixing a minimum price for potatoes, corn, onions, cabbages, beans, and all non-perishable crops, which the corporation will purchase in case the market price falls below the figure agreed upon.

By this method the commission protects the farmer against risk of price fluctuation and overproduction. Most farmers are unwilling to plant more than the normal area because cultivating is expensive and they fear a sudden drop in prices. The commission also proposes to purchase two tractors to do plowing at cost.

ASKS US TO SEND TROOPS.

French Agricultural Society Wants Them to Take Farmers' Places.

MOULINS, France, May 10.—The Agricultural Society of the Department of Allier has asked the Minister of Agriculture to propose to the Government of the United States the immediate sending to France of men to replace French farmers who have been mobilized, thus permitting the farmers to return for urgent farm work.

MANY PHYSICIANS TO ENLIST

Sign Blanks Following Appeal Made at Yale Club Meeting.

A recruiting rally for medical service in the army, the navy, and the Reserve Corps was attended by 400 physicians and surgeons last night at the Yale Club. Medical officers of the regular service and the Reserve Corps described features of the work in the different departments, and all made personal appeals for larger enlistments from this city and the State.

Major Philip W. Huntington, M. C., U. S. A., said that in addition to the needs of the military forces here the services of medical men were more greatly needed by the British forces because they were in the stress of fighting.

Lieut. Commander C. M. Ohman of the navy announced that 200 physicians and surgeons were needed at once in that branch of the service. Major Henry C. Coe of the Medical Reserve Corps said 5,000 physicians and surgeons had volunteered, and 10,000 are needed. He advised the doctors to volunteer for immediate service in France.

"If a graybeard must show you the way," said Major Coe, "then I'll say, I am for France; who will follow?" Enlistment forms were provided and many of them were signed after the meeting.

KITCHIN EXCUSES NEW WAR TAX BILL

Continued from Page 1.

wage it, we will show the same sacrificing spirit and the same courage.

"It is not a time for a man to say that this bill taxes an industry in my district, or my State; it is not a time to say that these taxes will destroy that industry. It is not a time for the American patriot to think of self. His first and only thought should be, How can I best serve my country in this hour of war?

"A million, and perhaps more, of the best young men of this country will sooner or later face the enemy's guns, and no man who has to pay a dollar of these taxes who remains at home while the boys are at the front should protest and complain and denounce this bill. His not to reason why; he ought to be willing, as the young men of this country are willing, to sacrifice all profit, all business, all career, and offer up their lives. It does not lie in the mouth of any American patriot to say, I will refuse to pay my dollar or sacrifice any part of my profit. We should be able to say, take all my profits if necessary to sustain my country in this war.

"One of the happiest recollections I shall carry out of this Congress is that when the twenty-three members of the Ways and Means Committee met—Democrats, Republicans, Progressives—there was written upon their countenances, as there was in the heart of every man, but one aim, to bring out the wisest, most just, and least burdensome bill in order to raise this stupendous amount of money. I shall enjoy the recollection that in the days and weeks of our labor there was not one vestige of partisanship. The vote was according to the conscience and judgment of each man, and in every vote cast there were Republicans and Democrats on either side. Not one word was suggested, not one sentiment uttered, that showed there were different parties sitting around that board. I trust that the patriotic example of the Ways and Means Committee will be emulated by the House in consideration of this bill.

Every Dollar Is Necessary.

"The bill does not suit me in every particular. I did not want some things in it, and I wanted some things in that are out of it. But it is the resultant product of our best wisdom, investigation, and judgment, and of the best patriotism of the members of our committee.

"There is hardly a title, or section, or paragraph, or item, that in ordinary times of peace would not be a cruel injustice upon the people of the United States, or that I would vote for in ordinary times. They can be justified only by the necessities of war. But every dollar we raise is absolutely necessary. My fear is that, while the department tells us we need $3,800,000,000 for this and the next fiscal year, it will be $5,000,000,000 before the end of the next fiscal year. I am almost certain that it will.

Some say, Why not raise it by bonds? If I were to attempt to put the burden of financing this war upon our children and my children's children I would feel like a miserable coward. This is not alone a fight for our children and grandchildren, but is a fight for us, as American citizens, and I am willing to bear my part of the burden in cash and not try to put it upon posterity for the next fifty or one hundred years.

We must finance the war by taxes if we can. That would be the manly, patriotic thing, but we cannot, in my judgment, it is fair to put at least half this burden on posterity. I am willing to pay half, and I think that should be the patriotic impulse of every patriotic man in this House and in this country.

"Your children and mine have nothing to do with bringing on this war. The people who will have to pay the bonds are yet unborn. We should manifest some sacrificial spirit in putting the burden upon ourselves.

"I will tell you how we went about these taxes. They are enormous, and will be hard to bear. There is not a tax that is going to cripple a single industry. The industries are going to have profits for paying these taxes. We tried to arrange about half these taxes on surplus incomes and profits. The men who have to pay these excess profits taxes will never go within 4,000 miles of gunshot. If I were not willing to fight, I should be willing to tax myself every dollar of my profits to sustain the boy who must fight, knowing that that boy is sacrificing all profits that might come to him by skill.

The "Great Howl" Came First.

"It is said that, because these taxes must come from wealth, profits and incomes of the country, there is going to be a great howl. But we had that before we wrote this bill. I tell you, I believe the business men of this country are patriotic. I believe, when this bill is passed, these business men and manufacturers, and all others, are going to say, I will stand by and help out. I do not believe they are all slackers and cowards when it comes to paying income tax and excess profits taxes.

"I have been surprised during the preparation of this bill to find that we have had more protests and complaints and kicking from men throughout the United States, from every class of people who are to be taxed in this bill, by a hundred times than I ever heard when writing a bill in peace times. If one-tenth of what has been told us is true by the men who are going to pay these taxes, instead of raising $1,800,000,000, we will not raise $100,000, because there has not been an item in the bill that has not been protested by some man who has to pay something on that item. We have been told the bill would wreck the country's industries, and if this is so there will be no taxes on incomes and none on profits. But I do not believe there will be any hurt to industry, and in the end all men will pay these taxes like patriotic Americans."

In explanation of the theory of the bill, Mr. Kitchin said:

"We began by saying that we would forget our friends' profits and our friends' business and our districts and our sections and raise $800,000,000 on income tax and excess profits. We said, How are we going to make the fellow with the small income pay part of this, because it is his war, and everybody has got to do his share? We lowered the exemptions on the income tax.

"Then we determined to raise something out of the general consumption of the people, and hit upon the luxuries and semi-luxuries. We are raising it, from luxuries, from whisky and beer and tobacco and cigars and admissions to theatres, moving picture shows, baseball games, admissions to all kinds of amusements, and from automobiles. We will get several million dollars from these things and we will get more from soft drinks, chewing gum, proprietary medicines, perfumes and powder puffs, and all things along that line. They tried to convince us that all of these things, from a cigarette to a glass of beer or whisky or a soft drink, were absolute necessities of the people.

"These are taxes that really come out of the general necessities of the people and general consumption taxes that no man would stand for in time of peace. No man would justify his vote for them except by the hardest necessities of war taxes. Gentlemen say, We want everybody to know we is helping in this war. That is a good thing. We thought that. This bill is going to make every single solitary human being in the United States know that he is helping to finance this war.

"My Republican friends are going to laugh and my Democratic friends are going to feel embarrassed and humiliated when I tell you that in this bill we have got, what is in many particulars, the highest tariff ever written on the books. We have the most unscientific and the most inadequate tariff provision that ever was written in the books and the most inequitable provision, but I am going to do like a lot of Republicans and Democrats—I am going to shut my eyes and vote for it. We put that in because we had exhausted other means, and it seemed we had gone our limit unless we put an excise tax on shoes, hats, meat, bread, and other absolute necessities; and yet we could scrape only a billion and a half dollars. This will bear equally on all the people.

"With reference to the new rates on income taxes, they may at first seem excessive, especially as relates to the surtaxes. I know of one gentleman in this country with an income of $20,000,000 or more, and to take $10,000,000 of it seemed to me at first cruel and unjust. But later I thought to myself, Why can't that old gentleman struggle along without wearing patches on his trousers or having his shoes half-soled on $10,000,000 a year? It did not seem so unjust after all."

Referring to the petition of the railroads for a general 15 per cent. freight rate advance, Mr. Kitchin said:

"We will have plenty of chances to get some of the American people in the way of taxes. We will have other bills coming along. If the commission or any other board permits the railroads to raise their freight rates 15 per cent. of their gross receipts, I am willing to come in with a tax bill and tell them to pay some of that to help support the Government."

Representative Reavis of Nebraska interrupted Mr. Kitchin with several questions about the income tax schedules, and finally launched into a general attack on the section because the levy on big incomes was not made greater.

"You are taking a great deal, so far as actual dollars and cents are concerned," said Mr. Reavis, "but in the proportionate sacrifice that the men who pay it will make, you are taking a great deal more from the married man with $2,000 who has a family to support than you are from the $10,000,000 man.

"The man with an income of $2,000 whom you tax has to pay this tax from the very necessities of life, while the man with the income of $10,000,000 is paying that income out of funds that he can use only in the way of investment. The relative sacrifice is not to be compared."

Mr. Kitchin replied that the committee did not go over 50 per cent. in taxing incomes because "if we tax these men of wealth exorbitantly in their industry and income, they would no doubt put money into the rural credit bonds and get 4 per cent. and not pay the Government any war tax.

"The committee thinks, in reference to the income tax," said the Democratic leader, "that it has put on about all the traffic will bear."

Representative Fordney of Michigan, the ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, will speak for the bill tomorrow. General debate probably will be closed Friday, and the leaders hope for passage early next week.

KITCHIN DEFENDS NEW POSTAGE RATES

Says Cannon and Taft Were Beaten Because They Opposed Publications' Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In defending the increased postage rates on second-class matter carried in the War Tax bill, Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, made the unqualified statement in the House today that the fight on "Cannonism" and the unpopularity of the Taft Administration were mainly due to the advocacy by that Administration and by Mr. Cannon of higher postage rates on magazines and newspapers. The assertion was applauded on both sides of the chamber.

The temper of the House apparently was strongly in favor of levying radical increases upon second class mail matter, as proposed in the zone system section of the Tax bill. This section was severely criticised by Representative Randall of California, author of a somewhat similar provision carried in the last Postoffice Appropriation bill, but eliminated before final passage.

Alleging that the Postoffice Department figures show a heavy loss on second-class mail matter, Mr. Kitchin referred to the beginning of the agitation for higher rates and virtually attributed the downfall of the Taft Administration to retaliatory criticism by the press.

"They say," said Mr. Kitchin, "that the Democrats got control of the House because of the Cannon rule way back in the Sixty-first Congress, and how Taft split the party up, and how it was Taft's unpopularity, and all of that. Ah, gentlemen, nothing did more to send the Democrats back to this House—and I did not like Mr. Cannon's rule—nothing did more to give the Democrats the House and defeat Uncle Joe and the Republicans, and nothing did more to unpopularize Mr. Taft, who deserved popularity among the people, than the fact that Uncle Joe and Mr. Taft in his Administration stood up for the right and honest thing of making the magazines and the newspapers pay their just proportion of their dues to the Government.

"Not a magazine in this country, not even Collier's Weekly, which fought as bitterly as any magazine in the country, not one raised a voice against Mr. Taft and Uncle Joe and his rule, which had been in existence for many years, until Uncle Joe and Taft and his Postmaster General recommended an increase of postage to prevent the losses on the carriage of magazines and newspapers.

"As I said in the committee, I say now to you members of the House, if we do not put this in (the higher second-class rates) it is not a question of whether it is right or whether it is just or whether it is fair; it is simply a question of nerve and courage to do that which in your hearts and consciences you know is right."

Mr. Kitchin said that the second-class mail rates probably would have been increased long ago "except for the fact that we have been intimidated by the newspapers and magazines." In a time of war, he said, he was hopeful members would courageously impose the proper taxes upon such publications.

When Mr. Chandler of New York contended that these publications "spread intelligence among the people," Mr. Kitchin retorted that this was fallacious argument, because dictionaries and text books paid much higher postage rates than newspapers and magazines. Mr. Chandler said the proposed change in postal rates would represent an increase of 270 per cent. in the postal bill of The Outlook.

"I think it would be a great shame to put out of business The Outlook, edited by Colonel Roosevelt," said Mr. Chandler, with a smile.

Mr. Kitchin cited the alleged advertising rates of various periodicals in connection with his argument that the advertising matter in most magazines exceeded the reading matter, and that the Government suffered a monetary loss by sending advertising through the mails.

"It is claimed," said Mr. Kitchin, "that these publications spread intelligence and educate the people, that it is necessary to send them through the mails, and that we have permitted the newspapers and magazines to pay these low postage rates. Ah, they cannot put it upon any such hypocritical basis as that. If it is to educate the people, why is it they charge five to eight times as much to send a little Webster spelling book, or a dictionary, or a grammar or geography to the little school children throughout the United States? Is not that for the spread of intelligence? No, it is for the spread of intelligence; the people do not need magazines and newspapers half as badly as shoes and flour and meat. We do not pay nine-tenths of the charges for the transportation on flour, meat, shoes, and clothing.

"I will tell you what it is, and every man will tell you what it is; they know it inside their hearts. We have not increased the rates, not because it is not just to do it, but because Congress has not had the nerve to do it."

Contending that the Post Office Department loses about $100,000,000 annually on second-class mail, Mr. Kitchin said the department estimated an overhead charge of 4 cents a pound on second-class mail matter.

"The Hughes Commission said it cost 5½ cents for overhead charges, and Hitchcock said the same thing when he was there," said Mr. Kitchin.

"I challenge the statement of all these experts who say it cost the Post Office Department $100,000,000 or $50,000,000," interrupted Representative Hull of Iowa.

"I doubt whether for the next fiscal year you could eliminate from the Post Office Department all second-class matter and show as much profit as you do today."

Mr. Rainey of Illinois read an extract from a report of the then Postmaster General, Frank H. Hitchcock, saying the rate of first-class mail was excessive and the rate on second-class mail too low.

"The plain facts are," resumed Chairman Kitchin, "that it costs the Government to carry and handle second-class mail matter $100,000,000 a year. The Government gets for that service $11,000,000. It costs us $100,000,000 to transport periodicals like the Outlook and The Saturday Evening Post, and Collier's and all the magazines and other second-class mail. Most of the cost is in handling those magazines and periodicals with a general circulation.

"The daily newspapers are circumscribed in their territorial limits. But The Saturday Evening Post and Collier's and The Outlook probably have as many subscribers in proportion to the population in Oklahoma as they have in Pennsylvania or California. They are carried a great deal further than the daily papers, and they cost the Government a great deal more, yet we carry these magazines and weekly publications at 1 cent a pound, the same as newspapers, whether it be from here to Alexandria or to San Francisco or Nome, Alaska. We are losing $90,000,000 every year by that transaction.

"We are only increasing the total on second-class mail from $11,000,000 to $31,000,000—an increase of $20,000,000. We are still going to lose $6,000,000. We are not making them pay at all, but we ought to begin a system and a policy that will gradually, after a few years, make everything that goes through the mail pay its cost for transportation and handling."

Mr. Kitchin said that First Assistant Postmaster General Koons told the committee that handling second-class mail matter cost about 1 cent for each 200 miles, and that the overhead charges ranged from 4½ cents in the first zone to 14 cents in the last zone.

"Why is it right, or just, or fair to carry these newspapers and magazines for one-tenth of their cost; why should the Government bear nine-tenths of the cost of carrying magazines, four-fifths of which are advertisements, and yet refuse to carry flour and bread and clothes and shoes and other necessities?" asked Mr. Kitchin.

Representative Randall, an ex-postal clerk and newspaper publisher, made the following analysis and criticism of the second-class mail section of the tax bill:

"I know both ends of this question," he said. "If this tax goes into effect it means a tax of $40 a ton on newspapers and magazines mailed within the first zone, $80 dollars a ton on mail for the second zone, and so on. I was the author of the provision in the Post Office bill last session of a zone system, that my provision would have permitted newspapers and magazines to be entered as second-class mail matter in cities other than the city of publication. If the Government is losing so much money on second-class mail, why does it seek losing business? Why does this tax bill prohibit the sending of newspapers or magazines by express to central distributing points from which they may be mailed? I favor the zone system of postage, but not the radical proposal of this bill. It will make the postage on a paper from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast from 3 to 6 cents a pound, according to weight. Periodicals that now sell for 5 cents may be forced to sell for 10 and 15 cents to regular subscribers if this law goes into effect.

"I shall offer a substitute imposing a flat rate of 1 cent a pound on the news matter in any publication and applying parcel post rates to the advertising sections. It will be easy to ascertain this because every publisher knows how many columns of advertising and news is contained in each issue and the proportion thereof. The proposed tax is arbitrary and unfair."

BANKERS PUSH BOND PLANS.

Publicity and Distribution Committees Widen Their Campaigns.

The Liberty Loan Sub-Committee on Distribution yesterday perfected plans for the organization of seventeen local committees composed of leading bankers in the principal cities of the New York Federal Reserve district.

The Publicity Committee reported progress. It was decided to request clergymen to advocate the purchase of Liberty bonds in their sermons. It is expected that "Billy" Sunday will respond, also that Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, and others known on the political rostrum will be called upon for a similar service. Several bankers have volunteered to speak, among them Thomas W. Lamont and Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morgan & Co., and J. Howard Ardrey, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce.

The Sub-Committee on Distribution expects to organize the department stores as agencies for the sale of the bonds and to request all insurance agents to talk about the Liberty Loan when calling upon prospective customers. It is planned to equip automobiles with signs and in them send men out to solicit subscriptions from the farmers. Letters were sent to town officials suggesting that they organize to arouse their people to buy bonds. It is proposed to hold a dinner in the near future, probably in Albany, where the Committee on Distribution will meet the Chairmen of the various local committees.

Among the subscriptions reported yesterday were $3,000,000 by the Liberty National Bank, "at least" $2,000,000 by Speyer & Co., $1,000,000 by the Illinois Central Railroad, $1,000,000 by the Bank for Savings, and $150,000 by the Germania Fire Insurance Company.

The brewers of New York and its vicinity, through the Brewers' Mutual Indemnity Insurance Company, sent an initial subscription of $250,000 to the loan. A subscription of the same amount was decided upon by Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company.

Ingalls Kimball, President, announced that the National Thrift Bond Corporation, organized to market Government bonds through retail stores, would accept thrift bonds at their face value in exchange for Liberty Bonds.

The Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Williamsburg voted to purchase $5,000 of the Liberty Loan bonds and resell them to members at the rate of $1 a week.

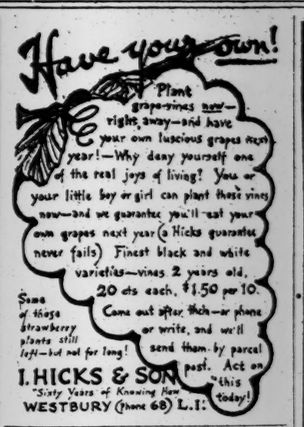
The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, which had been holding a meeting at Briarcliff, met in this city and perfected plans for utilizing the machinery of the organization for the distribution of the bonds. To further this purpose a special committee, headed by Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Irving National Bank, was appointed. It will cooperate with the officers of the association and with the Presidents of the various sections, who will assist in the appointment of Reserve District Committees and State Committees.

It is not the intention of the Bankers' Association to conflict with the work of the general committees of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, but to cooperate with them.

F. W. Goebel, President, and C. A. Hinsch, Vice President, went to Washington to confer with Secretary McAdoo and urge him to give the banks some leeway in respect to the securities that they will have to put up as collateral for Government funds, which will be deposited with them. It is suggested that commercial paper and cattle paper be accepted for such purposes.

Robert W. Woolley, Director of Publicity of the Liberty Loan, visited the headquarters of the New York Liberty Loan Committee. He made a special trip from Washington to consult with local advertising men and to arrange for a system of co-operation.

It was announced that several workers from banks in the financial district had been loaned to the committee and would devote their entire time to the Liberty Loan. Among these workers are Graham Ashmead and R. C. Mees of J. P. Morgan & Co., and James I. Clarke of the National Bank of Commerce, W. C. Mills of the Metropolitan Trust Company, F. F. Weidenborner of the National Bank of Commerce, and W. C. Page of the Bankers Trust Company.


Have your own!
Plant grape-vines now—right away—and have your own luscious grapes next year!—Why deny yourself one of the real joys of living? You or your little boy or girl can plant these vines now—and we guarantee you'll eat your own grapes next year (a Hicks guarantee never fails). Finest black and white varieties—vines 2 years old, 20 cts each, $1.50 per 10. Come out after them—or phone or write, and we'll send them by parcel post. Act on this today!
Some of these strawberry plants still left—but not for long!
I. HICKS & SON
"Sixty Years of Knowing How"
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Water Will Relieve Weak Stomach

So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case to-day from your grocer, druggist, or Charles & Co. Served at hotels, clubs, and restaurants. Remember the money-back guarantee.

The Vermin Problem IN APARTMENT HOUSES - No. 1

Fred. Zittel & Sons, Real Estate, say:

"Apartment House life would not be so attractive but for the splendid sanitary conditions prevailing. The greatest aid to this sanitary up-keep is Exterminator Service for the entire building, assuring tenants of vermin-free apartments. We consider this service so essential that we contract for it in almost every building. We employ the Bliss Exterminator Company because

Bliss Service Satisfies"

Reliable service for apartment houses, hospitals, hotels, private homes and lofts in and out of town.

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Silk Shirts
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Only 1580 of these smart shirts in beautiful colorings and a wide choice of patterns. All have satin stripes.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
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Remember the money-back guarantee.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Lady's overnight bag, left under orchestra seat G8, Shubert's Theatre, Wednesday matinee, May 9, containing checkbook, cardcase, address book, rubber toilet case. Reward, no questions asked. Return Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST—Silver mesh bag containing gentleman's watch chain, May 8, on East 86th, between Park Av. and Central Park. Finder please return to 103 East 86th St., Apt. 1-D, and receive reward.

LOST.—May 8 from Ritz Carlton to Apthorp, Broadway, 79th, black moire silk bag, gold and blue, black silk tassel, amber ball, containing money; reward. De Groot, Apthorp, Broadway and 79th.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, sapphires and diamonds, somewhere in lower New York City; $100 reward; no questions asked. C. F. Hubbs, 383 Lafayette St., New York.

LOST—Monday, May 7, vicinity Broadway, 187th St., lady's gold bracelet watch; initials A. C. M.; reward. Hugh F. McLoughlin, 52 Wall.

LOST.—Thursday morning, cameo brooch, subway, Borough Hall to Grand Central, Madison Av. to 46th St. Reward at 541 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Lady's Waltham watch; initials E. D. G., chain, locket, pencil, and pen knife; reward. Return Gartner, 43 Cedar St.

LOST.—A diamond guard ring. Liberal reward if returned to Aaron Lauterbach & Bro., 3 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—Thursday, Lexington Av. and 23d, gold watch, chain, marked M. B. F.; reward if returned. Shaw, 36 Union Square.

LOST—Diamond set in platinum ring; between 57th-58th Sts. and Madison Av. Liberal reward. Phone Plaza 7544.

LOST—Oriental gold hoop earring, vicinity 181st St.; reward. McCarthy, 854 West 181st.

LOST.—Diamond cuff button, Tuesday, May 8; reward if returned. Phone John 2493.

BANK BOOK NO. 270830, issued by the Howard Savings Institution; payment has been stopped. Finder is requested to leave same at the bank, 768 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

REWARD.—Seed pearl pendant earring; lost about 6:30 P. M. Thursday, May 10, between 18th St. and Irving Place, and 20th St. and Gramercy Park. Notify K. B. M., 142 East 18th.

REWARD.—Ring, 25 to 30 Church St. Midgley & Prentice, 69 Dey St.

$20 REWARD.

LOST.—Between Manhattan St., N. Y., and Chrome, N. J., purse containing currency; can be identified by Royal Arch Mason receipt to R. L. Landry, Richmond, Texas. Landry, care W. J. Wayte, Inc., 1 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

$500 REWARD

return round pearl earring, lost April 23, between 58th St., Colony Club, and the Bijou Theatre; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Strayed, near East 66th St., white toy poodle, without collar. Finder please return to Mrs. L. G. Scott, 19 East 66th St. Liberal reward.

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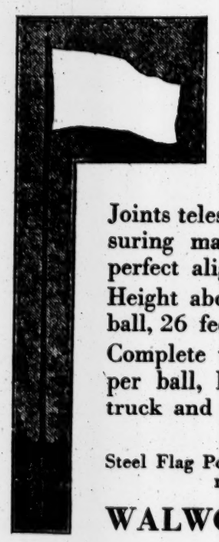
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